AGRO-CULTURE LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Corn Planter Fertilizer Placement (14-311)

Experiment Info:	
Planted:	5/6/2014
Harvest:	10/20/2014
Yield Goal:	200 bu/A
Target Fert.:	220-44-103
Variety:	DKC 53-56 RIB
Population:	38,000
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	15x180/210/130
Replications:	5
Liquid BC:	5/9/2014
Sidedress:	6/10/2014

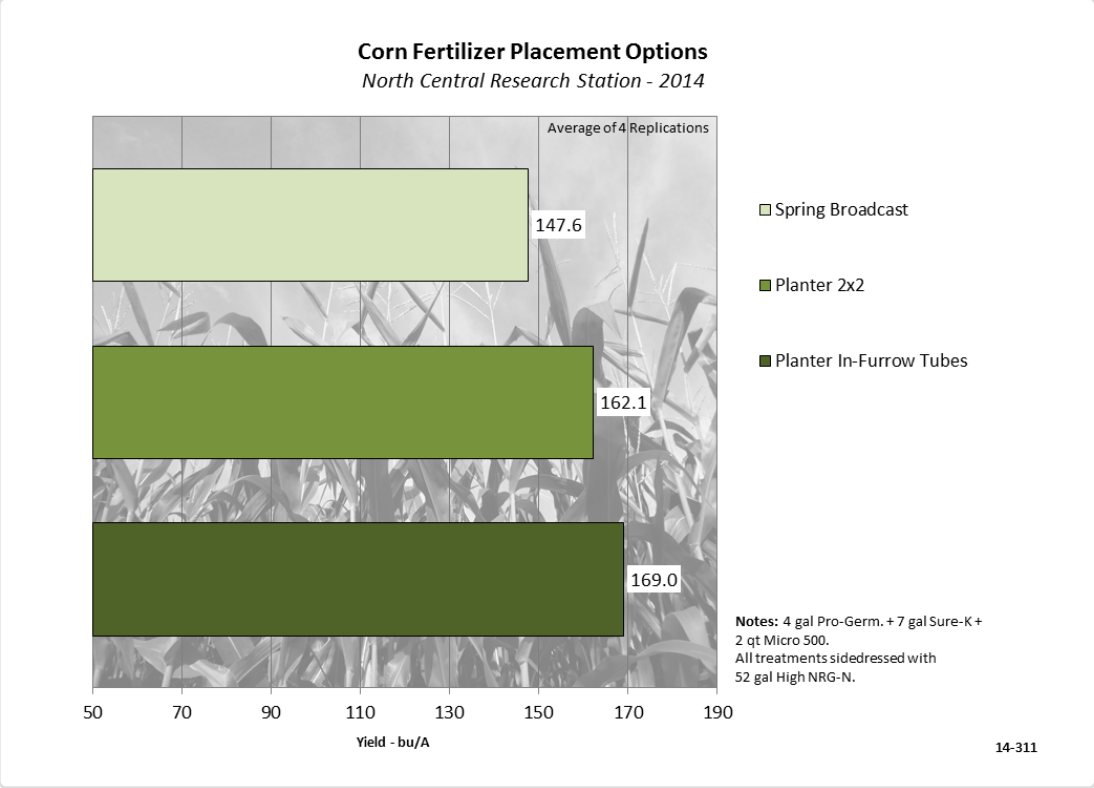
Soil Test Values (ppm):	
pH:	7.6
CEC:	6.2
%OM:	1.4
Bray P1:	21
Bicarb P:	8
K:	68
S:	9
%K:	2.8
%Mg:	16.1
%Ca:	80.3
%H:	0
Zn:	0.9
Mn:	4
B:	0.5

Objective:

To compare fertilizer placement options and their effect on corn yield.

What is the best fertilizer placement option for the phosphorus and potassium needs of corn? All three treatments in the chart below received 4 gal/A of Pro-Germinator + 7 gal/A of Sure-K + 2 qt/A of Micro 500 placed in different locations. When nutrients are placed in a band close to the seed the greatest benefit can be achieved. Roots do not need to grow through a huge soil profile to find what they are looking for. Pro-Germinator, Sure-K and Micro 500 are very safe to place in-furrow next to the seed. This placement gives the new seedling the nutrients it needs right from the start. A quicker growing plant can translate into healthier plants and increased yields.

All treatments were sidedressed with High NRG-N and yields appear in the chart below.



LSD(0.2) 15.9, CV: 13.7%

Conclusions:

- A significant yield advantage was realized between spring broadcast and in-furrow placement of phosphorus and potassium.
- In-furrow fertilizer placement gives plants a quick healthy start to provide yield gains above other placement options.
- A 2x2 band of fertilizer is always the safest place to apply higher rates or planter programs that contain nitrogen, sulfur or other products that may not be seed safe.
- The cool and very wet season contributed to yields below the yield goal.