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# Identifying and correcting zinc and iron deficiency in field crops

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Follett, Roy H./Identifying and correct

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## Quick Facts

- Zinc and iron deficiencies may occur in most areas of Colorado.
- Zinc and iron deficiencies can be recognized by plant symptoms.
- Visual observations should be confirmed by soil test and/or plant analysis.
- Zinc deficiencies can be corrected by the application of zinc fertilizers.
- Soil application of iron fertilizers has not been economically feasible on a field scale, but iron deficiency can be controlled by several other means.

Zinc and iron deficiencies affect certain field crops, vegetables, trees and ornamentals in Colorado. These micronutrient deficiencies can be recognized by plant symptoms and by soil tests. The purpose of this publication is to help farmers and other agricultural workers identify zinc and iron deficiencies by field observations and soil tests and to make recommendations for correction of these deficiencies.

## Identification of Zinc Problems

Zinc deficiencies may occur in all areas of the state and are frequently associated with the following situations:

- Zinc deficiency has been recognized on corn, sorghum, sudan, sorghum X sudan hybrids, pinto beans and potatoes in Colorado. Different susceptibility levels among varieties have been recognized.
- No deficiencies have been recognized on wheat or alfalfa.
- Response to zinc is much greater under high yield conditions.
- Zinc deficiencies frequently are associated with areas where the topsoil has been removed by leveling for irrigation, by erosion, or by terrace channel construction.
- Soils deficient in zinc frequently are low in organic matter, are sandy and/or have an alkaline pH (pH greater than 7.0).
- High available soil phosphorus levels produced by fertilization or native in the soil may induce a more severe zinc deficiency on soils low in available zinc.

- Zinc deficiency will be much more severe in years with cold, wet springs than in years of warm, dry springs.

Visual zinc deficiency symptoms differ between crops, but characteristic symptoms can be recognized. Fields generally are not affected uniformly. Deficient areas are normally the areas where topsoil has been removed. Zinc deficiency shows early in the growth of plants.

Young corn and sorghum plants exhibit a broad band of white to translucent tissue on both sides of the leaf midrib starting near the base of the leaf but generally not extending to the tip with the midrib and outer margin remaining green. Occasionally, a reddish-brown cast may develop in the chlorotic (white or yellow) leaf tissue.

Plants tend to be stunted due to a shortening of the internodes. Pinto beans exhibit a general stunting of the young plants. Leaves show a general yellowing of the upper foliage with a browning or bronzing of the older or lower leaves. The leaves of zinc deficient beans typically have a crinkled appearance. A general downward curl of the leaves also will occur and pod set will be poor. Visual observations should be confirmed by soil tests and/or plant analyses.

## Soil Testing for Zinc

The need for supplemental zinc can be determined by soil testing. A composite soil sample should be collected from the area of the field suspected of being low in zinc. In collecting the sample, avoid using anything galvanized or made of rubber.

Several methods for zinc testing have been proposed. These tests are all based on using a solution of an acid, a chelate or combination of reagents to extract from the soil a portion of the total zinc that is related, through correlation experiments, to the zinc that plants can extract from the soil. The method used by the Soil Testing Laboratory at Colorado State University is the ammonium bicarbonate, diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid (AB-DTPA) test.

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To simplify technical terminology, trade names of products and equipment occasionally will be used. No endorsement of products named is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned.

## Correction of Zinc Deficiencies

Zinc deficiency can be readily corrected by application of zinc fertilizers. Considerable research with zinc has been conducted by Colorado State University, as well as other universities, during the last 20 years. The following recommendations for zinc fertilization are based on this research data.

**Table 1: Zinc recommendations.**

AB-DTPA extractable zinc as ppm Zn	Irrigated Fertilizer zinc-pounds per acre Zn	Dryland Fertilizer zinc-pounds per acre Zn
	Sensitive crops** (corn, sorghum, sudan, sorghum X sudan hybrids, beans, potatoes)	
0-0.9 low	10	5
1.0-1.5 marginal	5	0
>1.5 adequate	0	0
	Other crops	
0-0.5 low-marginal	5	0
>0.5 adequate	0	0

\*Recommendation is based on the use of zinc sulfate as source of zinc.

\*\*Following sugarbeets increase soil test categories by 50% (low = 0 - 1.4 and marginal = 1.5 - 2.2).

Zinc fertilizer applications can be either banded at planting or broadcast pre-plant with little difference in response when applied at an adequate rate. Generally, broadcast-plowdown is the most effective method of application. Banding may be preferred in situations of shallow or minimum tillage. One application of 5 to 10 pounds Zn per acre (5.8-11.2 kilograms per hectare)—15-30 pounds of zinc sulfate - 36% Zn—should be sufficient for two or three years' production, however, the soil should be tested again to adjust the zinc recommendation for following years.

In season zinc deficiency may be corrected by spraying the crop with a 0.5-percent zinc sulfate solution (1% for potatoes) at the rate of 20 to 30 gallons per acre (189-284 liters per hectare). A 0.5 percent solution is prepared by adding 4-½ pounds (2 kg) zinc sulfate (36% Zn) to 100 gallons (378 liters) of water; include a surfactant (wetting agent). Foliar applications are effective in greening foliage but are not as effective in producing yield response and should be considered as a salvage measure.

