RESPONSE OF RUSSET POTATO TO APPLICATION RATE AND APPLICATION TIMING OF PLANT NUTRIENT AMENDMENTS, 2021

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Study Objective:

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of application rate and application timing of plant nutrient amendments on the performance of Russet Norkotah 296 in the field.

Experimental Procedure:

The field experiments were conducted at Colorado State University's San Luis Valley Research Center during the 2021 potato growing season. Soil analysis of the experimental site are summarized in Table 1. The potato cultivar 'Russet Norkotah 296' was evaluated for its response to application rate and application timing of different plant nutrient amendments. The study was laid out as randomized complete block design (RCBD) with each treatment replicated four times. The treatments used in the study are summarized in Table 2.

Table 1. Soil analysis	of the experimental	site before any	plant nutrient application.

_ <u>pH</u>	Nitrate Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Calcium	Zinc	Iron
	<u>(lb N/acre)</u>	(<u>ppm P)</u>	<u>(ppm K)</u>	(ppm Ca)	(ppm Zn)	(ppm Fe)
7.1	42	95	302	1861	3.5	8.7

Table 2 Experimental Treatments

Treatment	Product	Rate/Acr	e Remarks
	KCl	50 lb	
T1 (GSP)	10-34-0	60 lb	Applied in-furrow
	UAN (32%)	80 lb	
	KCl	50 lb	
T2 (GSP + Blackmax	10-34-0	60 lb	
22 + Extract)	UAN (32%)	80 lb	Applied in-furrow
	Blackmax 22	1 gallon	
	Extract	1 gallon	
	Jug 1	5 gallons	
T3 (Clear #2)	Jug 2	2 gallons	
	Jug 3	1 qt.	Applied in-furrow
	Jug 4	1 qt.	
	Black Label Zn	6 gallons	
	Reax K	2 gallons	
T4 (Black)	UAN 32%	60 lb	Applied in-furrow
	Extract	1 gallon	
	Reax Complete	1 qt.	
	Riser	3 gallons	
	10-34-0	24 lb	
T5 (Clear)	UAN 32%	60 lb	Applied in-furrow
	LoKomotive	2 gallons	
	Extract	1 gallon	
			GSP applied in-furrow, then:
	Reax K	1 qt.	@ 1 st fungicide application
	NutriSync D	5 oz.	@ 1 st fungicide application
T6 (Foliar K)	Reax K	1 qt.	@ 2nd fungicide application
	NutriSync D	5 oz	@ 2nd fungicide application
	Reax K	1 qt.	@ 3rd fungicide application
	NutriSync D	5 oz	@ 3rd fungicide application
	Reax K	1 qt.	@ 4th fungicide application
	NutriSync D	5 oz	@ 4th fungicide application
			GSP applied in-furrow, then:
	Radiate	2 oz	@ 1 st fungicide application
T7 (Foliar Radiate)	NutriSync D	10 oz	@ 1 st fungicide application
	Radiate	2 oz	@ 2nd fungicide application
	NutriSync D	10 oz	@ 2nd fungicide application
			GSP applied in-furrow, then:
	Ativus PK	2 qt	@ 2nd fungicide application
T8 (Foliar P & K +	NutriSync D	10 oz	@ 2nd fungicide application
Meritime)	Ativus PK	2 qt	@ 3rd fungicide application
	NutriSync D	10 oz	@ 3rd fungicide application

Data Collection

Stem Number, Tuber Set, and Tuber Bulking

During the growing season plants were sampled from each plot at periodic intervals and evaluated for number of stems produced/plant, tuber set, and tuber bulking, as influenced by application rate and application timing of different plant nutrient amendments.

Tuber Yield, Tuber Size Distribution, and Tuber Quality

At the end of the growing season, tubers harvested from each plot were weighed for total tuber yield. Tubers were then separated into various size distribution groups based on weight (> 4 oz., > 6 oz, > 10 oz, and 4-10 oz.). Tubers harvested from each plot were evaluated for tuber external (growth cracks, knobs, and misshapes) and internal (hollow heart) defects. Ten randomly selected tubers from each plot were used to evaluate tuber specific gravity, using the weight-in-air/weight-in-water method.

