

UCAN: ENHANCED EFFICIENCY FERTILIZER FOR IMPROVED POTATO PRODUCTION AND TUBER QUALITY

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Yara North America, Inc.

W E L C O M E

TO
Fabulous



LAS VEGAS

POTATO EXPO

2020



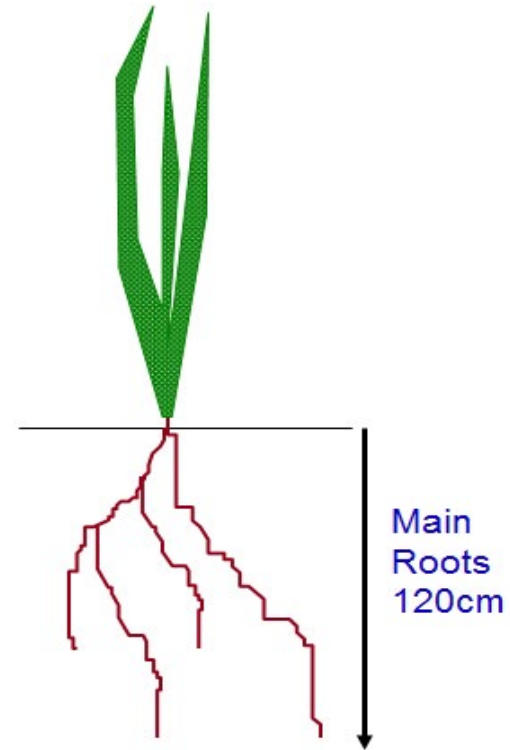
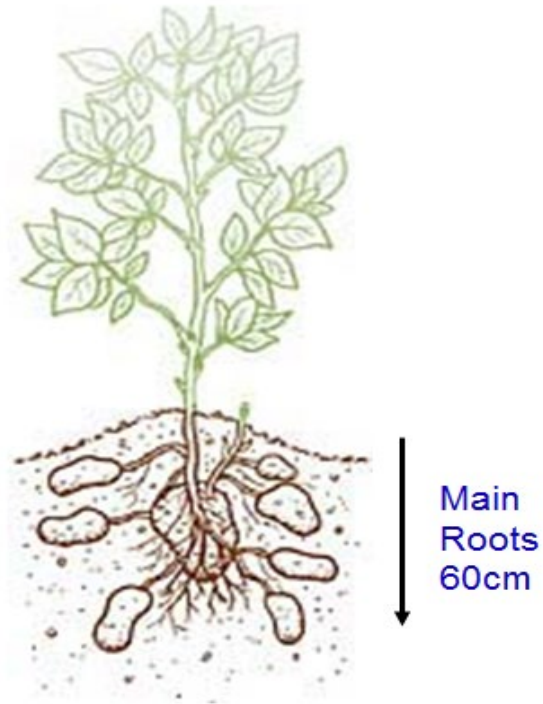
WHAT IS UNDER THE HOOD?



