

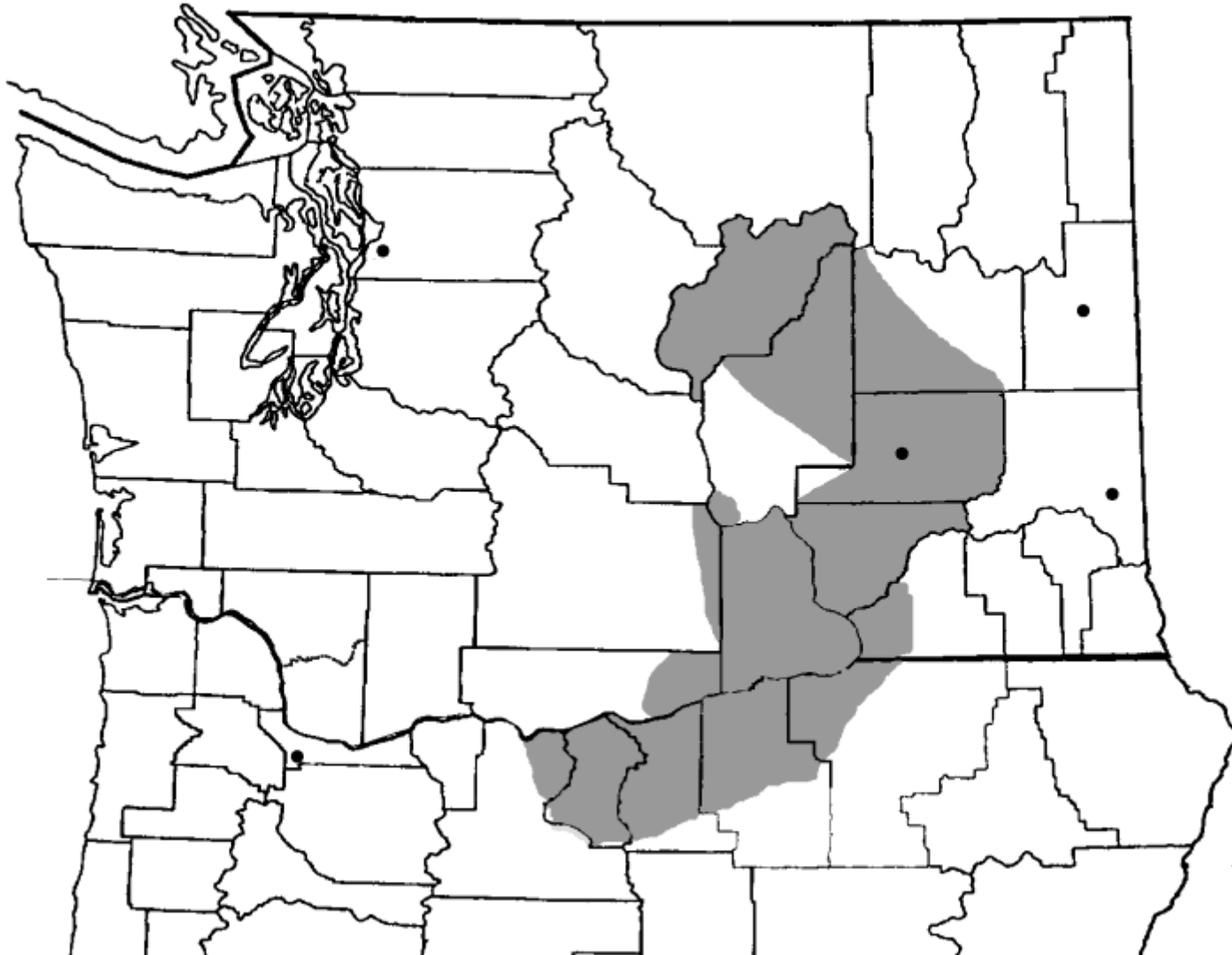
BIOSOLIDS IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE: TRIALS FOR WASHINGTON'S WINTER WHEAT- SUMMER FALLOW REGION

William Schillinger¹, Craig Cogger¹, Andy
Bary¹, and Brenton Sharratt²

¹Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Washington
State University and ²USDA-ARS



Low precipitation (6 to 12 inch annual) dryland cropping region





No-till summer fallow

2003 6 5









A photograph showing a yellow tractor pulling a green implement, likely a planter or seeder, in a field. The tractor is kicking up a large amount of dust, which is partially obscuring the implement. A person in a blue shirt is standing on the implement, possibly operating it. The sky is clear and blue. The ground is dry and appears to be a summer fallow field.

