

Influence of Potassium Nutrition On Nitrogen Use Efficiency

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Frontiers in Potassium
Conference and Workshop,
Rome, Italy, 18 January 2017

Nitrogen Use Efficiency

$$\text{NUE} = \text{NUpE} \times \text{NUtE}$$

Agronomic N Use Efficiency =

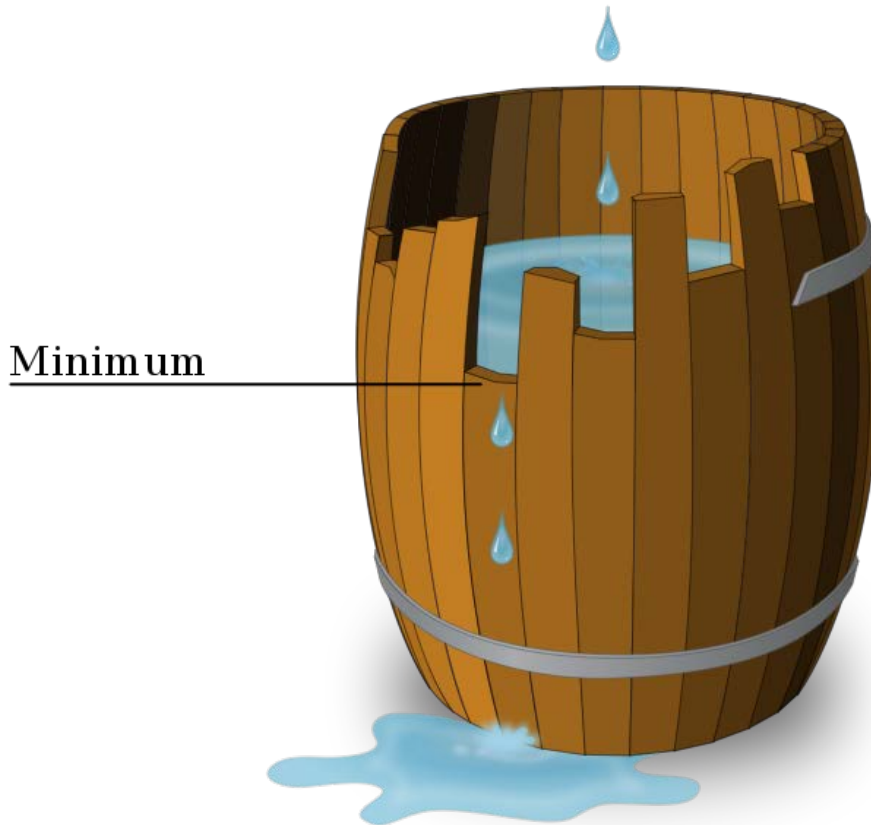
N Uptake Efficiency x N Utilisation Efficiency

(yield / available N) =

(N acquired / available N) x (yield / N acquired)

Plant Mineral Nutrition and Crop Yield

Liebig's Law of The Minimum



Crop yield is determined by a critical input that is in short supply: the limiting factor.

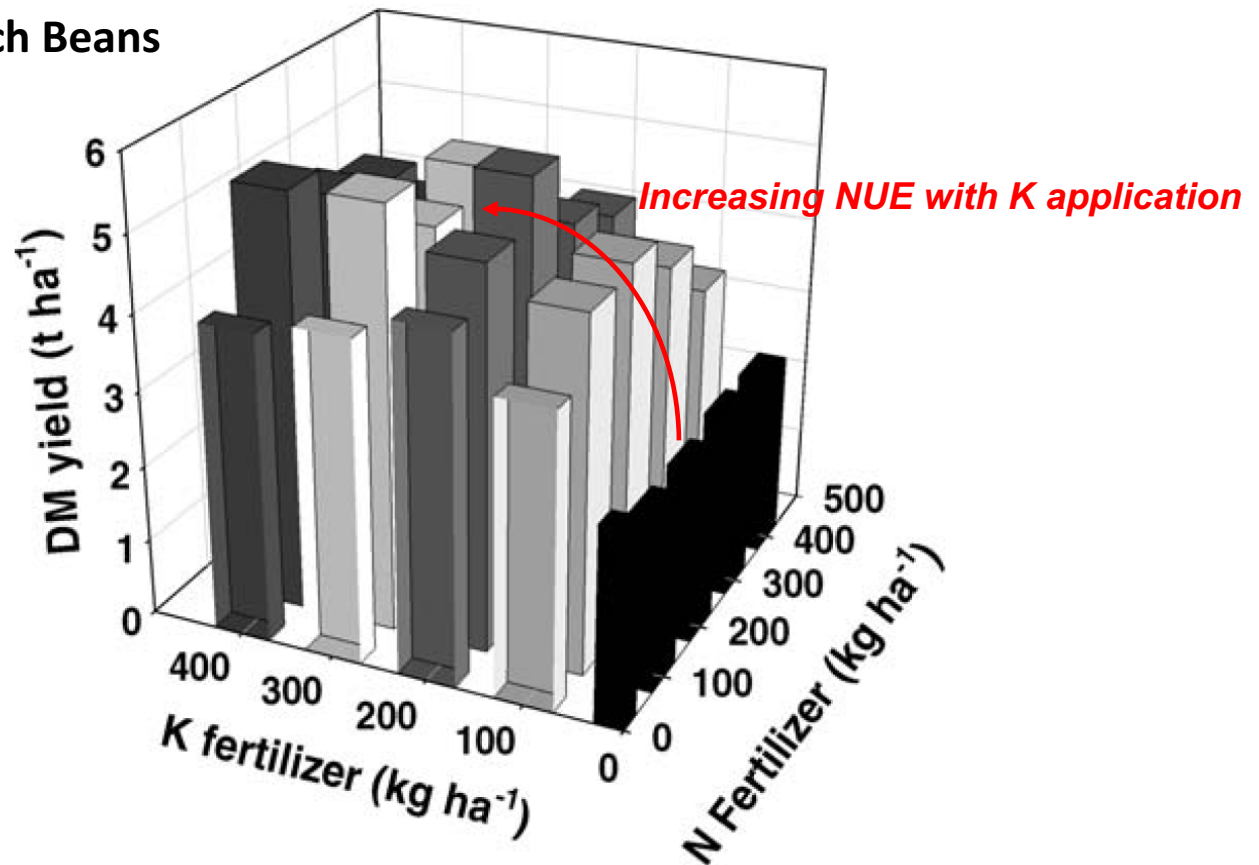
Inputs that do not correct the limiting factor are generally ineffective in increasing yield.

Any nutrient that limits yield will reduce the use efficiency (yield / input) of all other nutrients.