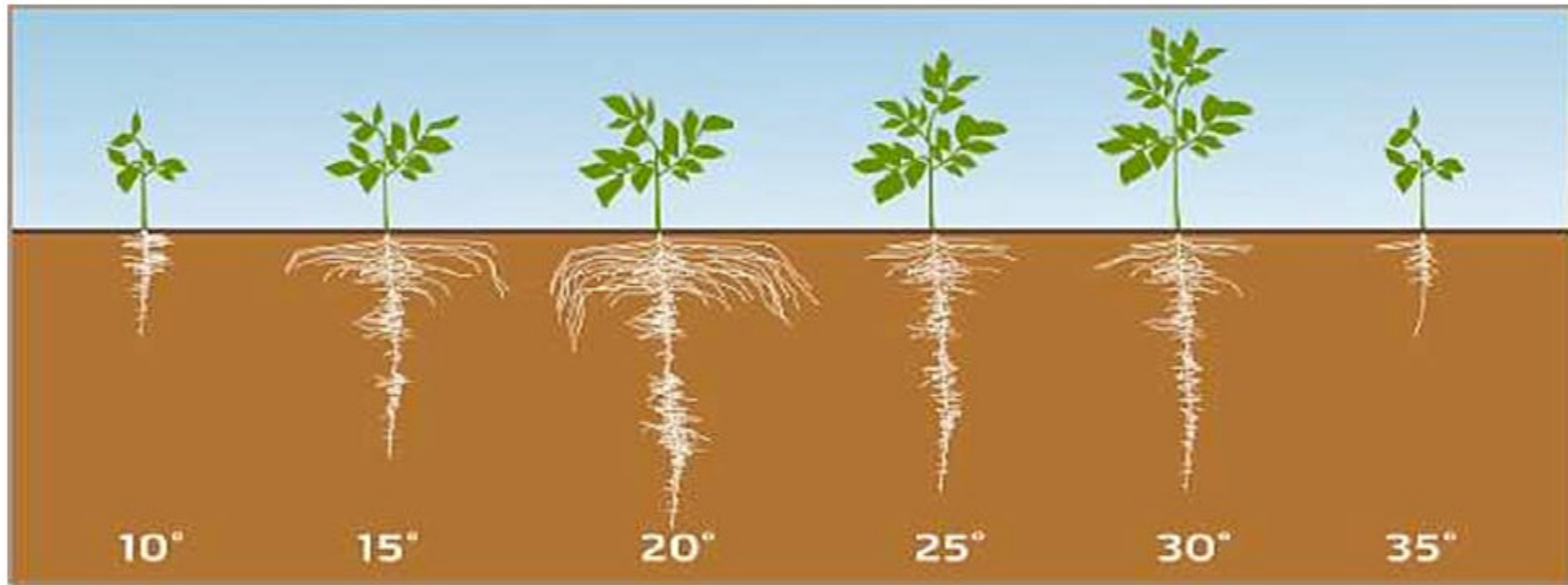
Potato Plant Properties



Potatoes are a shallow-rooted crop

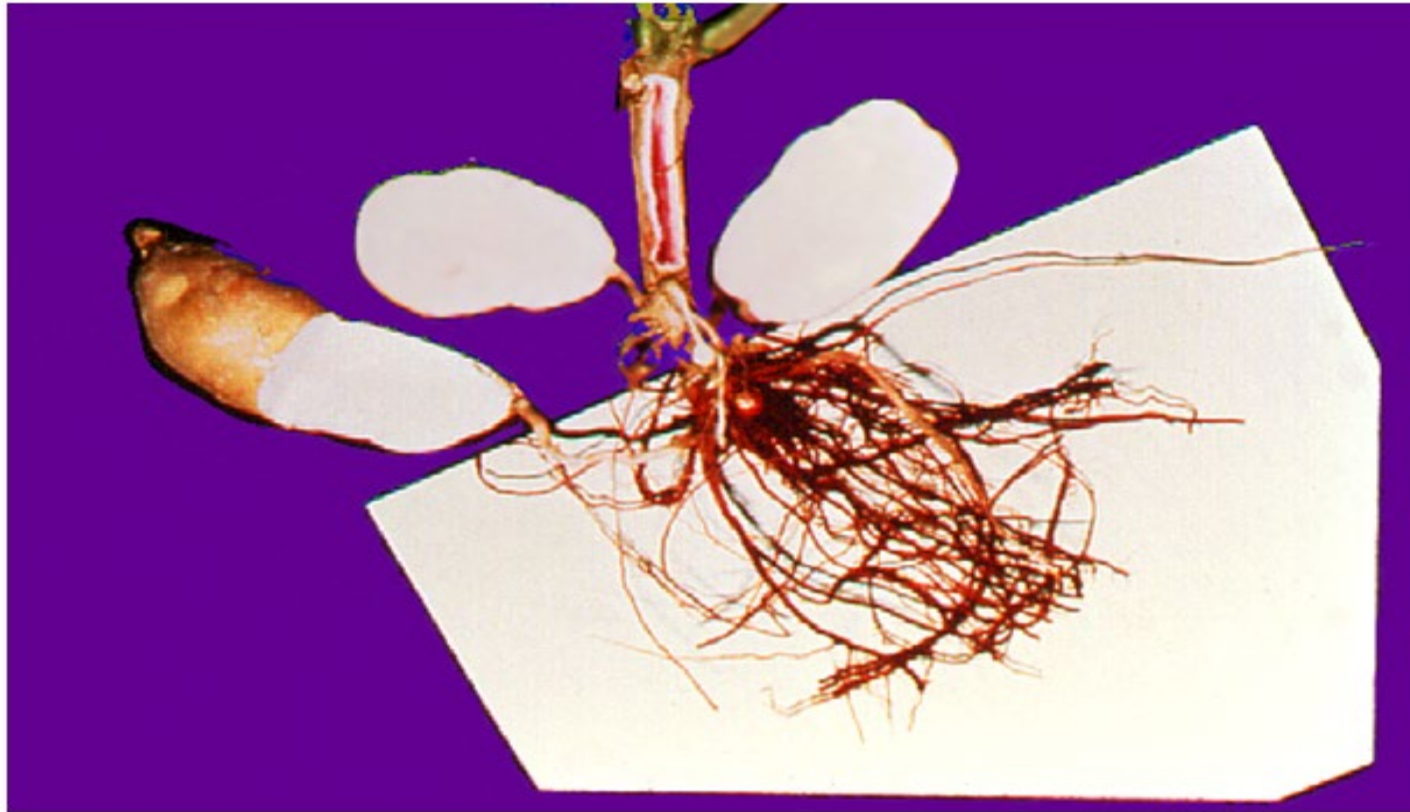


Soil Temperature Influences Root-Shoot Growth



Potato Roots – Main Roots

- ◆ (Water travels up into stem and not into stolon/tuber roots)