Results

Number of Stems and Tuber Set

Plant nutrient amendment did not statistically impact number of stems per plant in this study. However, treatments 3 to 8 increased stem numbers from four to five, compared to the grower standard treatment (Table 3). Similarly, tuber set was not statistically influenced by nutrient amendment. However, treatments 7 and 8 increased tuber set from 10 to 11 and 12, respectively, when compared to all other treatments (Table 3).

Tuber Bulking

Rate and application timing of plant nutrient amendments influenced tuber bulking in this study. In-furrow application of clear #2 (T3) and Black (T4) enhanced early tuber bulking at 96 days after planting (DAP), but by 119 DAP application of GSP+Blackmax 22+Extract (Treatment 2), in-furrow application of GSP + Foliar K (Treatment 6), and foliar P, K, and Meritime (Treatment 8), had increased tuber bulking more than all other treatments (fig 1). The increase in tuber bulking was 16, 16, and 15%, respectively, for treatments 2,6, and 8, compared to the grower standard practice, at 119 DAP.

Tuber Yield and Tuber Size Distribution

Total tuber yield and tuber size distribution was influenced by plant nutrient amendment in this study (Table 4). In-furrow application of 'GPS + Blackmax 22 + Extract' (Treatment 2) increased total tuber yield and the yield of all tuber size groups evaluated in this study. The yield increases were, 11, 15, and 28%, for total, marketable size (> 4 oz.), and large marketable size (> 6 oz.) tuber yields, respectively, compared to tubers grown under grower standard practice (GSP) – Table 4. In-furrow application of GSP + foliar application of P, K, and Meritime (Treatment 8) produced total, marketable, and medium size (4-10 oz.) tuber yields similar to that produced from in-furrow application of GSP+Blackmax22+Extract (Treatment 2) -Table 4. There was severe hail damage on June 25, 2021, that might have compromised the use efficiency of other nutrient amendment treatments that did not show any significant increase in yields compared to the grower standard practice.

Tuber Quality

Clear #2 (T3) and Black (T4) applied in-furrow produced tubers with high incidence of hollow heart (6.6 and 5.3%, respectively), compared to all other treatments in this study (Table 5). It was interesting to note that the two amendments that produced high incidence of hollow heart, as well as treatment 5 (in-furrow application of clear) produced tubers with the highest specific gravities (1.089, 1.088, 1.087, respectively) in this study (Table 5). No significant tuber external defects were observed in any of the tubers harvested in this study.

Treatment	Stems/Plant	Tubers/Plant
1 (GSP)*	4	10
2	4	10
3	5	10
4	5	10
5	5	10
6	5	10
7	5	11
8	5	12

Table 3 Effect of application rate and application timing of different plant nutrient amendments on stem and tuber number per plant of Russet Norkotah 296 potato, 2021.

*GSP = Grower Standard Practice

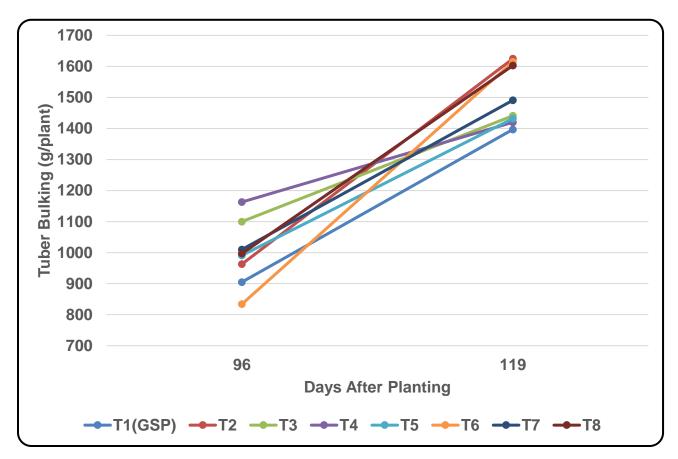


Figure 1. Effect of different plant nutrient amendments on tuber bulking of Russet Norkotah 296, 2021

