

The effect of boron fertilization on spring cereals

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Abstract. The research material was collected in the period from 1947–69, and was based on grain yields obtained in field experiments carried out with spring cereals in various parts of Finland. Fertilizers were used with and without boron. The boron, from 0.9 to 2.8 B kg/ha, was applied mainly as fertilizer borate and was mixed into the soil during seed bed preparation. The size of yield when boron was not applied did not depend significantly on the pH, calcium, phosphorus or boron content of the soils. The difference in yield obtained with boron fertilization varied from –520 to + 580 kg/ha. Hot water-soluble boron in the soil, and the joint effect of this and acid ammonium acetate-extractable calcium gave the best correlation with the yield differences. It appears that it is possible to improve the test value of hot water-soluble boron by taking into account the type of soil and its calcium content.

Boron is one of the micronutrients that must be included in fertilizers used in many parts of Finland. The increasing use of fertilizers and the vigorous growth of plants induced by it exhaust the natural boron reserves in the soil. Attention has frequently been drawn to boron deficiency in the cultivation of plants requiring and abundant uptake of boron. In recent years, symptoms of boron deficiency have also become increasingly common in cereals. In Finland, a low content of hot water-soluble boron has been observed to occur most frequently on peat soils and on finesand soils of the central and eastern parts of the country (KURKI 1972).

The need for boron fertilization is fundamentally determined by the plant cultivated. Dicotyledons use considerably more boron than monocotyledons. Boron in the largest amounts is required by root crops of the genus *Beta*. Crucifers and legumes likewise utilize boron in abundance. The boron need of cereals is quite small, amounting to about a quarter of the requirements of the above-mentioned plants (BERGER 1949, LUCAS and KNEZEK 1972).

The first trials concerning boron fertilization were performed in Finland as early as 1928, when boric acid was used to control heart rot in sugar beets growing on excessively limed fields (KIVINIEMI 1946). Boron field experiments were started in the 1930s with sugar beet and swede and subsequently with cruciferous oil plants and big-leafed turnip (JAMALAINEN 1935 and 1949, TAINIO

1957, TÄHTINEN 1970). Considerable yield increases resulting from boron were also obtained in red clover seed production (HÄNNINEN 1966).

Since 1941, boron fertilization experiments have been performed with cereals in the experimental fields of the institute of Agricultural Chemistry and Physics. Boron has been shown to increase yield and its boron content as well as to reduce ergot contamination (TAINIO 1961). SIMOJOKI (1972) has found also that sowing time and earliness of barley varieties influence the appearance of boron deficiency.

In the following, variations of the effects of boron fertilization and the dependence of the effects on the chemical properties of these boron deficient soils are considered.

Material and methods

The material of the present study is drawn from boron fertilization experiments performed with cereals on the soils with a low content of hot water-soluble boron in various parts of Finland in the years 1947–69. The study involved yield data obtained with and without boron. There were 62 pairs of treatments. The plots received NPK basic fertilization. Before the fertilizers were applied, samples were taken from the topsoil. Soil analysis were made (VUORINEN and MÄKITIE 1955, KURKI et al. 1965) including boron determination (HATCHER and WILCOX 1950) by extraction with boiling water (BERGER and TRUOG 1939). The amount of hot water-soluble boron in the soils varied from 0.1 to 0.4 B mg/l of soil. 68 % of the experiments were performed with barley, 22 % with oats and 10 % with spring wheat.

The boron fertilizer used was mainly Fertilizer Borate 46. In some of the experiments, borax was used and in only a few, boric acid. The amount of

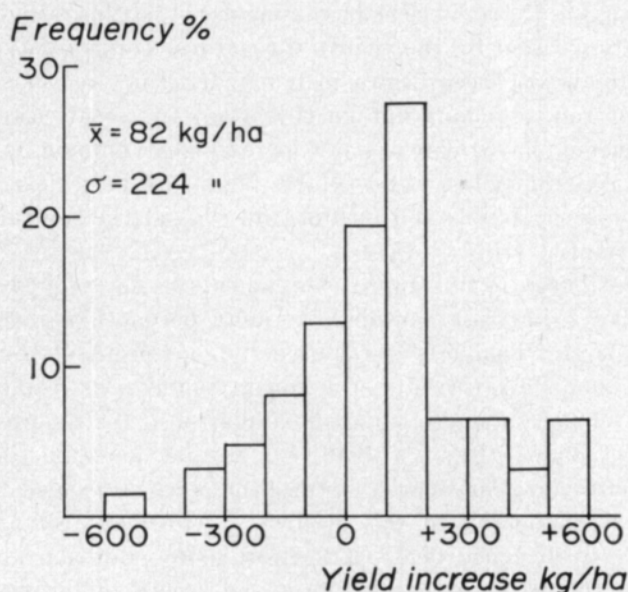


Figure 1. Frequency distribution of yield differences obtained with boron fertilizer.