Stolon - Tuber Connection

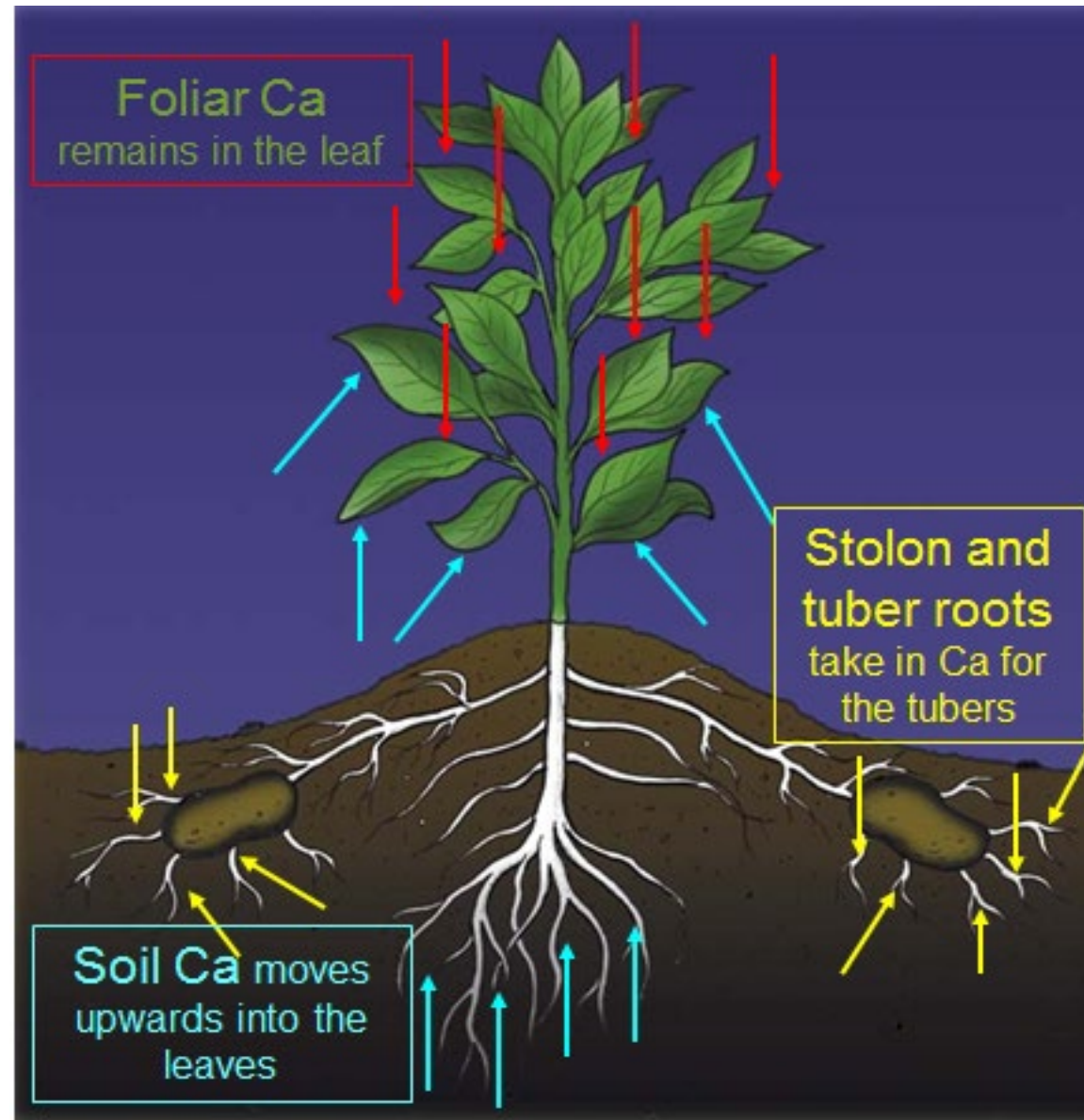
Stolon/Tuber Roots Take Up Water



Into the Tuber



Calcium Uptake into the potato plant/tuber

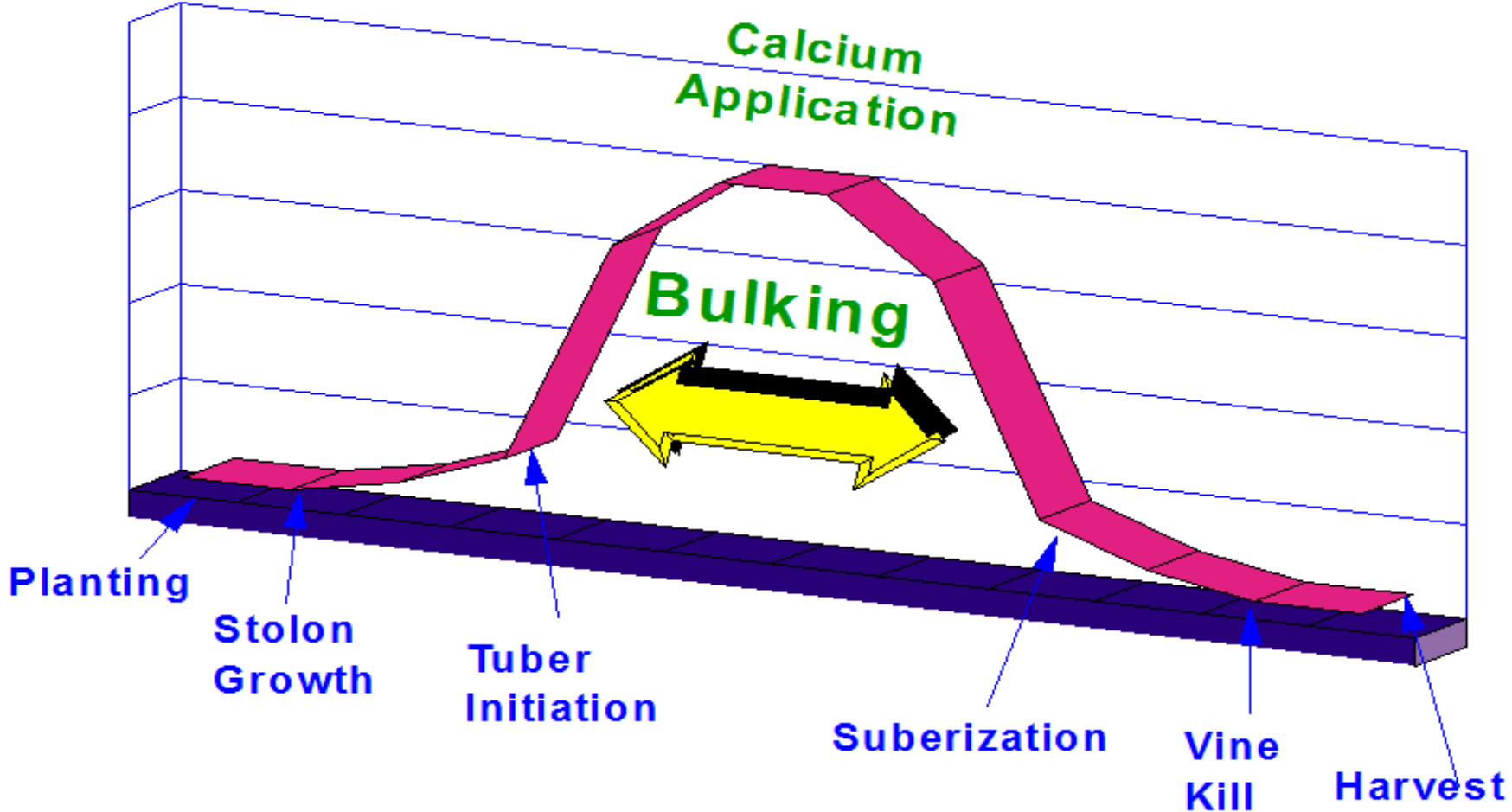


Calcium and potato plant heat stress (35° C)

- Biotron studies from the University of Wisconsin show that:
 - Plants with Ca produced 1.0 kg of tubers / plant
 - Plants without calcium were heat stressed and produced 0.7 kg of tubers / plant
- A yield reduction of 30%