The most common inorganic source is zinc sulfate and is considered an excellent source of zinc whether applied as a granular material in a bulk blend or incorporated into solid or liquid fertilizers. Zinc oxide is another inorganic source of zinc that is effective when incorporated into solid or liquid fertilizers. Application of granular zinc oxide on calcareous soils should be avoided due to its low solubility. Organic zinc sources (i.e. chelates) also are available and are generally more effective per pound of zinc than the inorganic sources. Some of these materials have been shown to be 3 to 5 times as effective as the inorganic sources. Effective zinc chelates may be used at about 1/3 the rate of inorganic products.

Manure applications are quite effective in eliminating zinc deficiency problems when applied at the rate of 15 to 20 tons per acre (34,012-45,350 kilograms/ha).

## Identification of Iron Problems

Iron deficiencies may occur in all areas of the state and are frequently associated with the following situations:

- Iron deficiency appears as irregular areas in the field associated with areas of high soil pH, free calcium carbonate and low organic matter.

- Iron deficient areas frequently have had the topsoil removed by erosion or leveling.

- Seasonal variation exists. Iron deficiencies are worse in cool, damp springs. Deficiency symptoms are frequently most severe on young seedlings.

- Sorghum, corn, potatoes and pinto beans are the most severely affected crops with corn intermediate in susceptibility. Wheat and alfalfa are the least sensitive. Varietal differences in susceptibility have been recognized within each species.

- Iron deficiency also may be a problem in certain lawns, shrubs, ornamentals and orchards (particularly peach trees).

Iron deficient fields, when viewed from a distance, exhibit irregularly shaped yellow areas. Because iron is not translocated in the plant, deficiency symptoms appear on the new growth first. Iron deficiency on individual plants is characterized by yellow leaves with dark green veins (interveinal chlorosis). On corn and sorghum, this gives the plants a definite "striped" appearance. If the condition is severe, the whole plant may be affected and turn a very light yellow or even white. In many cases where moderate deficiencies occur early in the season, plants tend to recover later.

## Soil Testing for Iron

The AB-DTPA extraction procedure used for zinc allows the determination of iron on the same extract. Soil samples for the iron test should be collected from the areas of the field that are suspected of being deficient. Collection of a composite sample from the entire field will not reflect the condition in the eroded or leveled areas. The AB-DTPA extractant brings into solution a portion of the iron in the soil that is related to that potentially available for plant uptake. The test levels have been interpreted through experiments and observations of plant growth on soils with a range of extractable iron levels.

**Table 2: Interpretation of the AB-DTPA extractable iron test.**

Test values in ppm 1/	Irrigated and dryland production
0-3.0	low
3.1-5.0	marginal
above 5.0	adequate

1/ Values below 10.0 ppm are classified as deficient for turf and many ornamentals.

## Correction of Iron Deficiency

Soil application of iron-containing compounds for the elimination of iron deficiency has not been economically possible on a field scale. Iron chelates are available that will correct iron deficiency at application rates of 5 to 10 pounds of metallic iron per acre (5.8 to 11.2 kg/ha), but they are too expensive to use on field crops. Ferric sulphate and ferrous sulphate are not effective as soil applications at economically feasible rates. Some products are in the development stages that may be useful for soil application. Because the problem of iron deficiency is associated with high pH and excessive calcium carbonate in the soil, the possibility of lowering the soil pH to correct the problem has been suggested. The rate of sulphur necessary to accomplish this on calcareous soils is not economically feasible (1 pound S for every 3 pounds of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ).

Iron deficiency can be controlled by several means other than soil application. On medium testing soils, selection of a crop or crop variety less sensitive to iron deficiency can be effective. Manure or sewage sludge at the rate of 15 to 20 tons per acre—dry weight basis—(34,000 to 45,000 kg/ha) may be effective for several seasons in correcting the problem.

Applying iron as a foliar spray is effective in restoring green color to plants, but may not restore top yields. Iron sprays are most effective when applied to young plants and when repeated at 10-day to 2-week intervals. Ferric sulphate or iron chelates can be used as a spray. Iron deficiency is best corrected by spraying the crop

with a 2-percent ferrous (iron) sulfate solution (1% for potatoes) at the rate of 15 to 30 gallons per acre (141-284 kg/ha) beginning 10 to 15 days after crop emergence. Application should be repeated at 10-day intervals if yellowing of foliage persists.

A 2-percent solution is prepared by adding 16 pounds (7.2 kg) iron sulfate (20% iron) to 100 gallons (378.5 liters) of water; include a surfactant (wetting agent). For best results, apply spray when leaves will remain moist for a period of time. Chelates should be used at lower concentrations—7 to 10 pounds per 100 gallons (3.2-4.5 kg/378.5 l) of water—as some chelates will cause leaf burn if applied in too high a concentration. Check the recommendation on the label for rate.

Iron fertilization is recommended only for those field crops that are "sensitive" to low soil iron levels—corn, sorghum, sudan, sorghum X sudan hybrids, beans and potatoes. Since a soil treatment is not effective, it is recommended that the crop be sprayed with iron when it becomes apparent by visual observation of the foliage that the crop is actually iron efficient.

## Summary

Application of micronutrients, when needed, can bring a high return on investment. Before applying any micronutrient, however, ascertain the need for the element by soil testing, visual observations, or by a small scale field trial with the element.