

# Response of chickpea to in-season application of nitrogen - Grass Patch

Mark Seymour (Senior Research Scientist), Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

## Key Messages

- Chickpea seed yield responded to 50 kg N/ha applied 8 weeks after sowing at Grass Patch in 2020
- Higher rates did not increase yields when applied at 8 weeks after sowing or in a split application at 8 and 12 weeks after sowing.
- Within plot variation resulted in no significant difference in the gross margin.

## Background

Pulses have high demand for nitrogen during the reproductive stage when their growth rate increases and pods are set and filled. We wish to determine if applying nitrogen in-season will increase nitrogen supply, pod set and yield.

## Aim

To determine if chickpea respond to applied nitrogen.

## Trial Details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Property</b>                                  | Graeme Perks Kent Road, Grass Patch East, GPS - 33.186623°S 121.857784°E  |
| <b>Plot size &amp; replication</b>               | 1.8 m centres x 10 m sown x 4 reps  |
| <b>Soil type</b>                                 | Sandy loam duplex   |
| <b>Soil pH (CaCl<sub>2</sub>)</b>                | 0-10 cm: 6.5.6 10-20 cm: 6.4  |
| <b>EC (dS/m)</b>                                 | 0-10 cm: 0.133 10-20 cm: 0.143  |
| <b>Sowing date</b>                               | 13/5/2020.  |
| <b>Sowing rate</b>                               | 90 kg/ha  |
| <b>Fertiliser</b>                                | 100 kg/ha Superphosphate plus treatments  |
| <b>Herbicides, insecticides &amp; fungicides</b> | 13 <sup>th</sup> May 1.5 L/ha Sprayseed + 1.2 L/ha Triflurex, 8 <sup>th</sup> June 1 L/ha Pyrinex Super (400 g/L chlorpyrifos + 20 g/L bifenthrin), 21 <sup>st</sup> July 100 mL/ha Factor + 38 mL/ha Haloxypop 520 + 1% Hasten, 6 <sup>th</sup> August 500 mL/ha Sumisclex, 15 <sup>th</sup> October 30 mL/ha of Trojan (150 g/L gamma- cyhalothrin) |
| <b>Harvested</b>                                 | 20 <sup>th</sup> November – machine harvest   |
| <b>Growing season rainfall</b>                   | 148 mm  |

## Treatments

1. Nil
2. N25 - 25 kg N/ha applied as urea eight weeks after sowing (8WAS)
3. N50 8WAS
4. N100 8WAS
5. N100 (25N at 8WAS and 75N 12WAS)
6. N100 (50N at 8WAS and 50N 12WAS)

## Results

**Table 1 Seed yield (kg/ha) and gross margin (\$/ha) of chickpea with applied N at Grass Patch in 2020 (20ES33b)**

| Treatment                           | Seed yield |     | GY % of Nil | Gross margin (\$/ha) |    |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------------|----------------------|----|
| Nil                                 | 633        | ab  | 100         | 148                  | ab |
| N25 8WAS                            | 625        | a   | 99          | 119                  | ab |
| N50 8WAS                            | 882        | cd  | 139         | 235                  | b  |
| N100 8WAS                           | 847        | bcd | 134         | 166                  | ab |
| N100<br>(25N at 8WAS and 75N 12WAS) | 690        | abc | 109         | 80                   | a  |
| N100<br>(50N at 8WAS and 50N 12WAS) | 947        | d   | 150         | 221                  | b  |
|                                     |            |     |             |                      |    |
| Mean                                | 771        |     |             | 161                  |    |
|                                     |            |     |             |                      |    |
| P                                   | 0.031      |     |             | 0.113                |    |
| LSD                                 | 198        |     | 31          | 121                  |    |

## Comments

Chickpea seed yield responded to 50 kg N/ha applied 8 weeks after sowing at Grass Patch in 2020. Higher rates did not increase yields when applied at 8 weeks after sowing or in a split application at 8 and 12 weeks after sowing. On paper the increase in yield of ~250 kg/ha following 50N would be worth \$115/ha when chickpea is selling for \$550/t and N is costing \$1/kg. However, when we calculated gross margins per plot and conducted a statistical analysis of the treatments this indicated no difference between treatments. The result from this experiment indicates we may need to repeat this style of trial in a better rainfall season.

## Acknowledgements

This experiment is one of a series supported by the DPIRD/GRDC co-investment “High Value Pulses - Raising awareness, optimising yield and expanding the area of lentil, chickpea and faba bean in Western Australia” (DAW1903-004RTX).

Thanks to the Esperance TSU for trial management, and the Perk’s family, SEPWA and PASE for their continued support. Pam Burgess provided technical assistance to ensure all measurements occurred in a timely and accurate fashion.

## Links

For other reports related to this trial visit GRDC’s on-farm trial web site at <https://www.farmtrials.com.au>

## For more information contact

Mark Seymour  
Senior Research Scientist  
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development  
[mark.seymour@dpiird.wa.gov.au](mailto:mark.seymour@dpiird.wa.gov.au)