Effects of Sulfur Fertilizers on Canola Yield and Nutrient Uptake Jada Sanford, Min Yuan, Kumuduni N. Palansooriya, Scott Chang Forest Soils Lab, Department of Renewable Resources, Faculty of ALES, University of Alberta

Introduction

- Canola (*Brassica napus L.*) is a significant crop in Canada. Canadian-grown canola contributes to around \$30 billion to the Canadian economy each year^[1].
- Canola is often affected by diseases and pests, but its yield depends primarily on the availability of nutrients like nitrogen (N) and sulfur (S), which are critical limiting factors.



Figure 1. Canola field



Figure 2. Sulfur Deficiency in





Figure 4. Banding fertilizer



Figure 5. Broadcasting fertilizer

Objectives

- Determine how UreaMST (micronized sulfur) treatment), with and without Nitrain, affects canola yield and the efficacy of S compared to the traditional one (eg., ammonium sulfate (AMS))
- Evaluate the role of fertilizer management practices in microbial activities that contribute to canola yield and nutrient uptake

Hypothesis

In addition to N fertilizers, the application of micronized S fertilizers, whether banded or broadcasted, will result in higher canola yield and nutrient uptake through enhanced soil fertility

Figure 10. Collecting soil samples using a soil sampler

Treatments

- Control, no S
- UreaMST (Banding)
- UreaMST (Broadcast)
- UreaMST+Nitrain (Broadcast)
- AMS (Banding)

• Treatments are conducted in randomized complete block design, replicating 4 times, the experimental unit

• Soil and tissue samples are collected from early June to



Figure 9. Determining soil sulfate by colorimetric method



Figure 11. Measuring pH of soil samples

- year trial

Discussion & Conclusion

Canola's economic impact: growing opportunity for all Canadians. (2021). Retrieved from https://www.canolacouncil.org/about-canola/economic-impact/#:~:text=Economic%20Impact%20of%20Canola,-Growing%20opportunity%20for&text=This%20study%20shows%20Canadian%2Dgrown,and%20%2412%20billion%20in%20w

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Results

• UreaMST did not increase canola yield from one

• Applying UreaMST, compared to AMS, could increase soil available S during canola growing stage (e.g. 50% flowering stage)



• The efficacy of applying UreaMST, compared to AMS, in providing canola S nutrition in one season of application is not significantly greater.

• Although canola yield failed to increase in a one year trial, soil nutrient availability improved.

Citations

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