

# Soil phosphorus availability and lime: More than just pH?

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Maize plant showing symptoms of severe phosphorus deficiency in an unfertilized soil in western Kenya. Credit: Andrew Margenot

Plants can't do without phosphorus. But there is often a 'withdrawal limit' on how much phosphorus they can get from the soil. That's

because phosphorus in soils is often in forms that plants can't take up. That affects how healthy and productive the plants can be.

One influence on phosphorus availability is the [soil](#)'s pH level.

If soils are too acidic, phosphorus reacts with iron and aluminum. That makes it unavailable to plants. But if soils are too alkaline, phosphorus reacts with calcium and also becomes inaccessible.

"Phosphorus is most available to plants when soil is at a 'Goldilocks' zone of acidity," says Andrew Margenot. Margenot is a researcher at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

There are ways to make more phosphorus available to plants. For example, adding lime (calcium hydroxide) reduces soil acidity. That can unlock the phosphorus that was previously unavailable. This is a common practice. "Liming is a bread-and-butter tool for agriculture," says Margenot.

However, liming can influence other ways by which phosphorus might become available to plants. Enzymes, called phosphatases, are also known to influence the amount of phosphorus available to plants. Margenot's study looked at liming and soil management history to see if it influenced the activity of soil enzymes.



A team of University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture) researchers led by Andrew Margenot assessed the effect of liming on soil fertility and crop productivity in Siava County, western Kenya. Credit: Andrew Margenot

Margenot and his colleagues conducted experiments in western Kenya, a region with acidic, weathered soils.

Researchers added varying amounts of lime to long-term experimental plots. These plots had specific fertilization treatments since 2003: One set of plots had been unfertilized. Another had received cow manure. A third set of plots had mineral nitrogen and phosphorus added.

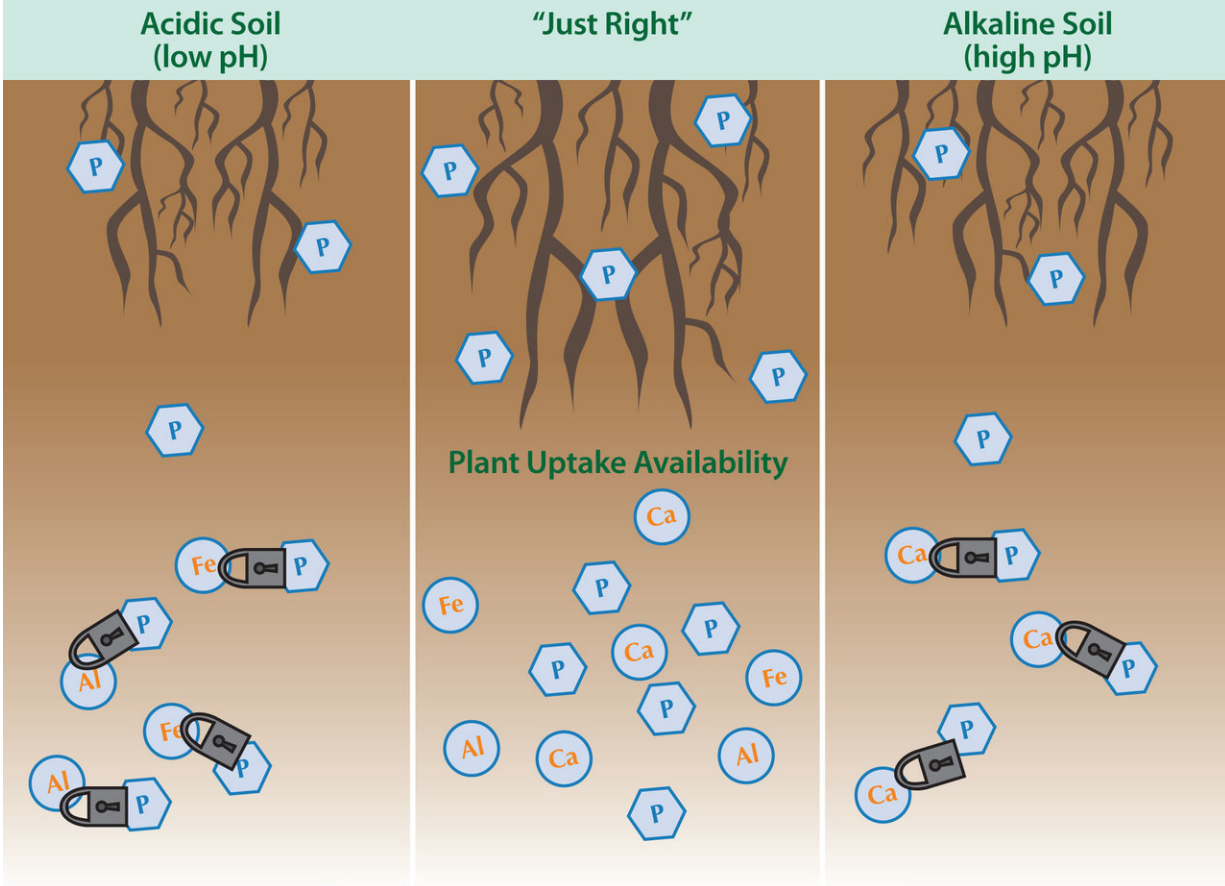
Twenty-seven days after liming, the researchers measured phosphatase

activity. They also measured how much phosphorus was available to [plants](#).

They found no clear relationships between soil acidity levels changed by liming and phosphatase activity.

This was unexpected. "We know that phosphatases are sensitive to soil acidity levels," says Margenot. "Our findings show that it is more complicated than just soil acidity when it comes to these enzymes."

# Nutrient Bioavailability



Nutrients can be locked by soil minerals if the soil pH is not correct. This affects whether the plant can use the nutrient or not. Credit: ASA/CSSA/SSSA staff

And more surprisingly, changes in [phosphatase](#) activities after liming depended on the soil's history. This suggests that the sources of these enzymes (microbes, plant roots) could have responded to different

fertilization histories by changing the amount or type of phosphatases secreted.

Furthermore, in all cases, the increases in phosphorus availability were relatively small. "In the soils tested, lime alone was not enough to be meaningful to crops and thus farmers," says Margenot. "Lime needs to be combined with added [phosphorus](#) to meet crop needs in these soils."

Margenot is now working to extend this study. With colleagues from the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), he'll be studying western Kenyan farms. The goal is to see if using lime at rates realistic for growers will have soil health trade-offs in these weathered soils.

This research is published in *Soil Science Society of America Journal*.

**More information:** Andrew J. Margenot et al, Soil Phosphatase Activities across a Liming Gradient under Long-Term Managements in Kenya, *Soil Science Society of America Journal* (2018). [DOI: 10.2136/sssaj2017.12.0420](#)

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