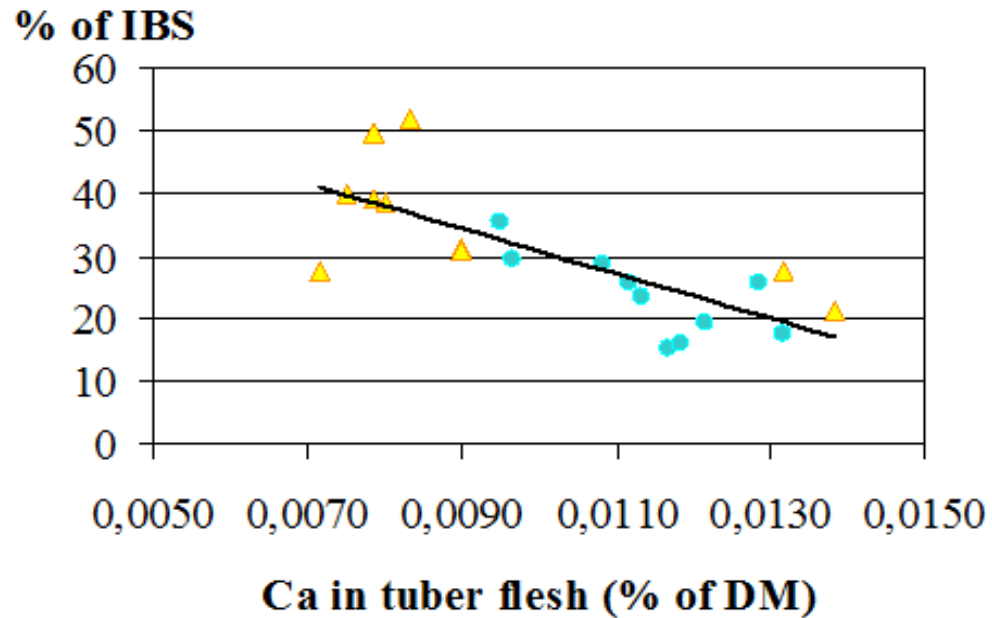


Tuber Calcium Uptake is Specific for Select Physiological Development Periods



Calcium & Internal Brown Spot (IBS) (University of Gottingen – Germany)

- **Ca in the inner part of tubers:
Slight variations can make the difference**



● Tuber flesh, Site 1

▲ Tuber flesh, site 2



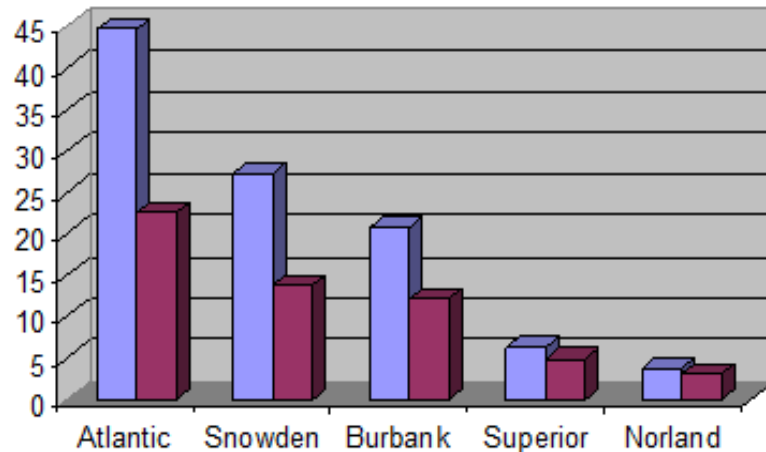
Calcium and seed potato quality



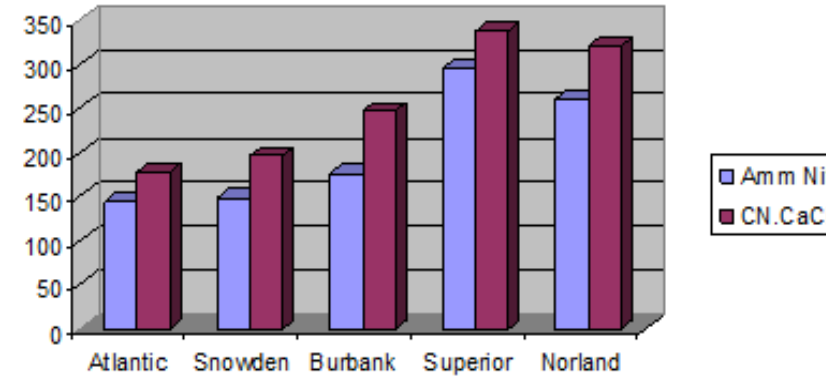
Calcium reduces bruising during harvest

- All varieties increased in calcium
- All varieties had less bruising
- **Ca @ 165 kg/ha**
- **Combination of CN & CaCl**

Incidence of Bruising (%)



Tuber Calcium levels (ppm)



