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정종배*, 정병룡

Relative Effectiveness of Bone Meal as a Phosphorus Fertilizer Compared with Fused Phosphate

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Bone meal is commonly used as a phosphorus (P) fertilizer in organic farming. Effectiveness of bone meal was compared with mineral P fertilizer to elucidate the optimum application rates of bone meal in crop production.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The effects of bone meal and fused phosphate on plant growth and P uptake were determined in a pot experiment with maize (*Zea mays* L.) in a clay loam soil. Bone meal and fused phosphate were applied at 150 and 300 mg P₂O₅/kg soil, and maize was grown for 3 consecutive growth periods of 4 to 5 weeks each. As compared with fused phosphate, total shoot growth of maize per pot was 3-6% lower in bone meal fertilization, and the difference was not significant in the application of 300 mg P₂O₅/kg. At the same P application rate, uptake of P by maize plants was 7-9% lower in bone meal treatment. The P use efficiency in bone meal treatments ranged from 11.9-13.6%, equivalent to 73-84% of the efficiency for fused phosphate treatments.

CONCLUSION: The equivalence of immediate effectiveness of bone meal as a P fertilizer was at least 90% compared

with fused phosphate in the pot experiment with maize. The results indicate that bone meal could be a reasonable alternative to chemical P fertilizers.

Key words: Bone Meal, Fused Phosphate, Maize, Phosphorus Fertilizer

서론

가
(meat and bone meal) , 가
(bone meal) .
가 ,

(Brewer, 1999; Kamphues, 2002).
EC Regulation No. 1774/2002

가
, 가 가

(EC Regulation No 181/2006).

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5000-7000 ton

Table 1. Characteristics of the experimental soil

pH (1:5 H ₂ O)	Organic matter	Total N	Total P	Available P	Texture
	g/kg	g/kg	g P ₂ O ₅ /kg	mg P ₂ O ₅ /kg	
6.6	29.7	1.0	1.6	71.7	Clay loam

Table 2. Contents of phosphorus in bone meal and fused phosphate fertilizer used in the experiment

Fertilizer	Water soluble P	Citric acid extractable P	Total P
		----- % P ₂ O ₅ -----	
Bone meal	0.39	18.4	19.6
Fused phosphate	0.02	16.8	19.1

Hapludults) Table 1
 Walkley-Black
 (hydroxyapatite, Ca₅(PO₄)₃OH) Kjeldahl
 PO₄³⁻가 CO₃²⁻ (HClO₄) Lancaster
 가 (Wopenka and Pasteris, 2005), (Bekele and Höfner, 1993; Kahiluoto and Vestberg, 1998). ICP atomic emission spectrometer (720-ES Series, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, California, USA) (Page, 1982; Cox, 2001). micro-pipette (Miller and Miller, 1987).
 가 (Valenzuela *et al.*, 2000; Jeng *et al.*, 2006; Ylivainio *et al.*, 2008; Brod *et al.*, 2012; Nogalska *et al.*, 2012; Nogalska and Zalewska, 2013).
 (Klock and Taber, 1996; Kivelä *et al.*, 2015).
 가 3000-4000 ton
 5% 37%
 3 가 () .
 100-160 kg/10a
 가 3
 2 NH₄NO₃ KCl 가
 200 mg . 1 4
 . 1
 200 mg 2 1
 5
 3 5
 60°C 72
 5 mm
 (fine, mixed, mesic family of Typic ICP atomic emission spectrometer

Table 3. Fertilization treatments of the greenhouse pot experiment

Treatment	P fertilizer ^{a)}		N and K fertilizer ^{b)}	
	Bone meal	Fused phosphate	NH ₄ NO ₃	KCl
	----- mg P ₂ O ₅ /kg -----		mg N/kg	mg K/kg
Control	-	-	200+200	200+200
BM-150	150	-	200+200	200+200
BM-300	300	-	200+200	200+200
FP-150	-	150	200+200	200+200
FP-300	-	300	200+200	200+200

^{a)} P fertilizer was applied only once before seeding of the first maize cultivation.

