



CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E590A (WITH MONTANA SUPPLEMENT)

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

CONSERVATION PRACTICE: 590 - NUTRIENT Management

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Crop (Annual & Mixed); Crop (Perennial)

RESOURCE CONCERN: Water, Air

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 1 year

Enhancement Description

Nutrient management encompasses managing the amount, source, placement, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments. Nutrients are currently being applied on the farm based on the 4R nutrient stewardship principles. Enhanced nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies are utilized to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater and reduce risks to air quality by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

The wide variability of soils, rainfall, fertilizer rates, products, placement, and timing will all influence the actual crop yield. Enhanced fertilizer products are not a yield enhancement guarantee. Products that claim yield enhancement benefits may not be applicable to this enhancement.

Note: This enhancement applies to commercial fertilizer only. Adding the products listed below are not applicable for manure applications or other non-commercial fertilizer nutrient sources.

Criteria

- Documentation of producer’s record of nutrient management meeting all NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) general criteria and additional criteria to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater.
- Minimize soil surface disturbance during nutrient placement.

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Select two or more (not already utilized) strategies for nutrient use efficiency to:

Strategy 1: Use Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizer (EEF) which contain nitrification inhibitor products resulting in delayed nitrification processes, by eliminating the bacteria Nitrosomonas in the area where ammonium is to be present.

- Materials must be defined by the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO) and be accepted for use by the State fertilizer control official, or similar authority, with responsibility for verification of product guarantees, ingredients (by AAPFCO definition) and label claims.
- Application timing, method, N source, soil texture, and tillage regime are all factors that should be evaluated to determine where nitrification inhibitors should be used. Before buying an inhibitor make sure scientific evidence backs up all claims. Producers and/or consultants should be wary of any product that does not have solid scientific data demonstrating that the inhibitor activity matches the advertised benefit.
- EEF products must be recommended by state Land Grant University (LGU) and concurred with by NRCS on all treatment acres to supply at least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent LGU recommended nitrogen budget requirements for the crop(s) grown. Common chemical products used to interrupt the nitrification process include, Dicyandiamide (DCD), and 2-chloro-6 (trichloromethyl) pyridine.

Strategy 2: Use Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizer (EEF) products which contain urease inhibitor products to temporarily reduce the activity of the urease enzyme and slow the rate at which urea is hydrolyzed.

- Materials must be defined by the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO) and be accepted for use by the State fertilizer control official, or similar authority, with responsibility for verification of product guarantees, ingredients (by AAPFCO definition) and label claims.
- Application timing, method, N source, soil texture, and tillage regime are all factors that should be evaluated to determine where urease inhibitors should be used. Before buying an inhibitor make sure scientific evidence backs up all claims. Producers and/or consultants should be wary of any product that does not have solid scientific data demonstrating that the inhibitor activity matches the advertised benefit.
- EEF products must be recommended by state Land Grant University (LGU) and concurred with by NRCS on all treatment acres to supply at least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent LGU recommended nitrogen requirements for the crop(s) grown.



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- Common chemical products that are known to affect urease formation are N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) and ammonium thiosulfate (ATS).
- MT: NBPT is the most common urease inhibitor used in Montana. Refer to the Montana State University Extension guide, [Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers](#), EB0188, for more information on EEF's.**

Strategy 3: Use slow-release or controlled release formulations of nitrogen fertilizer for at least 50% of the pre-plant and/or post emergent applications.

- Use of slow-release or controlled-release nitrogen fertilizer products to improve nutrient use efficiency.

Uncoated Nitrogen Fertilizers include: Ureaformaldehyde (UF) reaction products, Ureaform and Methylene ureas.

Coated Nitrogen Fertilizers include: Sulfur-coated fertilizers, Polymer-coated fertilizers and Polymer/sulfur coated fertilizers.

Strategy 4: Use in-season soil nitrate sampling.

- Use pre-sidedress soil nitrate test (PSNT) to determine the need and/or amount of additional nitrogen to be applied during sidedress/topdress N application. Conduct a PSNT on a selected crop (e.g. corn) to test if additional N fertilizer is needed.
- The use of PSNT is not recommended for all soil types and field situations. Consult your local state LGU for guidance.
- MT: Strategy 4 is not available for use in Montana as there are no local reference guidelines available.**

Strategy 5: Use in-season plant tissue sampling and analysis as a complement to soil testing.

