



Effects of In-Furrow Applications of Kalibrate on Corn Yield (15-305)

Experiment Info:

Planted:	5/6/2015
Harvest:	10/8/2015
Yield Goal:	200 bu/A
Target Fert.:	220-39-135
Variety:	DKC 49-72 RIB
Population:	36,400
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	Corn / Lab Lab
Plot Size:	15 x 180/210/130
Replications:	5
SD (V5)	6/4/2015

Soil Test Values (ppm):

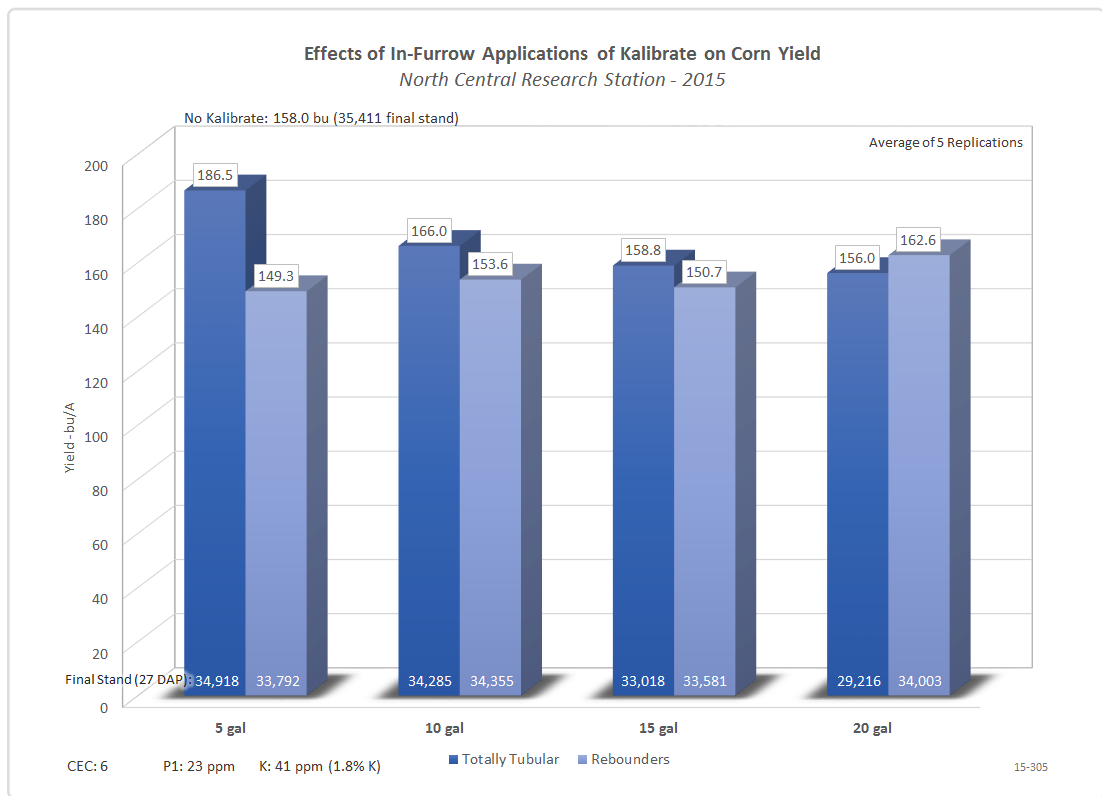
pH:	7
CEC:	6
%OM:	1.1
Bray P1:	23
Bicarb P:	7
K:	41
S:	11
%K:	1.8
%Mg:	16.4
%Ca:	80.5
%H:	0
Zn:	0.8
Mn:	5
B:	0.5

Objective:

To evaluate the effects in-furrow applications and fertilizer rates have on corn emergence.

This experiment was established focusing not necessarily on the agronomic or economics of in-furrow programs, but rather seed safety. Kalibrate was applied at 4 different rates per acre: 5 gal, 10 gal, 15 gal and 20 gal/A. Each rate was applied using two different in-furrow methods of application. First, Totally Tubular where fertilizer is placed in the bottom of the seed trench and the seed is placed on top and second, with Rebounders where most of the fertilizer is placed to the side of the seed trench, keeping most contact away from the seed. Analysis of effects on emergence can be reviewed in the report "Effects of In-Furrow Applications of Kalibrate on Corn Emergence".

Corn yield results appear on the chart below.



Conclusions:

- Highest corn yield was achieved with the 5 gal/A rate of Kalibrate applied in-furrow with Totally Tubulars.
- There was no statistical difference in yield when comparing all other rates and in-furrow options.