^{b)} N and K fertilizers were applied before and 2 weeks after seeding in each maize cultivation.

Table 4. Effect of P fertilizer treatments on the shoot dry matter yield of maize

Treatment	1st harvest	2nd harvest	3rd harvest	Total	
		----- g/plant -----			g/pot
Control	2.12 d ^{a)}	1.62 d	1.21 c	19.8 d	
BM-150	2.35 c	2.22 bc	1.47 b	24.1 c	
BM-300	2.55 b	2.50 a	1.85 a	27.6 a	
FP-150	2.52 b	2.28 bc	1.59 b	25.6 b	
FP-300	2.79 a	2.46 ab	1.89 a	28.5 a	

^{a)} Means in the same column with the same letter are not significantly different according to DMRT ($p < 0.05$).

2 3 가

(Baker *et al.*, 1989).

Excel 3

F-test 5% Duncan , 300 mg/kg 가

300 mg/kg

150 mg/kg 300 mg/kg

결과 및 고찰

3

Table 4 , 150 300 mg/kg

가 94 97%

. 1

mg/kg 150 mg/kg , 300 가

. 2 3 1

150 mg/kg 3 Table 5

2, 3

2 3 가 . 3

300 mg/kg

가

92-98%

Table 5. Content and uptake of P in shoot of maize plant as influenced by the P fertilizer treatments

Treatment	Content of P in shoot			Uptake of P in shoot			
	1st harvest	2nd harvest	3rd harvest	1st harvest	2nd harvest	3rd harvest	Total
	----- g P/kg -----			----- g P/pot -----			
Control	1.44 b ^{a)}	1.16 c	0.94 c	9.3	9.9	4.6	23.8 e
BM-150	1.58 a	1.33 b	1.06 b	13.9	12.5	6.2	32.7 d
BM-300	1.59 a	1.48 ab	1.13 b	15.9	15.1	8.4	39.3 b
FP-150	1.61 a	1.42 ab	1.12 b	14.6	14.2	7.2	36.0 c
FP-300	1.63 a	1.52 a	1.23 a	16.1	16.9	9.3	42.3 a

^{a)} Means in the same column with the same letter are not significantly different according to DMRT ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6. Phosphorus fertilizer use efficiency of maize in different bone meal and fused phosphate treatments

Treatment	P fertilizer use efficiency ^{a)}
	%
BM-150	13.6
BM-300	11.9
FP-150	18.7
FP-300	14.1

^{a)} (P uptake by maize fertilized - P uptake by maize unfertilized)/P fertilizer input

(Table 2),

0.2 mm

0.5 mm

100-200 mesh

가

, 40 mesh

20 mesh

(Baker *et al.*, 1989).

21%

1

2

3

. 3

0.14%

(Zia *et al.*, 1988),

1

2

300 mg/kg 73% 84% 150

Table 5

. 3

3

(Baker *et al.*, 1989), 1

83%

2

3

가

96

91%

가

91-93%

90-93%

(Jeng *et al.*,

150 mg/kg 가

가

300

2006; Nogalska *et al.*, 2012).

mg/kg

가

11.4

(Table 6).

10-25%

19.6%

14%

(Syers *et al.*, 2008).

(Kivelä *et al.*, 2015).

70 mg/kg

92%

(Klock

and Taber, 1996).

(Pote *et al.*, 1996),

가 115-230 mg P₂O₅/kg
(ryegrass)
83% 2
3 91%

20% 가 60%가 3
(Ylivainio *et al.*, 2008).

가 (Valenzuela *et al.*,
2000; Jeng *et al.*, 2006; Nogalska and Zalewska, 2013;
Nogalska *et al.*, 2014).

80-95% 10% 가

5-15 kg P₂O₅/10a 10 cm
40-170 mg P₂O₅/kg 가
10a 100-160 kg 10 cm 150-240 mg
P₂O₅/kg

요 약

150 300 mg P₂O₅/kg
4-5 3

150 300 mg
P₂O₅/kg 6%
3% 7-9%

10%

1 mm 가 18% 가

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