Texas Phosphorus Assessment Tool Phosphorus Index (PI) Revised 7-05

Certified Nutrient
Management Specialist
Training Course

Phosphorus Index (PI)

- **◆First developed by USDA-ARS with several research scientists**
- ◆Used as screening tool to rank vulnerability of fields as sources of P loss in surface runoff
- ◆Accounts for and ranks transport and source factors controlling P loss in surface runoff

Texas PI Site characteristics



- ◆ The index was modified by NRCS and TCE to establish a PI for East Texas and another PI for West Texas
- ◆Site characteristics fall into two main categories:
 - **source factors**
 - **transport factors**



Texas PI Site characteristics



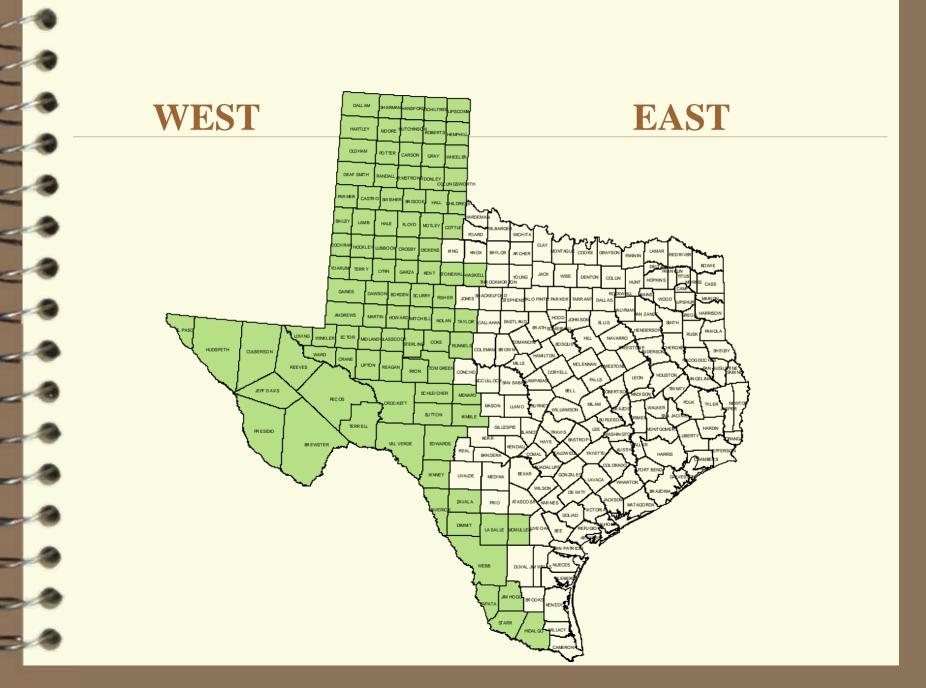
- **♦8** by 5 matrix that relates site characteristics with range of values
- **◆**Specific data for site characteristics easily collected and interpreted in field
- Producer provides soil test results



Texas PI Site characteristics



- **♦**8 site characteristics are:
 - Soil test P rating
 - Fertilizer P (P2O5) application rate
 - Organic P (P2O5) application rate
 - P fertilizer application method & timing
 - **■** Organic P source application method & timing
 - Proximity of application to named stream or lake
 - Runoff class
 - Soil Erosion



PHOSPHORUS INDEX WORKSHEET for East Texas

	Client Name:			Field(s):		Date:		
4	Planner:			Location:		Crop:		
•	Impaired Watershed:			Runoff Curve No.:		Slope (%):		
•	Site Characteristic		S					
)	Soil Test P Level	N/A	Very Low - Low	Moderate	High	Very High		
•		0	1	2	4	8		
À	Phosphorus Fertilizer	None	1-40 lbs/ac	44 00 lb - / D O	91-150 lbs/ac	>150 lbs/ac		
•	(P ₂ O ₅) Application Rate	Applied	P ₂ O ₅	41-90 lbs/ac P ₂ O ₅	P ₂ O ₅	P_2O_5		
		0	0.75	1.5	3	6		
•	Organic Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅) Application Rate	None Applied	1-40 lbs/ac P ₂ O ₅	41-90 lbs/ac P ₂ O ₅	91-150 lbs/ac P ₂ O ₅	>150 lbs/ac P ₂ O ₅		
•		0	0.75	1.5	3	6		

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Phosphorus Fertilizer Application Method and	None Applied	Placed Deeper than 2 in. or broadcast	Surface applied 12/1 - 2/15	Surface applied 2/16 - 4/15 or 6/16 - 11/30	Surface Applied 4/16 - 6/15	
Timing	0	0.5	1	2	4	
Organic Phosphorus Source Application Method and	None Applied	Placed Deeper than 2 in. or broadcast	Surface applied 12/1 - 2/15	Surface applied 2/16 - 4/15 or 6/16 - 11/30	Surface Applied 4/16 - 6/15	
Timing	0	0.5	1	2	4	
Proximity of Nearest Field Edge to Named Stream	Very Low >2000 feet	Low 1000 - 1999 feet	Medium 500 - 999 feet	High 100 - 499 feet	Very High <100 feet	
or Lake	0	1.25	2.5	5	10	

Runoff Class						.,	
(Runoff	Ш	Negligible	Very Low or Low	Moderate	High	Very High	
Class Table)		0	1	2	4	8	
Soil Erosion		Very Low <1 t/ac	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
			1-3 t/ac	3-5 t/ac	5-10 t/ac	>10 t/ac	
(All Sources)		0	1.5	3	6	12	
					Total In	dex Points:	
		P Runoff Potential:					
		Critical P Level in top 6" of soil:			ppm		
	P	Phosphorus Index Classification					
		Index Pts.	P Runoff Potential				
		<12	Very Low - Low				
		12 - 22.75	Medium				
		23 - 32	High				
		> 32	Very High				

Table 4 - Partial Listing of Curve Numbers 1/

Cover Type	Hydrologic Condition <u>2</u> /	Soil Hydrologic Group			
		Α	В	С	D
Pasture	poor	68	79	86	89
	fair	49	69	79	84
	good	39	61	74	80
Hayland not grazed		30	58	71	78
Fallow - bare soil		77	86	91	94
Fallow w/crop residue (CR)	poor	76	85	90	93
	good	74	83	88	90
Row Crop - Straight Row	poor	72	81	88	91
	good	67	78	85	89
Row Crop - Straight Row + CR	poor	71	80	87	90
	good	64	75	82	85

Runoff Class Based on Field Slope and Runoff Curve Number

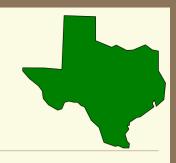
		Runoff Curve Number				
Sid	ope %	<50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	> 80
	< 1	N	N	N	N	М
	1 to 2	N	N	VL	L	M
>	2 to 4	N	N	L	M	Н
>	4 to 8	N	VL	М	Н	VH
>8	to 16	VL	L	М	VH	VH
	> 16	VL	L	Н	VH	VH

Refer to Texas NRCS Engineering Technical Note - Hydrology, No. 210-18-TX5, *Estimating Runoff for Conservation Practices* - 10/90 for information on runoff curve numbers. Estimating Runoff for Conservation Practices - 10/90 for information on runoff curve numbers.

N = Negligible, VL = Very Low, L = Low, M = Moderate, H = High, VH = Very High

Texas P I

Uses



◆ As a screening tool for field staffs, planners, and ag. producers to rank the vulnerability of fields as sources of P loss in runoff.

Texas P I



◆In combination with the planning process, the P index results will lead to different land treatment alternatives based on the vulnerability of each field to P loss