- Follow local LGU and/or laboratory guidelines for interpretations of the results and appropriate adjustments in the application of N and other nutrients. End of season stalk nitrate testing is not applicable if the enhancement is only contracted for one year, as results must be used to evaluate and adjust nutrient management in the following year, as needed.
- MT: Strategy 5 only applies to any crop with supporting reference levels for accurate test interpretation and resulting in-crop fertilizer recommendation. Allowed examples include petiole N testing of sugar beet and flag-leaf N testing of wheat for potential protein increase. Other crop examples include orchard crops and potatoes. Tissue test results have not been correlated with sufficiency levels or fertilizer rates for most other Montana crops. Contact the state agronomist with further questions.**



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Strategy 6: Split nutrient applications.

- Apply no more than 50% of total crop nitrogen needs within 30 days prior to planting (or in the case of hay or pasture after green up of dormant grasses). Apply the remaining nitrogen after crop emergence (or green up).
- Post emergent nitrogen may be reduced based on crop scouting, in-season soil sampling/analysis, or plant tissue sampling/analysis. Nutrient availability should be timed to crop uptake.

Strategy 7: Time nutrient application timing to match nutrient uptake timing.

- Apply nutrients no more than 30 days prior to planting date of annual crops. Nutrient availability should be timed to crop uptake.

Strategy 8: Nutrient placement below soil surface.

- Nutrients are injected or incorporated into the soil as soon as possible, no more than 24 hrs. of being applied.

Strategy 9: Use EEF technology for phosphorous fertilizer applications.

- EEF products must be recommended by state Land Grant University (LGU) and concurred with by NRCS on all treatment acres to supply at least 50% of the pre-emergent and early post emergent LGU recommended phosphorous requirements for the crop(s) grown.



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Documentation and Implementation Requirements

Participant will:

- Prior to implementation, provide documentation for review by NRCS showing a record of implementing nutrient management meeting all applicable NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) general criteria and additional criteria to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater, including existing 590A strategies. List EEF strategies or materials that have been implemented:

- Prior to implementation, develop and document a planned nutrient budget, yield goal, and applications (pounds/acre active ingredient, nutrients must include at a minimum N-P-K).

- Prior to implementation, select two or more new nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies not already used. **Selections:** _____

- During implementation, keep records to document actual nutrient applications (pounds/acre active ingredient, nutrients must include at a minimum N-P-K).
- During implementation, minimize soil surface disturbance during nutrient placement.
- During implementation, notify NRCS of any planned changes to verify the planned system meets the enhancement criteria.
- During implementation, additional record keeping requirements for specific strategy or technology:
 - In-season soil nitrate sampling. Records and documentation must include results (including reference strips) and adjustments in nutrient management based on results.



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- In-season plant tissue sampling and analysis. Records and documentation must include type of test used (stalk, leaf, chlorophyll, infrared, or other plant tissue), results (including reference strips), and adjustments in nutrient management based on results.
 - Nutrient placement below soil surface. Records and documentation must include method of injection or incorporation time and depth.
- After implementation, make documentation and records available for review by NRCS to verify implementation of the enhancement.

NRCS will:

- As needed, provide technical assistance to meet the criteria of the enhancement.
- Prior to implementation, provide and explain NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) as it relates to implementing this enhancement.
- Prior to implementation, review documentation to verify a record of implementing nutrient management meeting all NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) general criteria and additional criteria to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater.
- Prior to implementation, verify the development of a planned nutrient budget, yield goal, and planned nutrient applications.
- Prior to implementation, verify the selection of two or more nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies.
- During implementation, evaluate any planned changes to verify the planned system meets the enhancement criteria.
- After implementation, review documentation and records to verify implementation of the enhancement.



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NRCS Documentation Review:

I have reviewed all required participant documentation and have determined the participant has implemented the enhancement and met all criteria and requirements.

Participant Name _____

Contract Number _____

Total Amount Applied _____

Fiscal Year Completed _____

NRCS Technical Adequacy Signature

Date