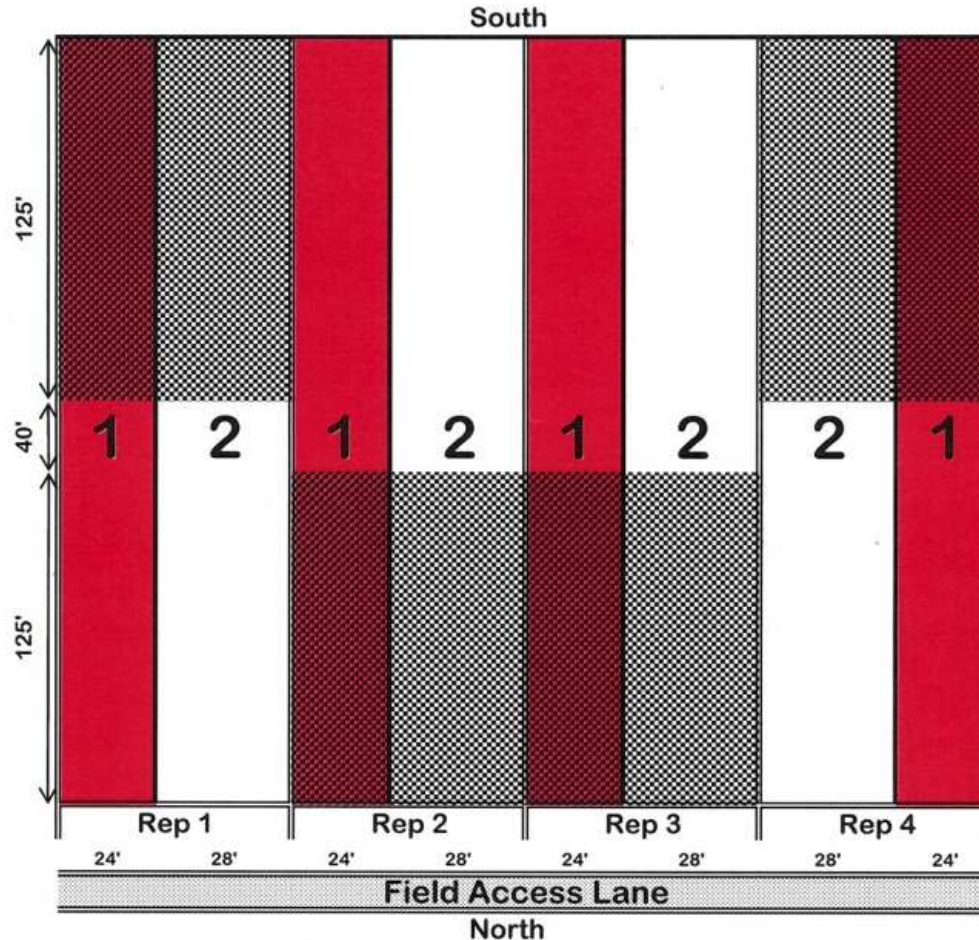
Excessively tilled summer fallow





Split Block Design

Biosolids
Lind Dryland Research Station
CY 2012



Treatment 1 (red flag): Undercutter 1X
 Treatment 2 (white flag): Cultivator 2X
 Flags are at the center of the plots
 [hatched pattern] denotes biosolids applied.
 Biosolids blocks marked with yellow flags





05/02/2012



07/25/2012

Soil test data from east-side biosolids plots in April 2014 prior to application of nitrogen and sulfur fertilizer in control plots. This for the second year of wheat production (2015 crop) after biosolids applied in April 2012.

	Nitrate (lbs/ac/4 ft)	Phosphorus (ppm)	Sulfate (lbs/ac/4 ft)	Soil Water (in./4 ft)	SOM (%)
Application					
Control	39	13.0	38	4.16	1.05
Biosolids	87	19.1	48	4.43	1.09
Significance (≤ 0.05)	0.02	0.05	0.02	ns	ns
Tillage					
Undercutter	66	16.0	44	4.40	1.08
Tandem disk	60	16.1	42	4.19	1.06
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Soil test data from west-side biosolids plots in April 2015 prior to application of nitrogen and sulfur fertilizer in control plots. This is just prior to the application of the second round of biosolids (i.e., after two winter wheat crops had already been produced from the first round of biosolids applied in April 2011).

	Nitrate (lbs/ac/4 ft)	Phosphorus (ppm)	Sulfate (lbs/ac/4 ft)	Water (in./4 ft)	SOM (%)
Application					
Control	46	11.6	57	4.30	0.90
Biosolids	57	14.6	56	4.49	1.01
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns (0.06)
Tillage					
Undercutter	51	15.8	56	4.40	1.03
Tandem disk	52	10.5	57	4.19	0.89
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	0.002	ns	ns	ns

Winter wheat grain yield (bushels/acre) in Lind biosolids experiment for the first four years.