*Karlsson & Palta
Uni. Of Wisconsin, 2001*

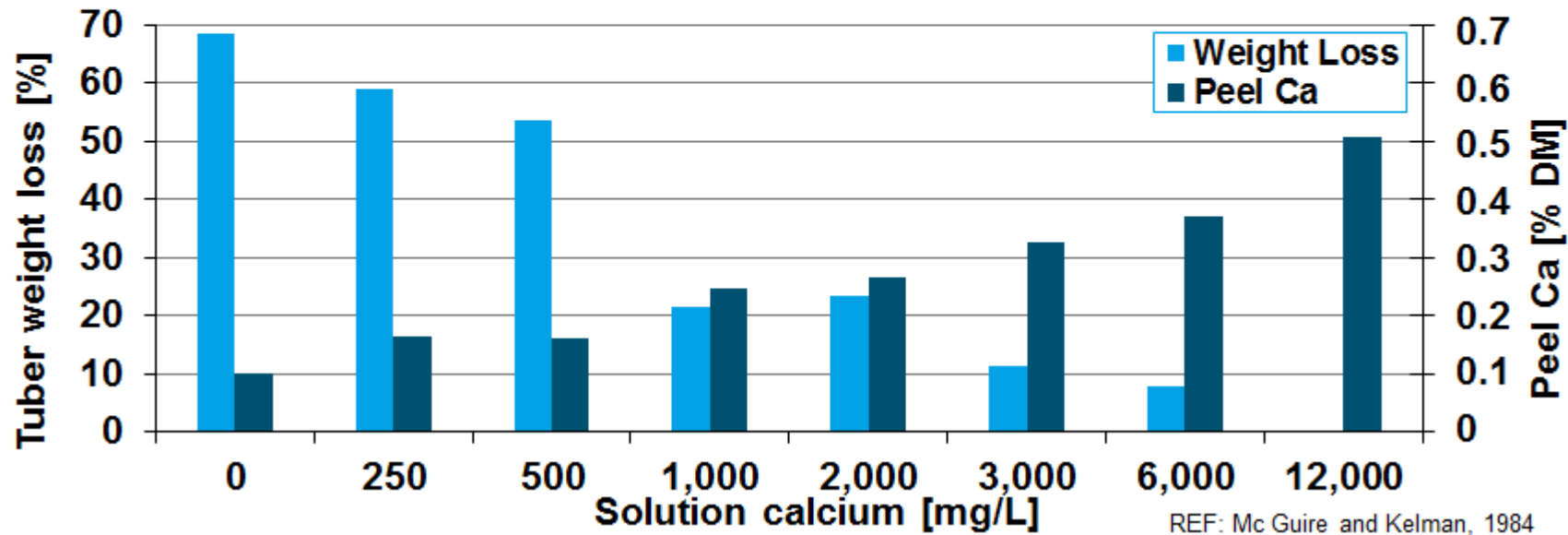


Calcium reduces storage rot



Increasing calcium in peel from 0.1 to 0.5 % Ca

- Decreases soft rot infection (shown as weight loss)
- Tuber weight loss increases with increasing infection rate of *Erwinia*



Nitrogen Form influences yield

“Avoid using nitrate products as the sole nitrogen source. Instead, include materials that contain ammonium forms of nitrogen, especially for early-season applications. Fertilizers containing ammonium produced higher yields and allowed greater recovery of applied nitrogen than an all-nitrate program.”



Nitrogen application timing and placement

- ◆ Split applications
 - ◆ Emergence
 - ◆ Hilling
 - ◆ Bulking

“Considerable research has compared the timing of nitrogen applications in potato production. These studies have found that applying one-third to one-half of the nitrogen at emergence improves yield and/or quality. Splitting nitrogen applications generally provides an advantage over a single application.

Wolkowski, Kelling and Bundy, Univ. of WI
Ext. Pub. A3634



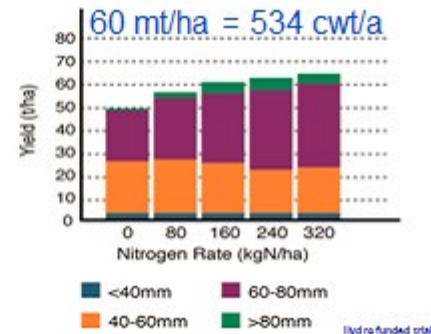
Nitrogen Rate

- ◆ For yield
 - ◆ more nitrogen
 - ◆ higher yields

“For a potato tuber yield goal of 451-600 cwt/a, one should apply 200 lbs. N/a on sandy soils with low organic matter.”

Kelling et al., Univ. of WI Extension publication A2809

Nitrogen and tuber size



What was “Under the hood”?