Optimising Crop Nutrition

Maximises Yield and Resource Use Efficiency

French Beans

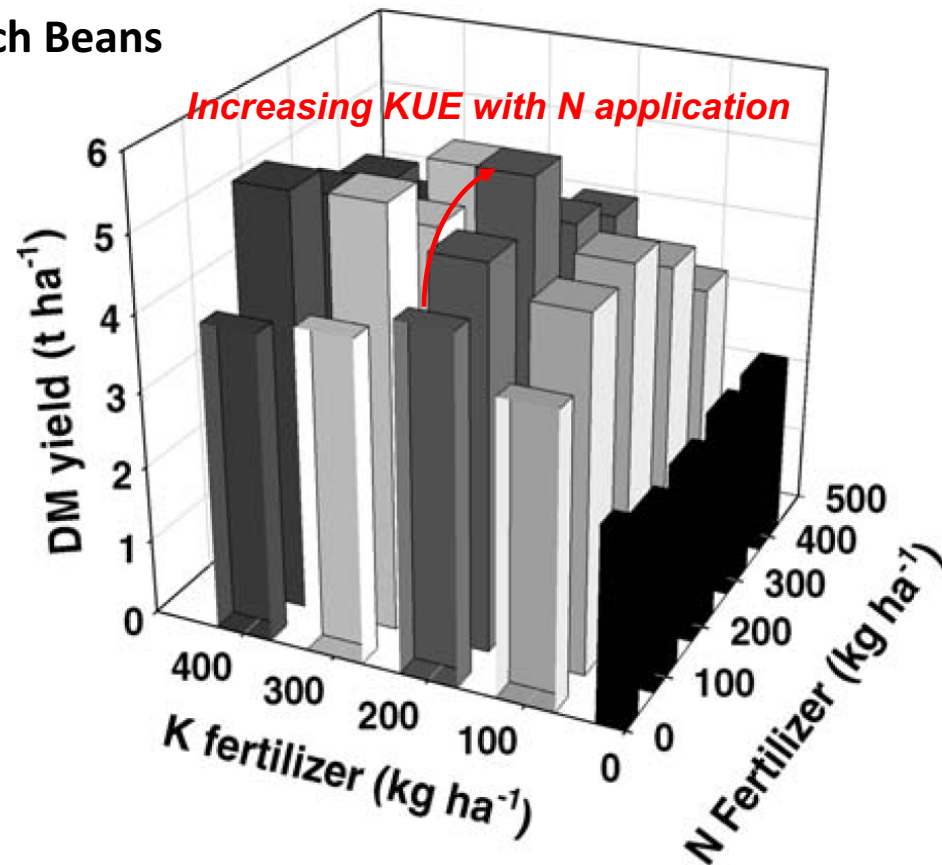


Zhang et al. (2007) *Plant and Soil* 298: 81-98

Optimising Crop Nutrition

Maximises Yield and Resource Use Efficiency

French Beans



Zhang et al. (2007) *Plant and Soil* 298: 81-98

Optimising Mineral Nutrition

Crop and Environment Specific

Agronomic Models assisting fertiliser management that account for interactions between N, P and K:

- *Quantitative evaluation of the fertility of tropical soils – QUEFTS (Janssen et al. 1990)*
- *Warwick-HRI software combining N_ABLE, PHOSMOD and POTAS (Zhang et al. 2007)*
- *Nutrient Expert software for hybrid maize (Xu et al. 2016)*

Janssen et al. (1990) *Geoderma* 46: 299-318

Zhang et al. (2007) *Plant and Soil* 298: 81-98

Xu et al. (2016) *Field Crops Research* 194: 75-82

Nitrogen Uptake Efficiency

$$\text{NUE} = \text{NUpE} \times \text{NUtE}$$

Agronomic strategies accelerating N delivery to roots

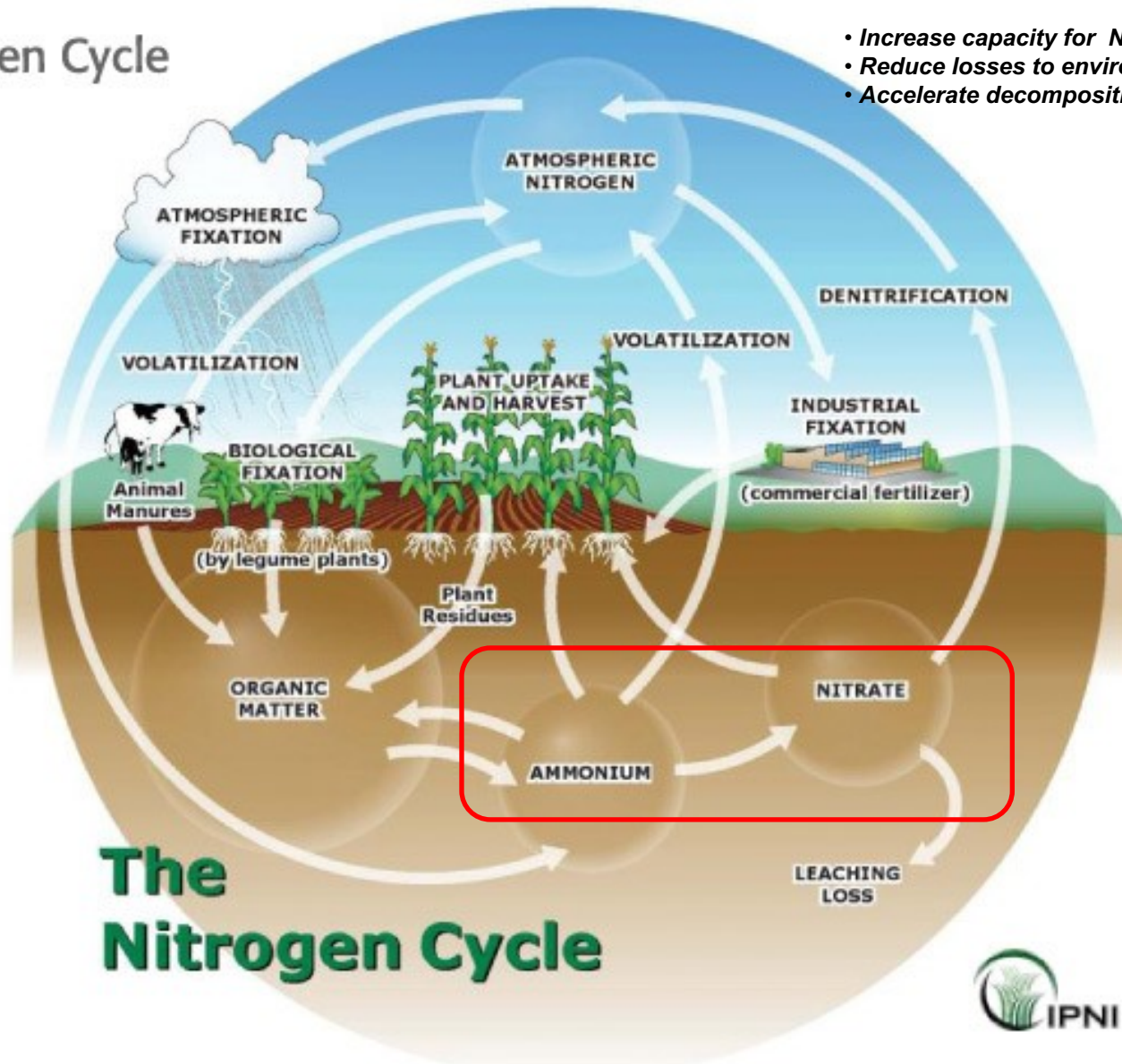
- (1) Increasing N concentration in the soil solution
- (2) Increasing mass flow of the soil solution

Physiological strategies accelerating N uptake by roots

- (1) Increasing capacity for N transport across the plasma membrane
- (2) Increasing the surface area of the root system
- (3) Placement of roots in volumes with greatest N availability

Nitrogen in Agriculture

Nitrogen Cycle



- Increase capacity for N uptake
- Reduce losses to environment
- Accelerate decomposition of organic matter

The Nitrogen Cycle

Improving Nitrogen Uptake

Direct and Indirect Effects of Potassium

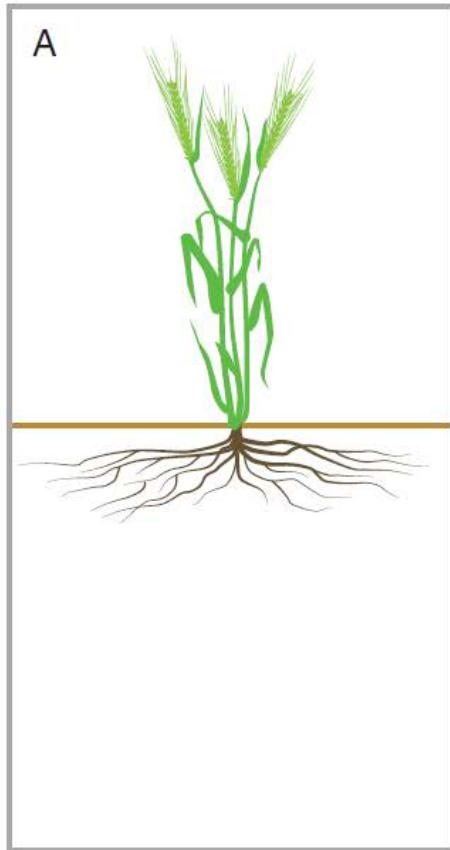
Direct effects

- K^+ and NH_4^+ compete for exchange sites in the soil
- K^+ uptake provides charge compensation for nitrate uptake