Table 1. Data on experiments with boron fertilization, 1947–69 (average \bar{x} , standard deviation σ and range w)

Soil	pH _(H₂O)	Soil testing results			Application of B, kg/ha	Yield kg/ha	
		Ca mg/l	P mg/l	B mg/l		without B	increase with B
Finesand soils \bar{x}	5.73	1 045	6.0	0.19	1.42	2 091	45
(n = 26) σ	0.56	601.2	2.41	0.10	0.44	851.9	154.3
w	4.7–6.6	300–2 640	3–13	0.1–0.4	0.88–2.80	540–3 520	–330–+400
Silt and clay soils . \bar{x}	5.95	2 195	7.9	0.24	1.65	2 193	91
(n = 13) σ	0.41	1 470.9	2.40	0.13	0.70	1 059.9	146.9
w	5.4–6.8	610–4 520	4–13	0.1–0.4	1.13–3.50	1 040–5 160	–180–+400
Peat soils \bar{x}	5.06	1 118	11.4	0.22	1.36	2 104	119
(n = 23) σ	0.50	652.3	8.80	0.11	0.10	784.5	311.8
w	4.0–6.2	450–3 080	1–38	0.1–0.4	1.13–1.40	760–3 750	–520–+580
Total \bar{x}	5.53	1 314	8.4	0.21	1.45	2 117	82
(n = 62) σ	0.63	968.4	6.09	0.11	0.44	861.4	224.0
w	4.0–6.8	300–4 520	1–38	0.1–0.4	0.88–3.50	540–5 160	–180–+580

boron varied from 0.9 to 2.8 kg/ha B, and in 91 % of the cases the amount was 1.4 or less. The boron was mixed in the soil during seed bed preparation. The differences in grain yield obtained with boron fertilization were on average +82 kg/ha, varying from –520 to +580 kg/ha (Fig. 1). Data summarising the research material are presented in Table 1.

In the statistical analysis of the material, regression analysis was used to study 1) the dependence of the yield obtained without boron upon the soil properties pH_(H₂O), acid ammoniumacetate extractable calcium and phosphorus and content of hot water-soluble boron, and 2) the dependence of the yield increases obtained with boron fertilization upon the amount of boron used and the abovementioned soil properties. Simple and multiple correlations were worked out and also partial and net regression coefficients were determined by stepwise regression analysis. The variables were used both linearly and non-linearly (x^2 or \sqrt{x}). For the definitive equations the variables that proved significant in the soil groups were chosen.

Results and discussion

The research material was divided into three soil groups: peat soils, silt and clay soils, and finesand soils. The following statistically significant differences were revealed between different soil groups:

- The peat soils were more acid than the others. The difference in comparison with the silt and clay soils was highly significant ($P < 0.001$).
- In the silt and clay soils, the calcium content was significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher than in the other soils.

— The difference in phosphorus contents between the silt and clay soils and the finesand soils was significant ($P < 0.05$).

In the various soil groups, there was a significant correlation only between the pH and calcium content.

The variation in the grain yields obtained without boron on the different soils and on the total material did not depend significantly on any of the soil properties analysed. By means of the variables it was possible to explain only 11–22 per cent of the variation in yield in the various soils, and the multiple correlation coefficient was not significant. The use of the non-linear treatment of the variables instead of the linear did not significantly improve the correlation coefficient.

The dependence of the yield increase obtained with boron fertilization upon the level of the yield obtained without boron or upon soil properties (pH, calcium, phosphorus and boron contents) was investigated first on the basis of simple correlations. The effect of the boron did not depend on the amount used, for its variation was held to within a small range in the material. Nor was the yield increase significantly correlated with the amount of hot water-soluble boron, in these boron-deficient soils. The correlation coefficients were:

