Diet Modification Effects on Plant Available P in Swine Manure. (S04-mays164634-Poster)

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Abstract:

Continued use of animal manure at rates needed to meet the N requirements of crops results in accumulation of soil P to undesirable levels. Swine diets were modified by using triticale instead of corn to reduce excreted P. Fecel P on a D.M. basis was 2.04% with a corn-soybean diet, 1.77% with a triticale-soybean diet, and 1.45% triticale-amino acid diet. Manures from all diets were compared with triple superphosphate (TSP) as P sources for several crops at P rates of 0, 25, 50 and 100 kg/ha. Triticale, a sorgum-sudangrass hybrid cv Unigraze, and rye which were grown over a 2 year period showed that the manure was as effective as TSP in promoting plant growth regardless of diet manipulation. All manure and fertilizer treatments yielded more forage than check treatments.

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Presentation Information:

Presentation Date: Wednesday, November 13, 2002
Presentation Time: 2:00-4:00 pm
Poster Board Number: 1921

Keywords:

Swine diet, Triticale, P excretion