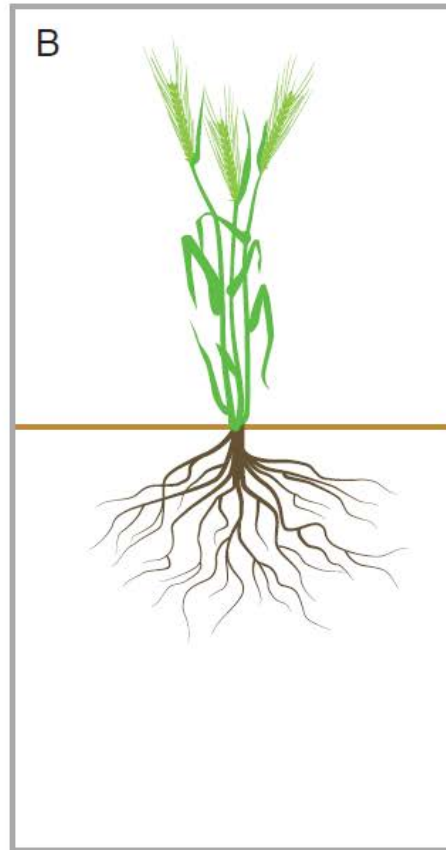
Indirect Effects

- Potassium is required by microbes and, therefore, can affect N cycle in soil (nitrification/denitrification) and N_2 fixation in legumes
- Plant K nutrition affects transpiration and, thereby, mass flow of soil solution to root surface
- Plant K nutrition affects phloem transport and, therefore, N-assimilation in shoot, carbon allocation within plants, and root architecture

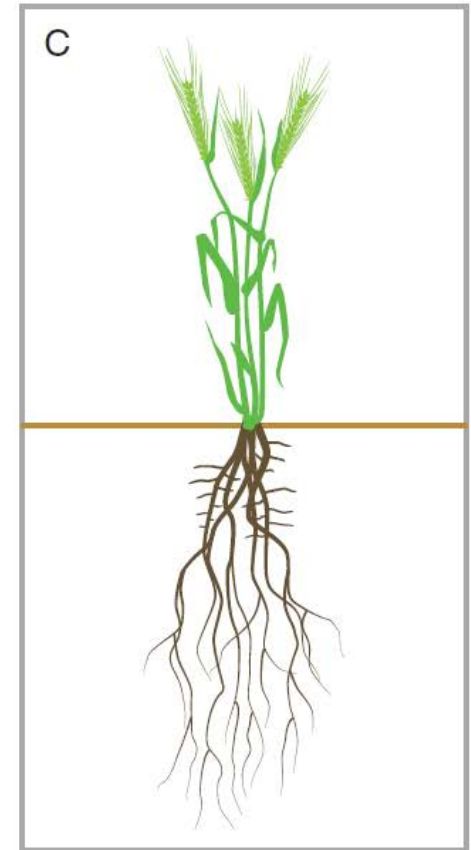
Root System Architectures for Nutrient Acquisition



