DIEakuowi	l	
Residue	N credit	
(tons)	(lb/acre)	
0	0	
0.5	3	
1	6	
1.5	9	
2	12	
3	18	
4	24	

Table 3. Nitrogen credit for legume straw (residue) breakdown.

Note: One ton of legume residue is produced from 1,000 pounds of lentil or pea grain produced.

Table 4. Mineralizable N release rates for northern Idaho soils.

Organic matter content	N released during growing season
(%)	(lb/acre)
Less than 2	25
2 to 3	45
3 to 4	60
More than 4	75

Mineralizable nitrogen—Northern Idaho soils release mineralizable N (N contained in organic matter) in proportion to their organic matter contents (Table 4). Low levels of mineralizable N are released from soils on severely eroded clay knobs and hilltops, soils in cutover timberlands, soils in areas of low precipitation, soils with low water-holding capacities, and soils with low organic matter contents.

Soil test nitrogen—You can evaluate the amount of inorganic N in the soil most effectively with a soil test. Take soil samples from the crop's entire rooting depth because nitrate-nitrogen (NO₃-N) is mobile in soil. Spring canola is capable of efficiently removing N to a depth of 3 feet or more unless its roots are blocked by a restricting layer.

Soil test values include both NO₃-N and ammonium-nitrogen (NH₄-N) in the first foot of the soil profile. NO₃-N should be sampled in 1-foot increments to the crop's effective rooting depth. To convert soil test NO₃-N and NH₄-N values in parts per million (ppm) to pounds N per acre, add the N values in ppm for each foot increment of sampling depth and multiply by 3.5 (Table 5).

Table 5. Calculation to convert N soil test results in parts per million to pounds per acre.

	Soil test results	
Depth	NO ₃ -N	NH₄

N and K (as K₂

organic matter mineralization fertilization rates are often sli tillage systems.

Further reading

BUL 704, Soil Sampling, \$2.00
CIS 1085, Essential Plant Micronuti Idaho, \$3.00
CIS 1088, Essential Plant Micronutrie \$3.00

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