Treatment	Total	>4 oz.	> 6 oz.	>10 oz.	4-10 oz.
			Yield (cwt/acre)		<u> </u>
GSP (T1) ^x	426 <i>b</i> ^y	343b	248b	115 <i>a</i>	228bc
T2	471 <i>a</i>	393 <i>a</i>	317a	130 <i>a</i>	263 <i>a</i>
Т3	428b	336 <i>b</i>	247b	110 <i>a</i>	226 <i>b</i> c
T4	410 <i>b</i>	325b	243b	119 <i>a</i>	206 <i>c</i>
T5	435 <i>b</i>	346 <i>b</i>	252b	106 <i>a</i>	240 <i>ab</i>
Т6	420 <i>b</i>	324b	239b	105 <i>a</i>	220 <i>bc</i>
Τ7	435 <i>ab</i>	334 <i>b</i>	244b	109 <i>a</i>	225 <i>bc</i>
Т8	438 <i>ab</i>	347 <i>ab</i>	250 <i>b</i>	110 <i>a</i>	237ab

Table 4. Effect of application rate and application timing of plant nutrient amendments on tuber yield and tuber size distribution of Russet Norkotah 296, 2021.

^xGSP = Grower Standard Practice

^y Figures in the same column and bearing the same letters are not significantly different from each other at the 0.10 level of probability

Treatment	% Hollow Heart	Tuber Specific Gravity
1 (GSP)*	0 <i>c</i>	1.079 c
2	0.6 <i>c</i>	1.083 <i>b</i>
3	6.6 <i>a</i>	1.089 <i>a</i>
4	5.3 <i>ab</i>	1.088 a
5	3.0 <i>bc</i>	1.087 <i>a</i>
6	0.6 c	1.080 bc
7	1.6 <i>c</i>	1.083 <i>b</i>
8	1.0 <i>c</i>	1.081 <i>bc</i>

Table 5 Effect of application rate and application timing of plant nutrient amendments on tuber quality of Russet Norkotah 296 potato, 2021.

*GSP = Grower Standard Practice

^y Figures in the same column and bearing the same letters are not significantly different from each other at the 0.10 level of probability

Summary

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of plant nutrient amendments on tuber performance of Russet potato. Data obtained from the study indicate that with significant hail damage, in-furrow application of GSP + Blackmax 22 + Extract and in-furrow application of GSP + foliar application of P,K, and Meritime can produce significantly higher total and marketable tuber yields of Russet Norkotah 296.

In-furrow application of 'GSP + Blackmax 22 + Extract' (T2), in-furrow application of 'GSP + foliar application of K' (T6), and in-furrow application of GSP + foliar application of P, K, and Meritime' (T8), could improve tuber bulking of Russet Norkotah 296 significantly.

In-furrow application of clear #2, Black, and clear, can significantly increase tuber specific gravity of Russet Norkotah 296. No significant tuber external defects were observed in this study.

Treatment	4-16 oz.	6-16 oz.	10-16 oz.
1 (GSP)*	310 <i>b</i>	215 b	82 <i>a</i>
2	349 <i>a</i>	272 a	85 a
3	317 <i>b</i>	228 b	91 <i>a</i>
4	300 <i>b</i>	218 b	94 <i>a</i>
5	316 <i>b</i>	222 b	76 <i>a</i>
6	305 b	220 b	86 <i>a</i>
7	318 b	228 b	93 a
8	320 <i>b</i>	223 b	83 a

Table 6 Effect of application rate and application timing of plant nutrient amendments on tuber size distribution of Russet Norkotah 296 potato, 2021.

*GSP = Grower Standard Practice

^y Figures in the same column and bearing the same letters are not significantly different from each other at the 0.10 level of probability