

Huma® Organic 1–3 mm Dry Humate vs Biochar in Soybeans, With ROI of 4:1

Research Report

Conducted by: Changyoon Jeong, PhD, School of Plant, Environmental, and Soil Sciences, Louisiana State University Huma® Products: OM 1-3 mm Granular Humates

Background

Humates are used as soil amendments that have shown to improve crop production. The usage of biochar as a soil amendment has gained traction and has also shown to increase crop yield.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to test how preplant soil application of organic (OMRI-Listed) humates (**Huma® OM 1-3mm**) and biochar separately and combined will affect soybean yield.

Materials & Methods

About two weeks prior to planting soybean seeds, the biochar (from pinewood) and $\operatorname{Huma}^{\circledast}\operatorname{OM}\operatorname{1-3mm}$ were soil applied and incorporated to experimental plots at the Red River Research Station, LSU AgCenter, Bossier City, Louisiana. The field experimental set up was a completely randomized design with four replications. Planting took place on May 15 and the crop was harvested on October 26. Table 1 describes the treatment application details. The Check treatment consisted of phosphorus fertilizer ($\operatorname{P_2O_5}$ at 22.5 lb/acre) with triple super phosphate as the source (Table 1). $\operatorname{Huma}^{\circledast}\operatorname{OM}\operatorname{1-3mm}$ and biochar were applied to plots that had already received 22.5 lb/acre of $\operatorname{P_2O_5}$. (Table 1).

Table 1. Huma® OM 1-3mm and Biochar treatment description

Treatment	Amount/A	Method	Timing	
1: Check = P ₂ O ₅	22.5 lb	Broadcast disc	Preplant	
2: Check + BioChar	22.5 lb + 2,000 lb	Broadcast disc	Preplant	
3: Check + Huma® OM 1-3 mm	22.5 lb + 200 lb	Broadcast disc	Preplant	
4: Check + BioChar + Huma® OM 1-3 mm	22.5 lb + 2,000 lb + 200 lb	Broadcast disc	Preplant	

Results

The biochar and <code>Huma® OM 1-3mm</code> increased soybeans yield over the Check significantly (Figure 1). However, the yield differences between the biochar and <code>Huma® OM 1-3mm</code> were not statistically significant. The highest yield (83 bu/acre) resulted from combining Biochar with <code>Huma® OM 1-3mm</code> (Figure 1). The highest net income gain per acre (\$253.99) and return on investment (4:1) were achieved by treating soil with <code>Huma® OM 1-3mm</code>.

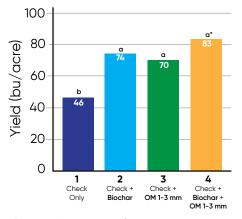


Figure 1. Soybean yield under various treatments
* Yield values with different letters are statistically different from others at 95% confidence level.

Table 2. Comparison of yield values and economics between the Check versus other treatments.

Treatment	Yield Diff. (bu/acre)	Yield Difference	Net Income Gain	ROI Ratio
1: Check = P ₂ O ₅	0	0.00%	\$0.00	
2: Check + BioChar	28	60.32%	\$(24.60)	-0.1:1
3: Check + Huma® OM 1-3 mm	24	52.55%	\$253.99	4:1
4: Check + BioChar + Huma® OM 1-3 mm	37	79.29%	\$28.70	0.1:1

Conclusions

The soil amendments improved the yield of soybean crop. However, the cost effectiveness is quite visible with the <code>Huma®OM1-3mm</code> (200 lb/acre) because it is applied at ten times less per acre than the biochar (2000 lb/acre). In addition, it costs more and takes longer to apply 2,000 pounds of a material than 200 pounds per acre. The soybean yield advantage of biochar over <code>Huma®OM1-3mm</code> treatment was only 4 bu/acre and still had a negative ROI.