Topsoil foraging for P



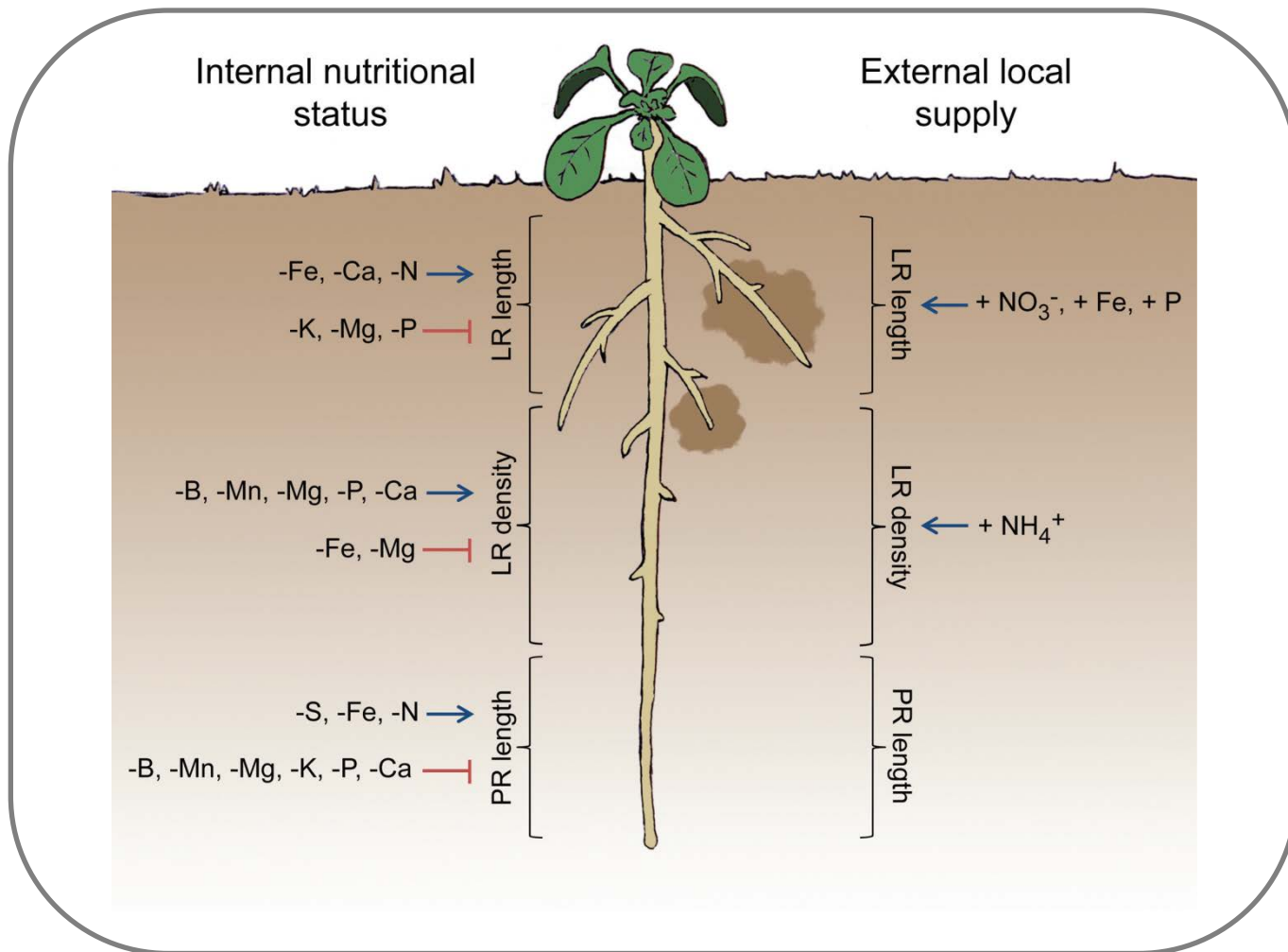
Intermediate response for K



Steep, cheap and deep for N

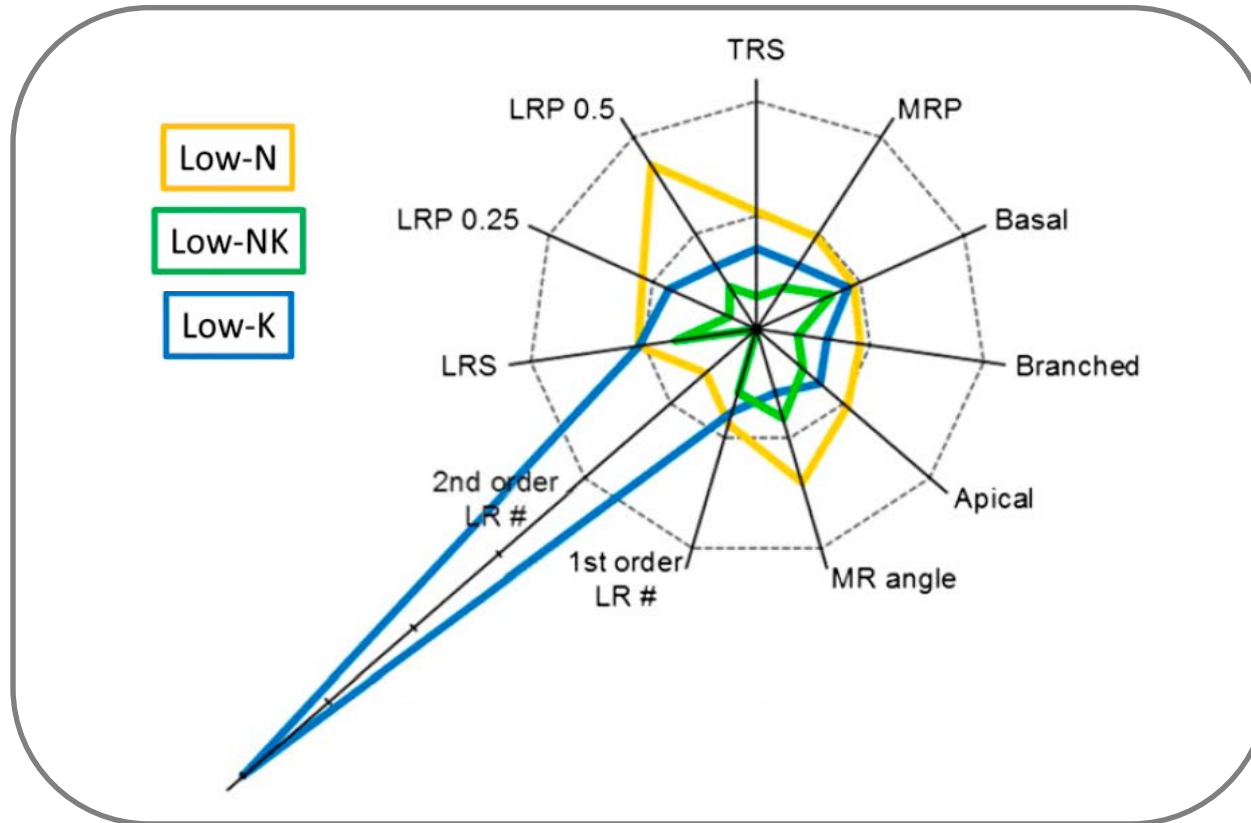
White et al. (2013) *Ann. Bot.* 112: 207-222

Nutrients Affect Root System Architecture



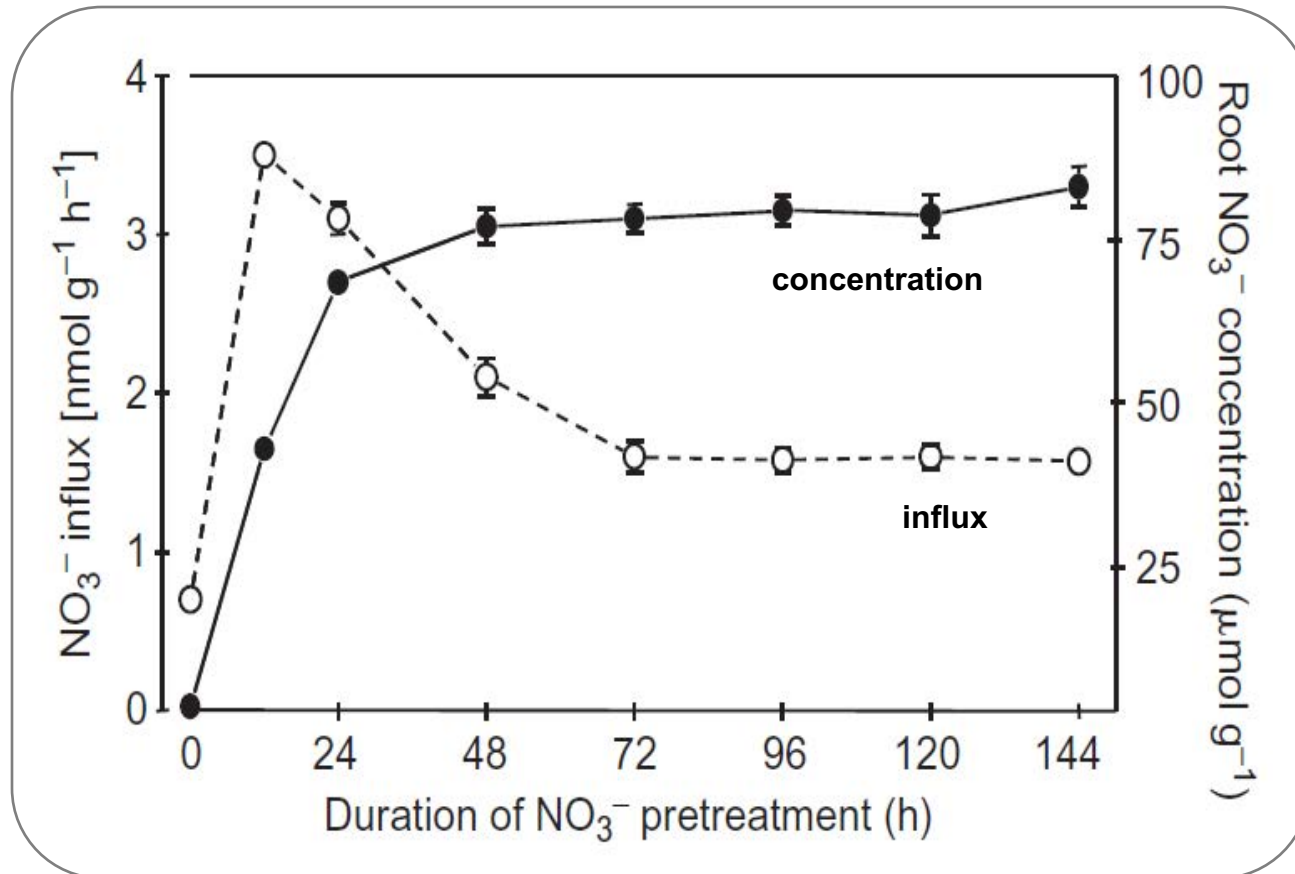
Giehl et al. (2014) *J. Exp. Bot.* 65, 769-778

Nutrients Affect Root System Architecture



Different responses to N deficiency in presence and absence of K
Optimal response for NUpE if uncompromised by K deficiency