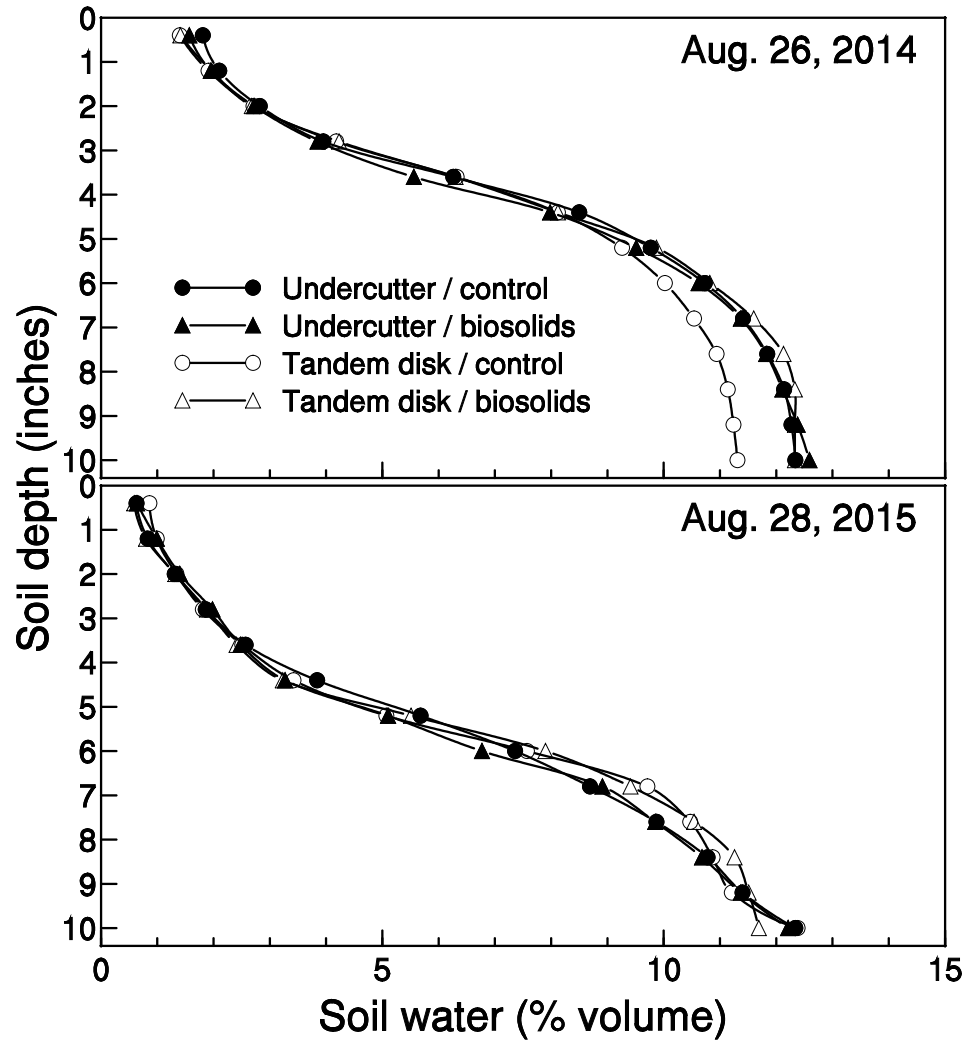
	2012	2013	2014	2015	4-yr avg.
Application					
Control	50.1	42.4	31.7	21.4	36.4
Biosolids	53.7	44.3	31.1	23.4	38.1
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tillage					
Undercutter	52.1	43.4	33.0	22.2	37.7
Tandem disk	51.7	43.3	29.9	22.6	36.9
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Crop-year precipitation	11.09	10.87	7.69	7.61	9.32

Grain yield components and surface residue remaining on soil surface averaged over the first three years in the Lind biosolids experiment.

	Surface Residue (%)*	Spikes (m ²)	Kernels / Spike	1000 Grain Wt. (g)
Application				
Control	29.9	225	34.4	40.7
Biosolids	29.9	255	34.2	39.8
Significance (≤ 0.05)	ns	0.04	ns	ns
Tillage				
Undercutter	31.8	240	33.6	40.0
Tandem disk	24.3	240	35.0	40.5
Significance (≤ 0.05)	0.01	ns	ns	ns

* Percent surface residue cover remaining after planting with deep-furrow drills.

Seed-zone moisture content



Biosolids Experiment 2013 Lind Field Day



**Funding provided by King County
Biosolids Management Program**