	r
finesand soils	-0.34
silt and clay soils	+0.18
peat soils	-0.27

As in other boron fertilization experiments with cereals in this country, hot water-soluble boron has failed to give a satisfactory prognosis of boron deficiency in cereals (TÄHTINEN 1970, SIMOJOKI 1972). In the case of plants with a higher boron requirement, it has generally been possible to determine satisfactorily the boron requirement with water-soluble boron, although exceptions have occurred even in experiments with sugar beet (HAMENCE and ORAM 1964). The significance of threshold values of water-soluble boron for different plants is influenced, however, by many factors, such as soil texture (ROGERS 1947, WEAR and PATTERSON 1962), the range of plant-available water (DAWSON and GUSTAFSON 1945, LEHR and HENKENS 1959, JOHANSSON and NILSSON 1973) and rate of fertilization (NELYUBOVA et al. 1971, JOHANSSON and NILSSON 1973). In the present material, the effect of boron on the yield is more closely correlated with calcium content in soil than with its pH. The correlation between yield increase and calcium content was statistically significant only in the case of finesand soils ($r = 0.54^{***}$). Multiple regression calculations indicate that the joint effect of the calcium and boron contents was significant in all the soil groups. The best yield increase prognosis were the boron value and its joint effect with calcium content of the soil as linear variables. In the case of boron-deficient soils, even slight variations in the boron content had a statistically significant effect on the magnitude of the yield difference obtained with boron fertilization (Table 2). The greatest variation in the critical boron content for different plants is explained by the soil texture as well as soil acidity (ROGERS 1947, FOX 1968). In an experiment performed with maize in a greenhouse, MARTENS (1968) found the pH to be

Table 2. Response of grain yield to boron in relation to boron and calcium contents of soils. Results of the multiple regression analysis, $y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_1x_2$, y = response of grain yield kg/ha, x_1 = hot water-soluble boron B mg/l, x_2 = acid ammoniumacetate extractable calcium Ca mg/l. R = multiple correlation coefficient.

	a	b_1	b_2	R
Finesand soils	+ 106.568	- 791.895*	+ 0.492*	0.499*
Silt and clay soils	- 3.592	+ 984.493*	- 0.241**	0.747*
Humus and peat soils	+ 369.848	- 1920.025*	+ 0.647*	0.500

Significances: * 0.01 < P < 0.05
 ** 0.001 < P < 0.01
 *** < P < 0.001

even more indicative than water-soluble boron, although both together gave a better result. The calcium content of the soil was not determined in this study.

In the present investigation, the yield increase obtained with boron on peat soils was generally greatest on the soils with the lowest hot water-soluble boron content, especially, when the calcium content of the soil was low. On finesand soils, the joint effect was similar but weaker. On silt and clay soils, which contained significantly more calcium, the increase in the calcium content reduced the positive effect of the boron fertilization. The joint effect of the boron and calcium contents significantly deviated in silt and clay soils from the joint effect observed in finesand and peat soils. Owing to the higher calcium content of silt and clay soils, the effects of the soil groups and their calcium content could not be separated. Also the moisture content, which depends in part on the soil type, has a fundamental effect on the boron uptake of plants. Neither information on the moisture content of the soil nor reliable data on precipitation during the growing season is available, since there is no meteorological station near the experimental fields.

No fertilizing recommendations based on boron and calcium contents can be made exclusively on the basis of the present research material, mainly because of the insufficient data and the differences in calcium contents of the soil groups. The results indicate, however, that it is possible to improve the value of the soil analyses as a basis for boron fertilization recommendations.

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Boorilannoituksen vaikutus kevätiljoilla

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Maatalouden tutkimuskeskus, Maanviljelyskemian ja -fysiikan laitos

Aineisto koottiin vv. 1947–69 eri puolilla Suomea sijainneiden kevätiljojen erilaisten hivenlannoituskokeiden ilman boorilannoitusta ja boorilannoituksella saaduista satotuloksista. Boorilannoitteena käytettiin kokeissa pääasiassa lannoiteboraattia ja joissakin kokeissa boorak-
sia tai boorihappoa. Käytetty boorimäärä vaihteli 0.9–2.8 kg/ha B. Lannoitteet sekoitettiin maahan kevätkuokkauksen yhteydessä.

Ilman boorilannoitusta saadun jyväsadon suuruus ei riippunut merkitsevästi maan pH:sta, kalkki-, fosfori- tai booripitoisuudesta, jotka määritettiin koetta perustettaessa otetuista maanäytteistä. Boorilannoituksella saatu satoero vaihteli varsin paljon, –520 – +580 kg/ha. Keskimääräinen sadonlisäys oli +82 kg/ha.

Tarkasteltaessa tilastollisesti yllämainittujen maan ominaisuuksien vaikutusta boorilannoituksen tehoon ilmeni, että kevätiljojen boorilannoituksen tarpeen arviointia booriköyhillä mailla maan vesiliukaisen booriluvun perusteella näyttää olevan mahdollista parantaa ottamalla tulkinnassa huomioon lisäksi maalaji ja maan kalkkipitoisuus.