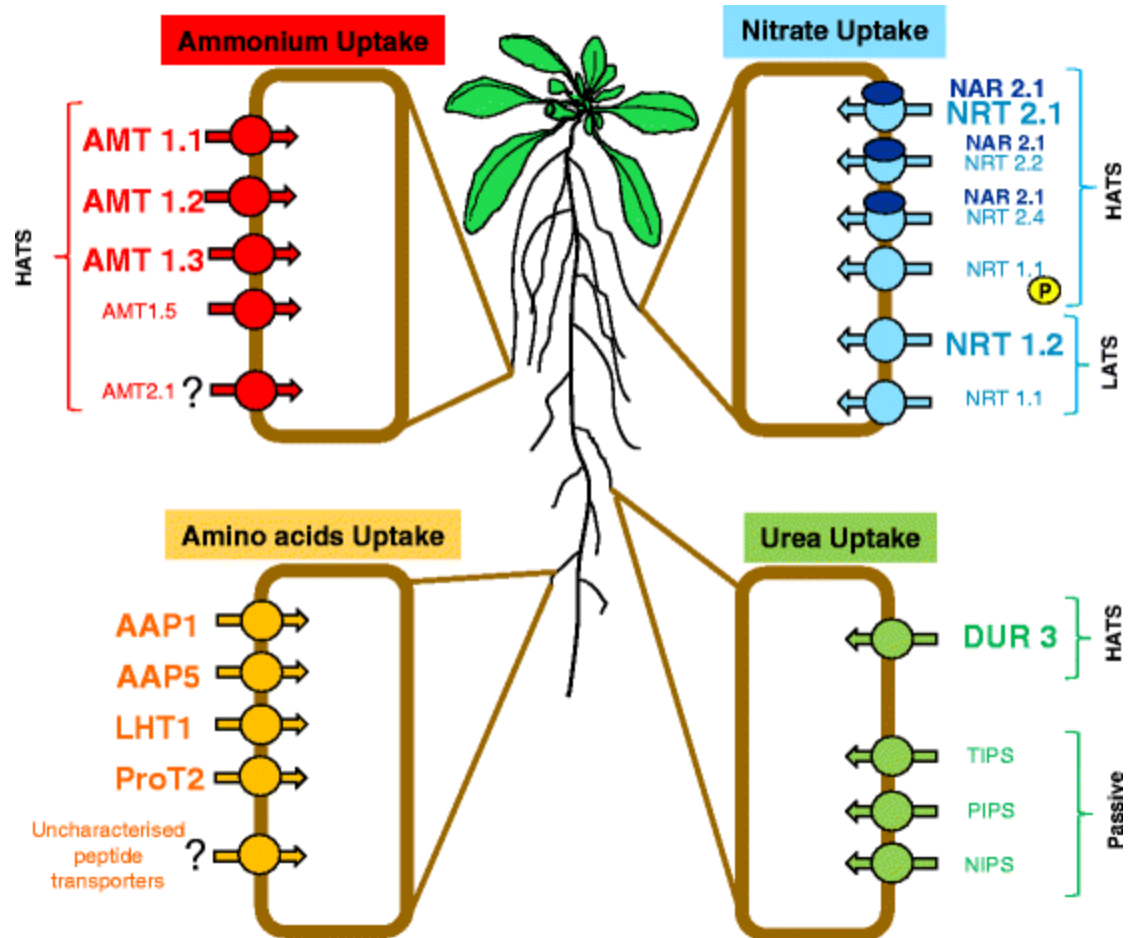
Regulation of Nitrate Uptake by Plant Nutritional Status



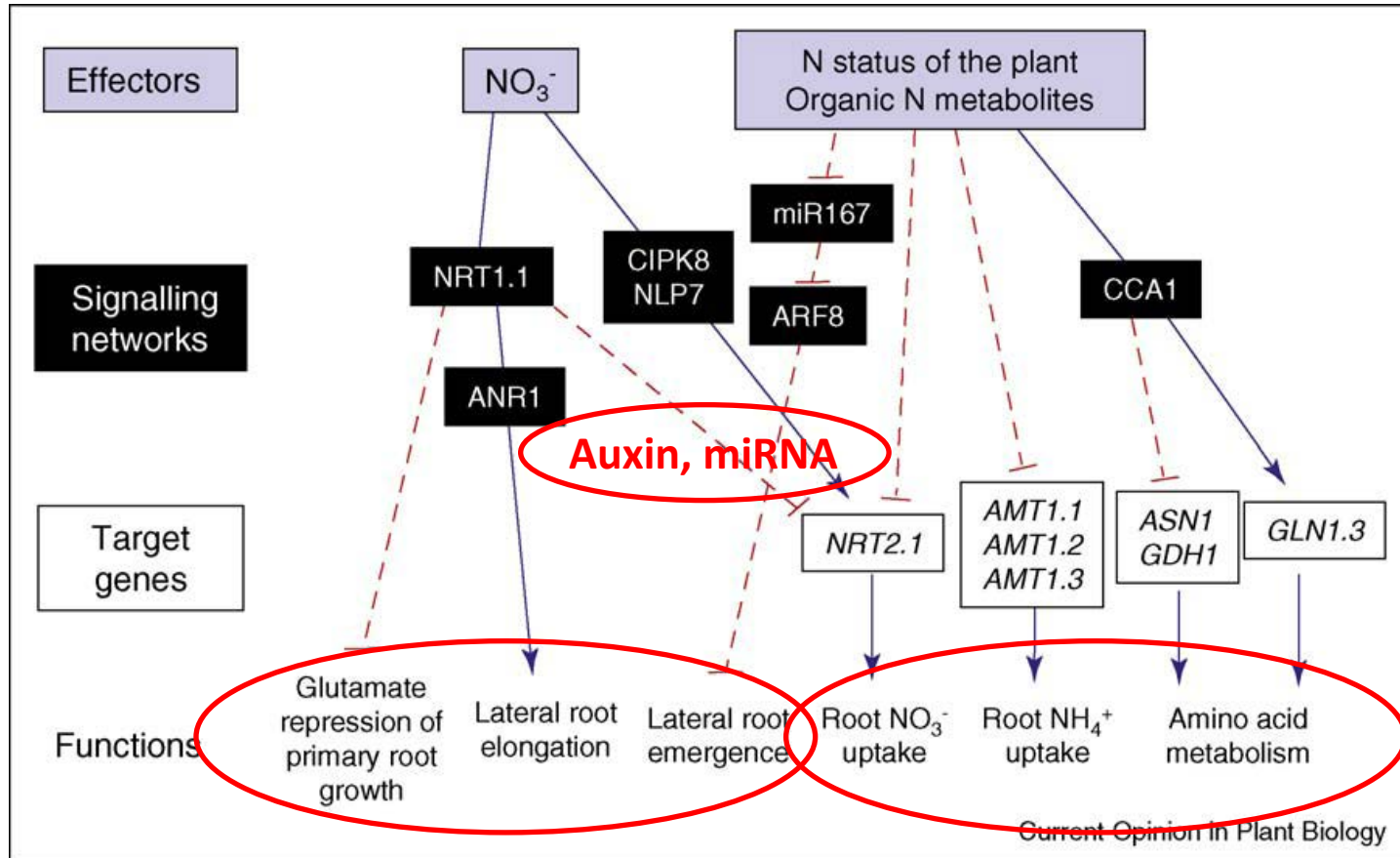
Siddiqi et al. (1989) *Plant Physiology* 90, 806-813
Glass et al. (1990) *Plant Physiology* 93, 1585-1589