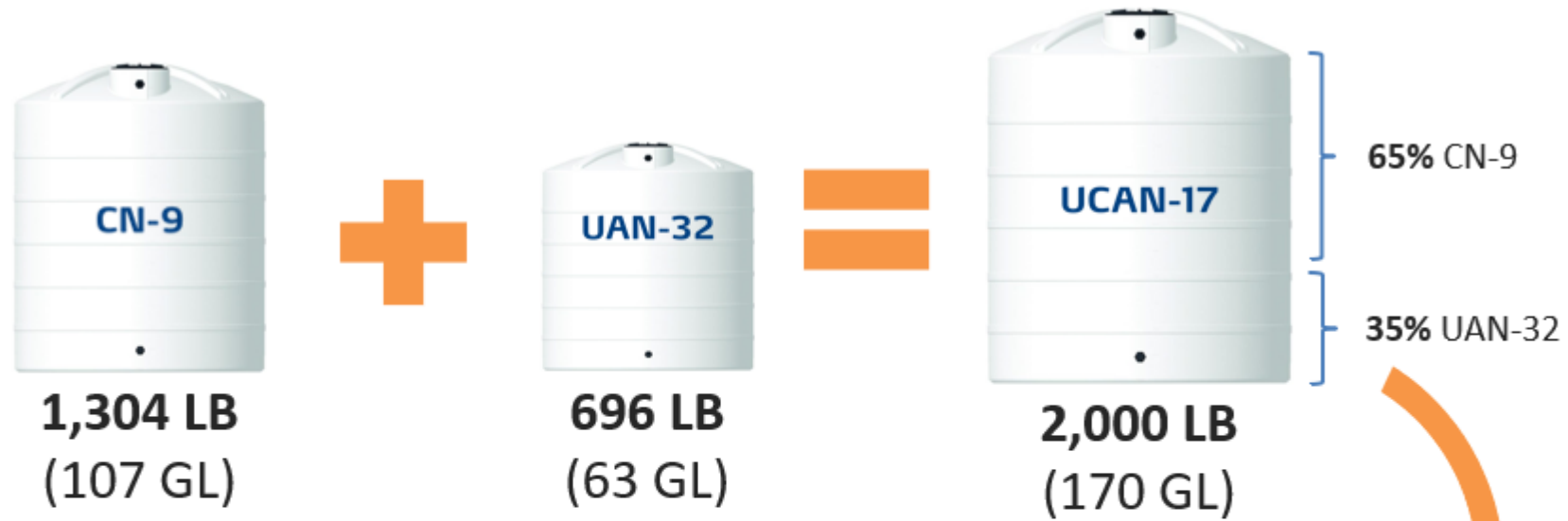
- Nitrogen Source: Potatoes respond favorably to an ammonium nitrate N source applied in split applications.
- Potato Plants/Tubers require Ca to produce high yielding quality produce:
 - To reduce potato plant heat stress
 - To limit tuber imperfections such as IBS
 - To produce high yielding seed potatoes
 - To reduce bruising during harvest
 - To control tuber storage rot



UCAN-17: The perfect enhanced efficiency fluid fertilizer (fuel) for potato performance



UCAN 17 can be manufactured by simply blending two commercial fluid fertilizers



Nitrogen Forms

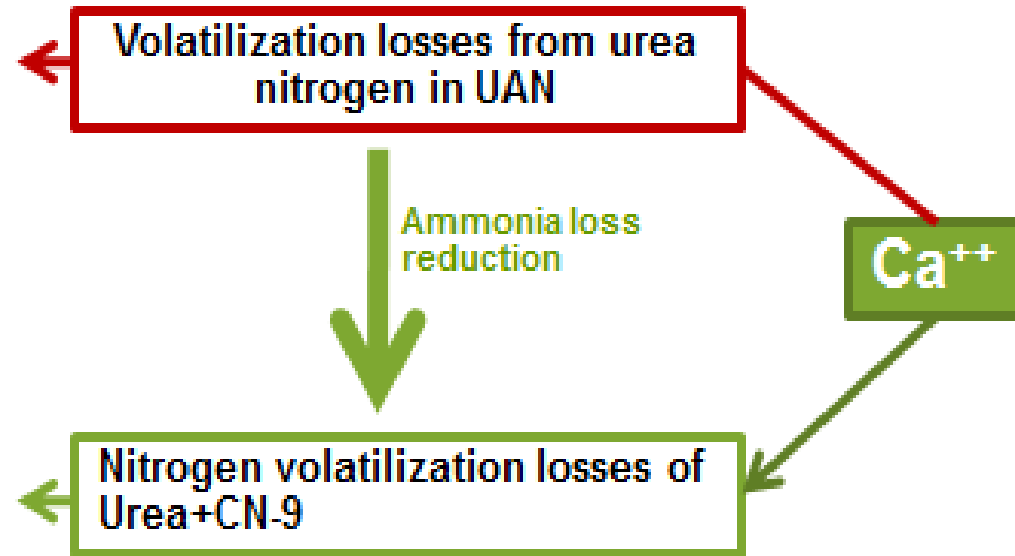
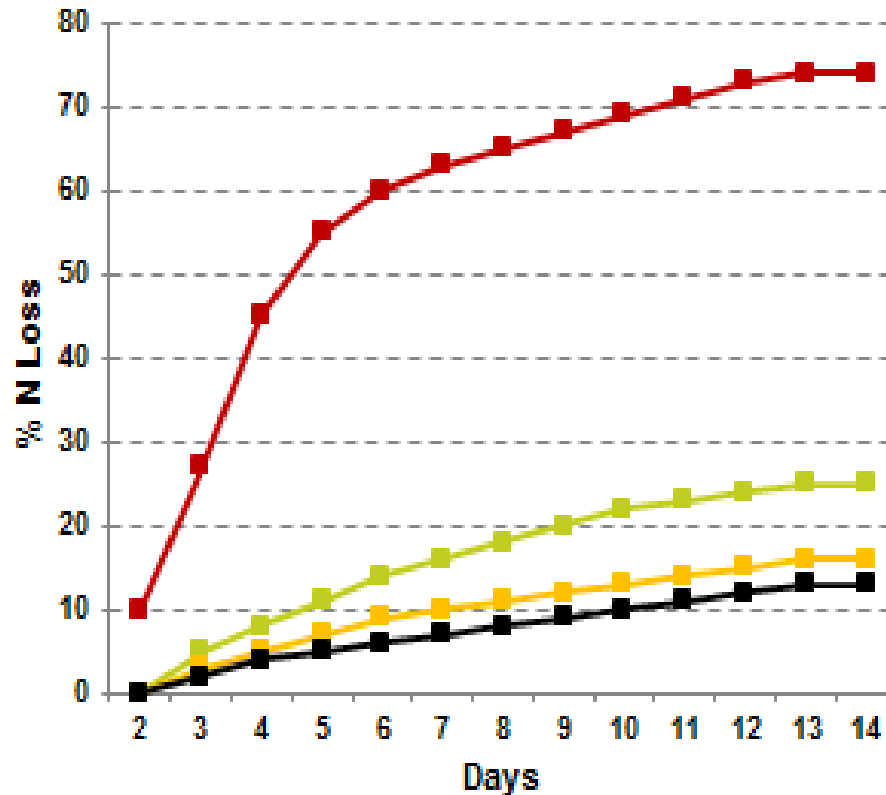
Ammoniacal	Nitrate	Urea
19%	49%	32%

