



Science  
Societies

# Phosphorus Conservation Practice Trade-Offs

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Conservation practices are important techniques that help us move towards a more sustainable planet. But when these tools are applied without proper testing and a holistic point of view, they can sometimes cause unintended consequences or trade-offs that affect the surrounding environment. This [podcast episode](#) will discuss

common trade-offs that can impact tools that manage phosphorus and how to avoid these potential pitfalls.

### **Self-Study CEU Quiz**

Listen to the podcast by visiting <https://fieldlabearth.libsyn.com> or via your podcast platform of choice. Earn 0.5 CEUs in Nutrient Management by taking the quiz at <https://bit.ly/42EV2Op>.

**1. Traditionally, phosphorus management strategies have focused on sediment runoff without focusing on soluble P.**

- a. True.
- b. False.

**2. ACT stands for:**

- a. Accurate, Complete, Time Bound.
- b. Advise, Correct, Test.
- c. Avoid, Control, Trap.
- d. Amplify, Connect, Teach.

**3. Which of the following was listed as a potential trade-off of conservation tillage and cover crops?**

- a. Increased risk of run-off from lack of stirring soil.
- b. Stratification of nutrients.
- c. Increased soluble phosphorus from cover crop organic materials.
- d. All of the above.

**4. Which of the following was given as a reason that wetlands can become sources instead of sinks?**

- a. Oversaturation of phosphorus.
- b. Oxidative states changing.
- c. Vegetation breakdown.
- d. All of the above.

**5. Soil testing can be one of the most important steps to monitor and prevent phosphorus loss regardless of where you are.**

- a. True.
- b. False.

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