Uptake of Nitrate, Ammonium and Organic Nitrogen by Roots

HATS = high affinity transporters
LATS = low affinity transporters



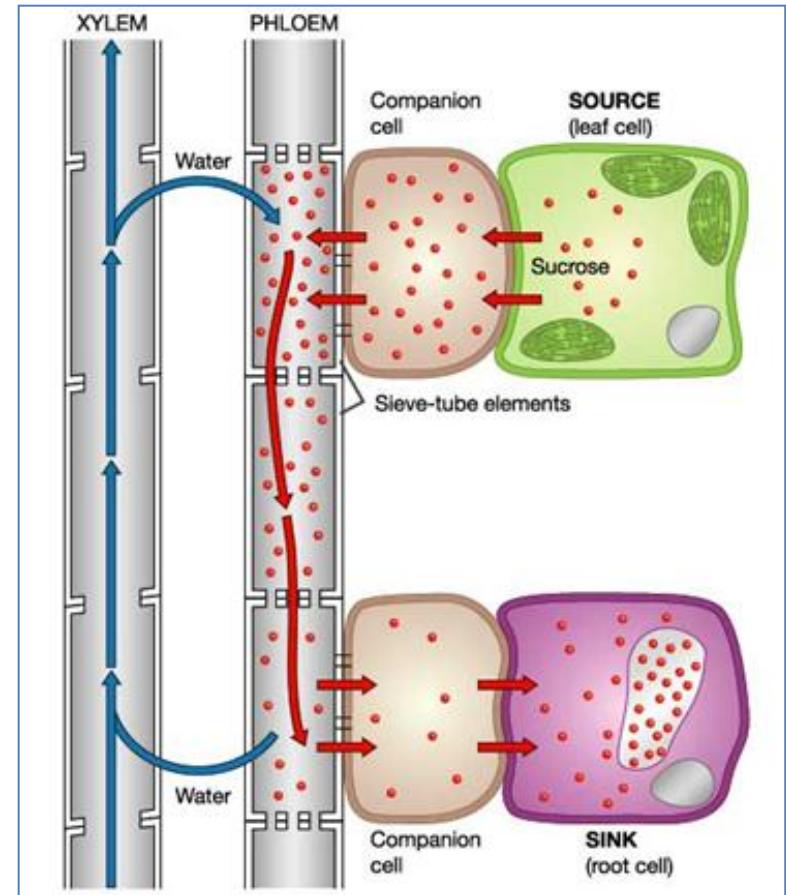
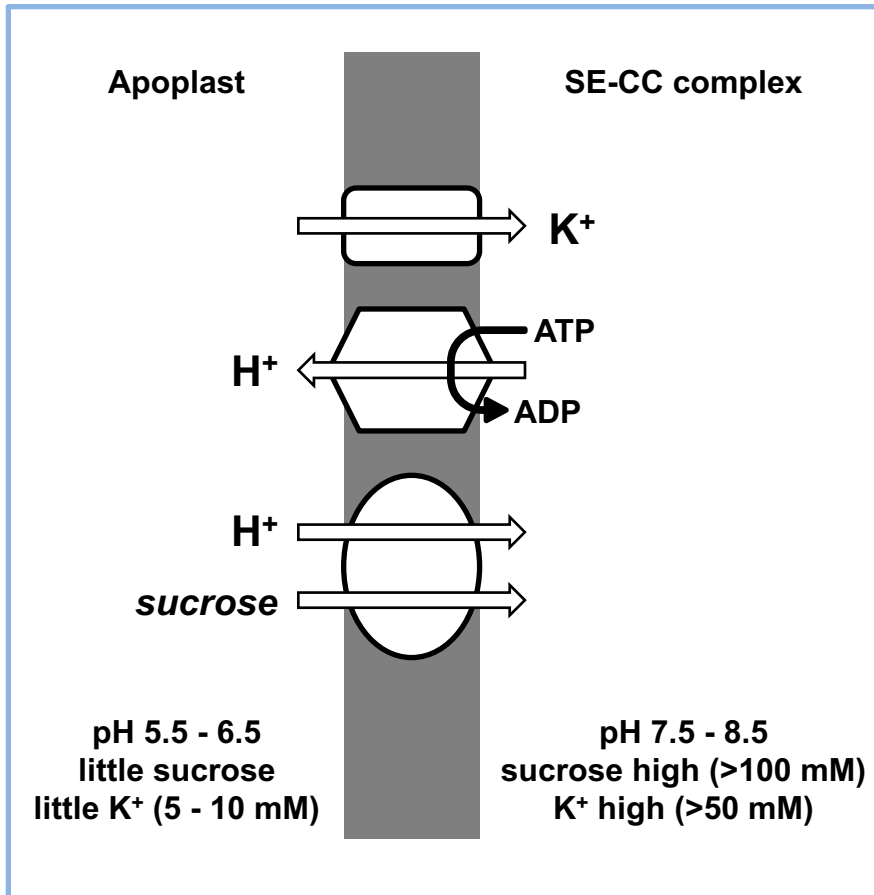
Regulation of Nitrogen Acquisition



Gojon et al. (2009) *Curr. Opin. Plant Biol.* 12: 328-338

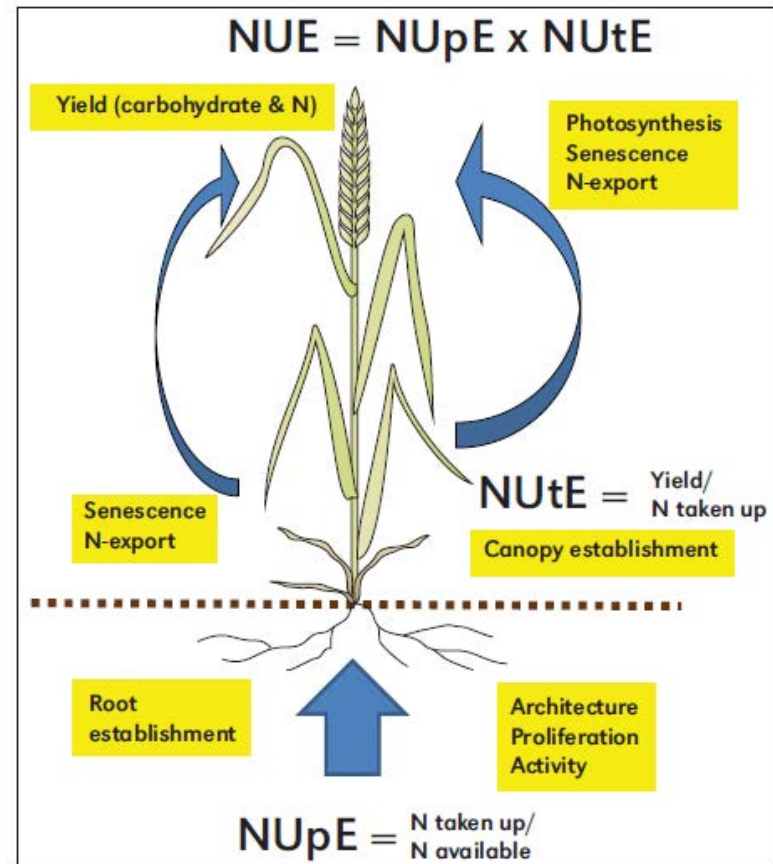
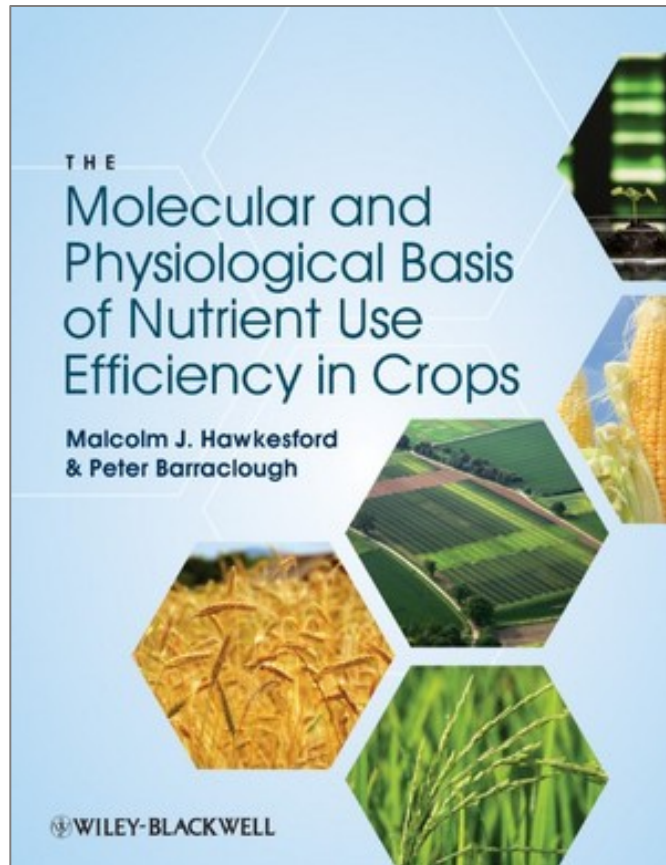
Importance of Potassium Nutrition

