



# Corn Nitrogen Source and Method of Application ( 15-1004 )

## Experiment Info:

Planted:	5/2/2015
Harvest:	10/20/2015
Yield Goal:	150 bu/A
Target Fert.:	165-81-80
Variety:	DKC 46-36 RIB
Population:	34,500
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	15 x 510
Replications:	4
SD (V5)	6/4/2015
YD (VT)	7/22/2015

## Soil Test Values (ppm):

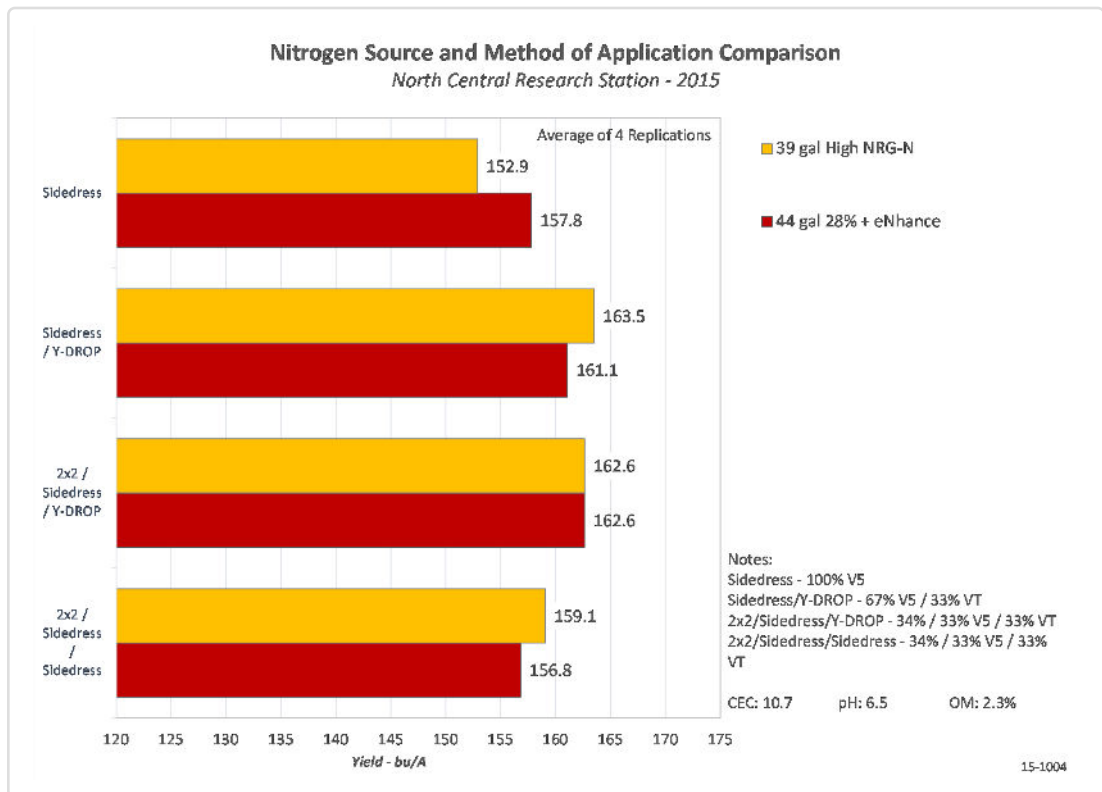
pH:	6.5
CEC:	10.7
%OM:	2.3
Bray P1:	10
Bicarb P:	-
K:	89
S:	8
%K:	2.1
%Mg:	20.6
%Ca:	69.3
%H:	7.6
Zn:	.7
Mn:	7
B:	.4

## Objective:

To compare High NRG-N and 28% UAN + eNhanse at different methods of application and their effects on corn yields.

New methods of applying nitrogen during the cropping season has led to new experiments comparing Agroliquid nitrogen sources. This experiment compared application methods of sidedress coulters injected at V5, sidedress at V5 with Y-DROP at VT, planter 2x2 with sidedress at V5 and Y-DROP at VT and a planter 2x2 with sidedress at V5 and sidedress at VT. This experiment was on a soil with a 2.3% organic matter and received more than ample rainfall through the season.

High NRG-N is known to feed the crop over an extended period of time and the question of its use later in the season and still being able to supply the needs of the crop was a component of this experiment. As a comparison 28% + eNhanse was applied at recommended rate to the equivalent rate of High NRG-N. Yields for this comparison appear in the chart below.



## Conclusions:

- The only significant yield increase was achieved at +10.6 bu/A advantage with High NRG-N applied as a sidedress/Y-DROP split over a sidedress only application.
- Split applications of either nitrogen source provided the greatest yields.
- A second, late sidedress coulters injected application at VT yielded less than the later Y-DROP applications. This could mean that the nitrogen placed closer to the row provided a greater benefit to yield.
- High NRG-N and 28% + eNhanse provided very similar yields when compared in similar application methods.