NACHURS®

REALLOCATION

The Pursuit of Efficiency

What is Reallocation?

The redistribution of fertilizer inputs from less effective sources to more efficient sources positioned where the crop system can better use the nutrient.

Periods of Influence

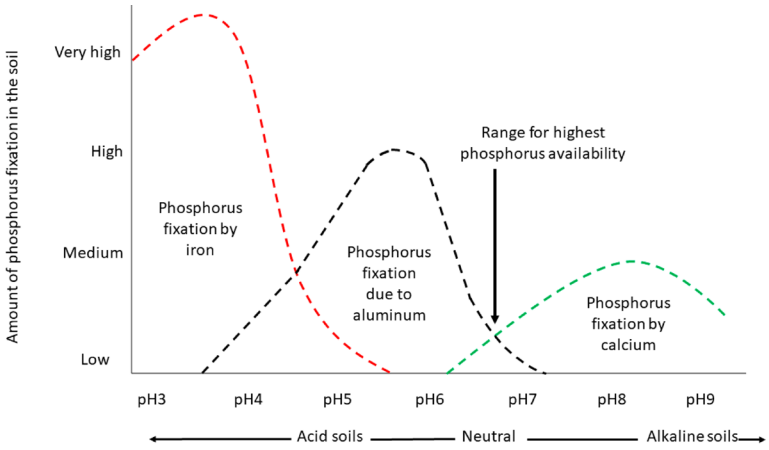
$ Balance

DRY	PLANTING	EARLY FOLIAR	SIDEDRESS Y-DROP	LATE FOLIAR	Fertigation

10%–30% **50%–95%**

Effectiveness of Priority Touch Points

12” Root Mass Diameter = 35% Recovery of Soil Test Values,
8” Root Mass Diameter = 15% Recovery, 6” Root Mass Diameter = 9% Recovery



The recovery of applied P by crop plants in a growing season is very low, because in the soil more than **80% of the P becomes immobile** and unavailable for plant uptake because of adsorption, precipitation, or conversion to the organic form.

Plant Physiology, 1998, 116, 447-453

Reallocation Process

- Identify crop, yield goal, nutrient requirements
- Review the soil sample results (pH, OM, CEC, Base Sats)
- Review the current fertilizer program and application equipment
- Identify what applications could be added to the program
- Create the reallocation plan

Nutrient Removal

Corn per Bushel	*Soybean per Bushel*
Phosphate - 0.51	Phosphate - 0.97
Potassium - 1.35	Potassium - 2.18

Crop		
Yield Goal		
Nutrient Removal	*Lbs. of Actual*	*Lbs of Dry Fertilizer*
Phosphate		
Potassium		

Grower Standard Practice

TOTAL	

NACHURS Reallocation

TOTAL	

Soil Microbiome
Nutrient Interactions
GDU's
Soil Moisture
Root Mass
Weather
Yield Influencers
Nutrient Solubility
Application Timing
Nutrient Placement
Soil pH
Nutrient Availability

Scan the QR code or visit nachurs.com/start2finish to learn how NACHURS® can maximize your crop's potential!

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