Carbon Allocation & Systemic Signalling



Traits Improving Nitrogen Use Efficiency

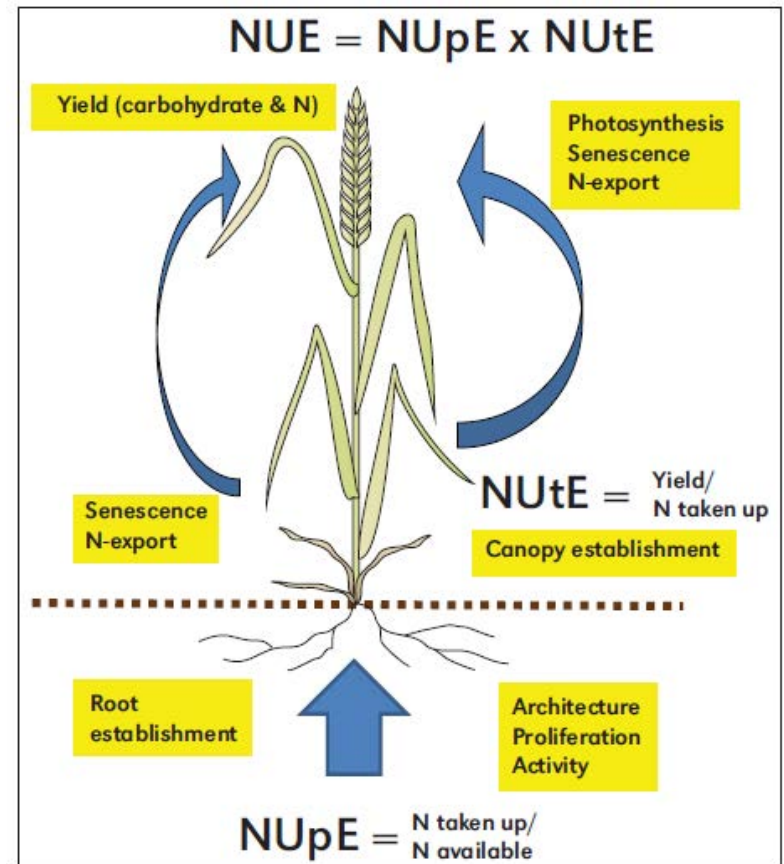
- NUtE often contributes more than NU_pE to NUE when N supply low
- Crops with greater NUtE have faster canopy establishment, greater photosynthesis, larger harvest index, lower critical N concentrations, better N redistribution between tissues...



Importance of Potassium Nutrition For Nitrogen Utilisation Efficiency

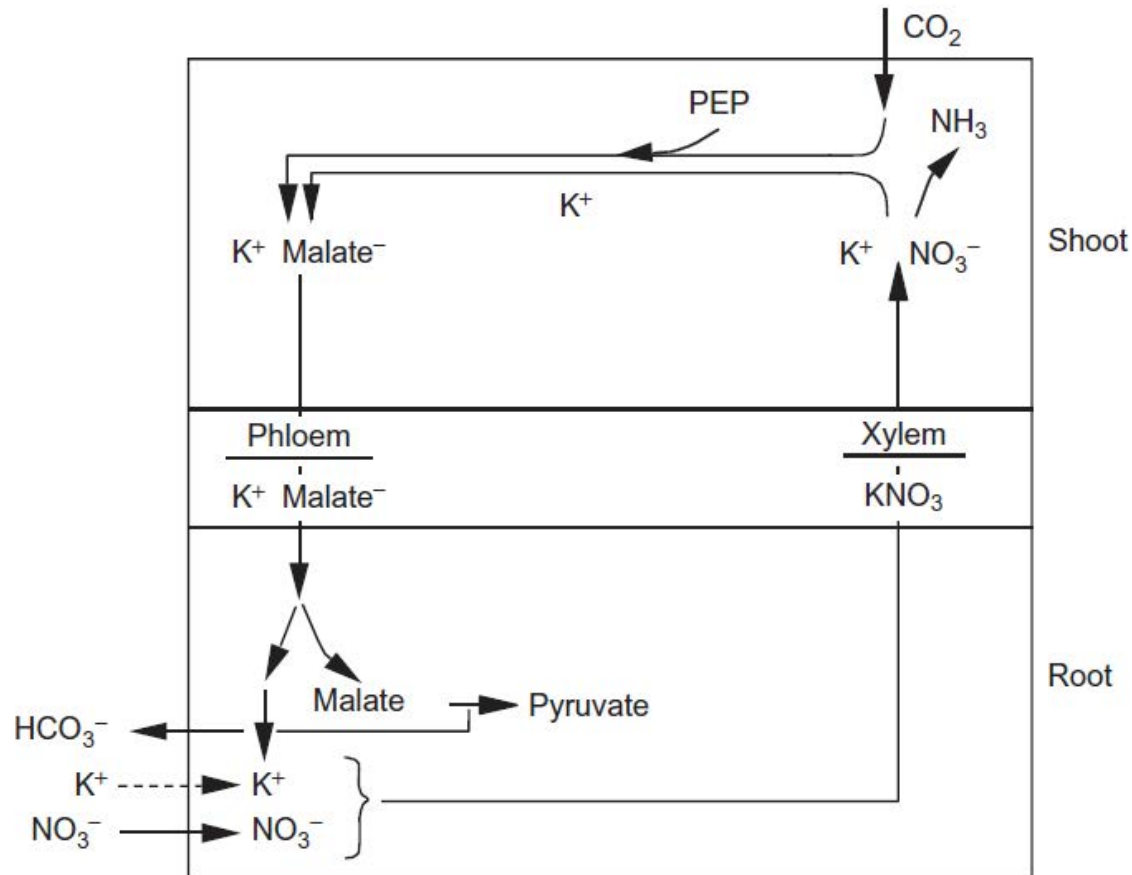
Adequate potassium nutrition affects all aspects of Nitrogen Utilisation Efficiency:

- Capacity for growth: especially cell elongation, water relations & gas exchange
- Assimilation of nitrogen: especially for photosynthesis, growth and yield formation
- Partitioning of C and N to growth of new tissues: impacts root N acquisition and photosynthesis
- Translocation of C and N to seed, harvest index and yield formation