Total N
17.0%
Total Ca
7.2%

$17\% \text{ N} \times 0.32 = 5.44\% \text{ Urea N}$
 $7.2\% \text{ Ca} / 5.44 = 1.32 \text{ Ca/urea ratio}$

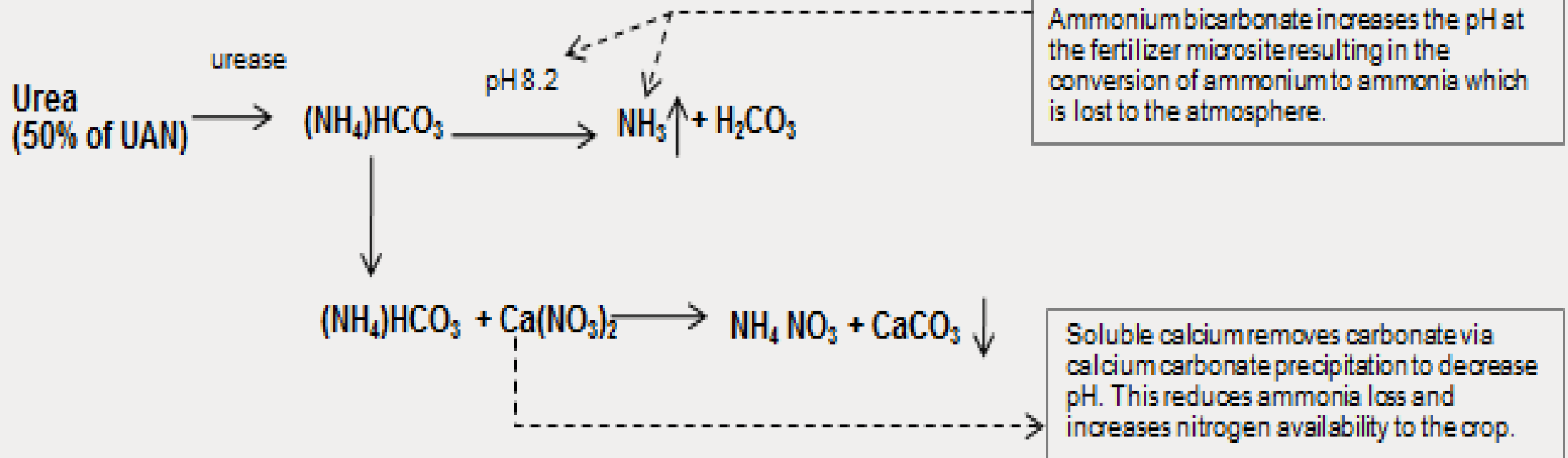


Enhanced efficiency is from suppression of NH_3^0 volatilization by the Ca/Urea N RATIO



Enhanced efficiency is from suppression of NH_3^0 volatilization by Ca/Urea N RATIO

SOIL CHEMISTRY THAT MAKES UCAN WORK



Benefits of UCAN 17 for Potato Fertilization/Fertigation

- Will perform like ammonium nitrate
- Has enhanced efficiency properties recognized by AAPFCO (State Fertilizer Control Officials/Regulators)
- Supplies both N and water-soluble Ca in optimal N:Ca ratios to plant and tuber
- Via fertigation, allows spoon-feeding of plant and tuber even after row closure.





Thank you for your attention!