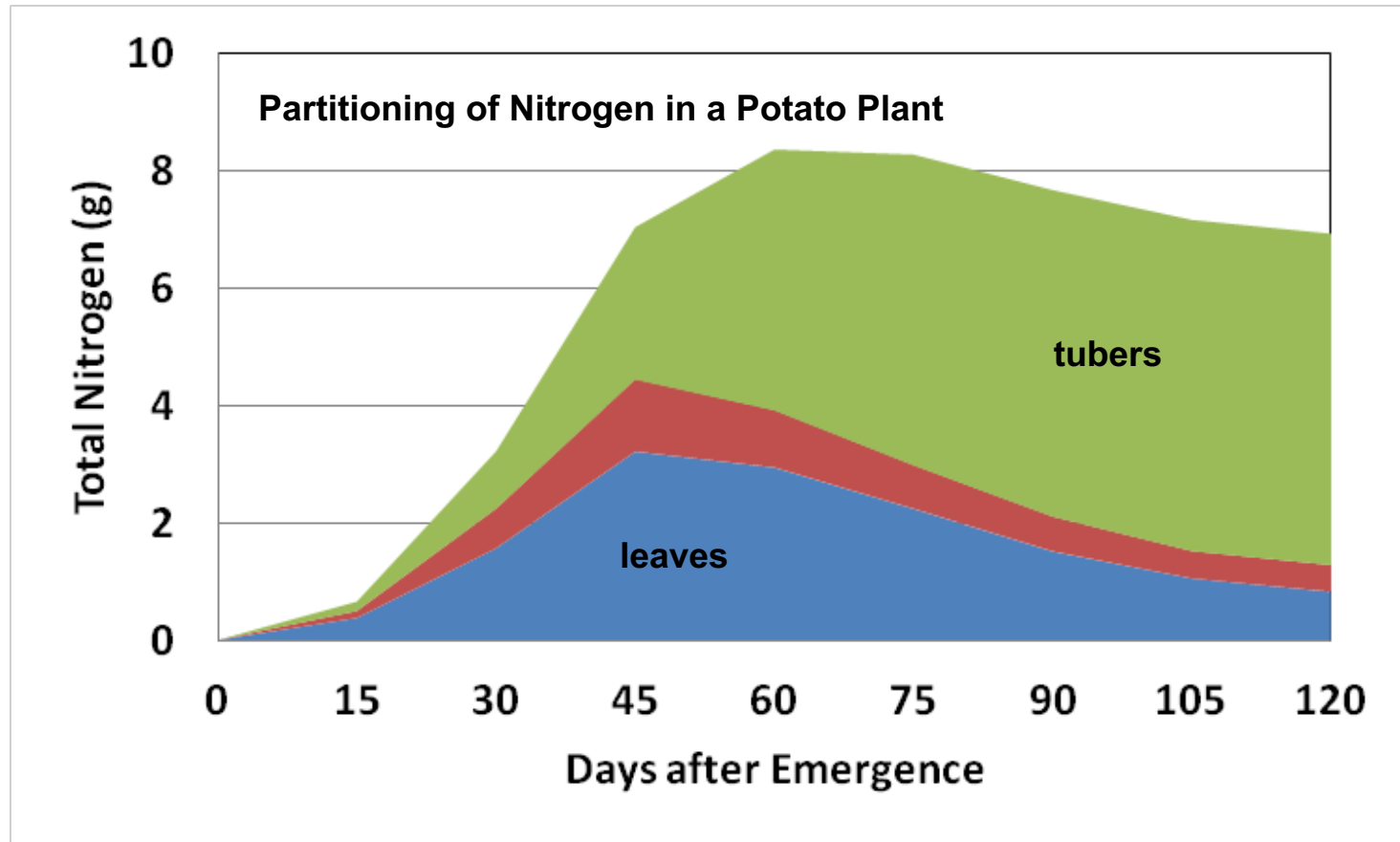
Importance of Potassium Nutrition

Nitrogen Assimilation in Shoot



Importance of Potassium Nutrition

Nitrogen Redistribution

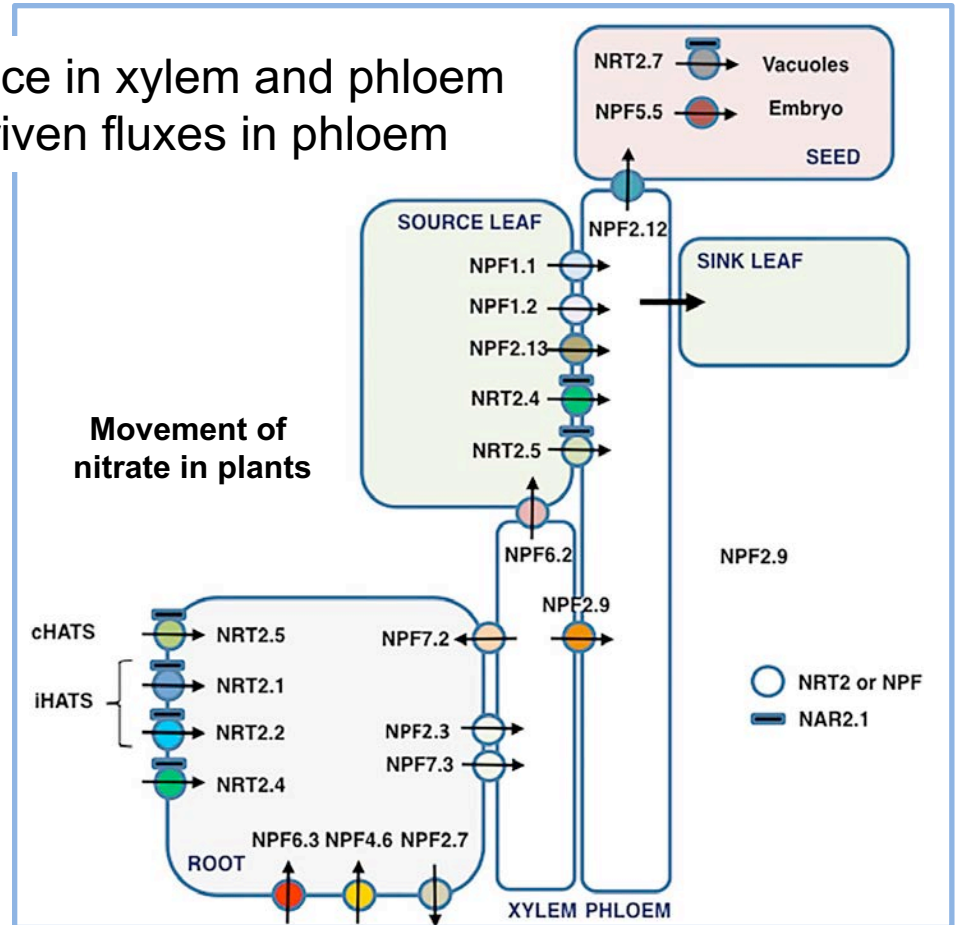


White PJ (2017) *Achieving Sustainable Cultivation of Potatoes.*

Importance of Potassium Nutrition

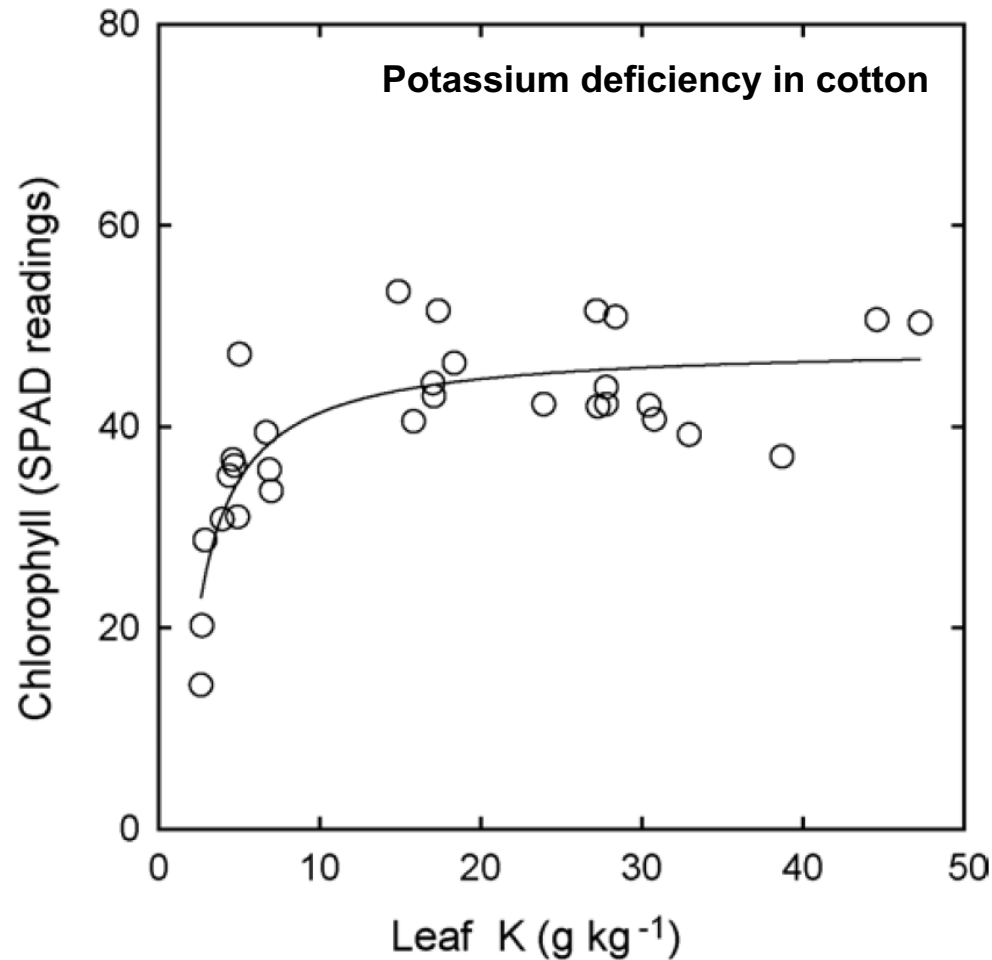
Nitrate Uptake and Redistribution

Importance for maintaining charge balance in xylem and phloem
 Importance for generating osmotically-driven fluxes in phloem



O'Brien et al. (2016) *Molecular Plant* 9, 827-856

Potassium Deficiency Reduces Photosynthesis



Reddy & Zhao (2005) *Field Crops Res.* 94, 201-213

Summary – Potassium Nutrition Influences Nitrogen Use Efficiency

Optimising Crop Nutrition
maximises yield and resource use efficiency

Optimising Potassium Nutrition
improves NUE, NUpE, and NUtE

allows root architecture and N uptake to respond to N supply
enables nitrate uptake & N assimilation in shoot
enables C and N redistribution in plant
maximises photosynthesis, harvest index, and yield