



Effects of In-Furrow Sulfur on 30" Row Soybeans (20-706)

Experiment Info:

Planted:	5/12/2020
Harvest:	10/10/2020
Yield Goal:	60 bu/A
Target Fert.:	0-88-100
Variety:	19EA33
Population:	140,000
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	Corn
Plot Size:	15 x 265
Replications:	4

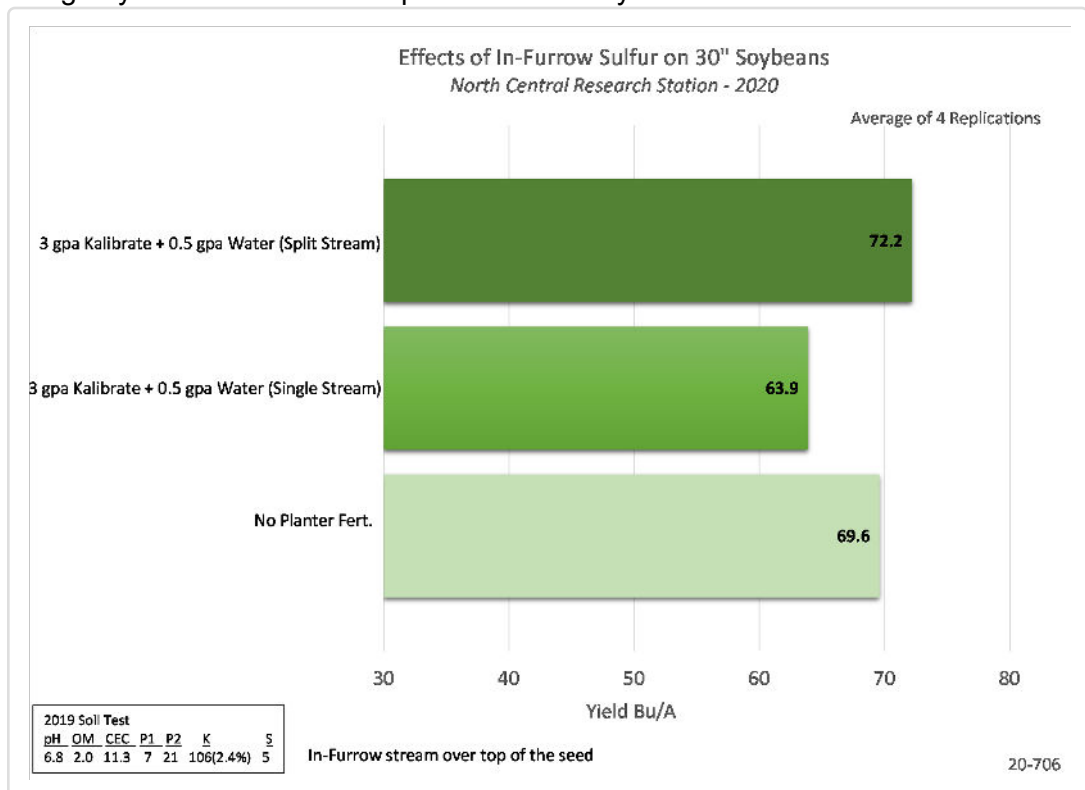
Soil Test Values (ppm):

pH:	6.8
CEC:	11.3
%OM:	2
Bray P1:	7
Bicarb P:	
K:	106
S:	5
%K:	2.4
%Mg:	21.9
%Ca:	75.3
%H:	
Zn:	1.2
Mn:	7
B:	.3

Objective:

To show effects of sulfur fertilizer placement on the seed in-furrow at planting time.

Sulfur can be detrimental to the germination of any seed and especially to a fertilizer sensitive seed like soybeans. There are many different ways to apply fertilizer in-furrow when planting and each one has its own benefits and drawbacks. This study used the single stream and the split stream placement on a seed firmer. Kalibrate at the rate of 3 gal/A, was placed in-furrow with the single stream right over top of the seed and also to each side of the seed furrow with the split stream, mostly avoiding any direct contact with the seed. For ease of application 0.5 gal/A was added to all of the Kalibrate treatments. Kalibrate is not recommended in-furrow due to the 6% sulfur in the product. Sure-K is the safest fertilizer using any in-furrow method of placement on soybeans.



Conclusions:

- Kalibrate In-furrow reduced the yield by 5.7 bu/a.
- Any sulfur on the seed in soybeans will reduce the stand by 73%.
- Sure-K is the safest potassium option.
- Using Kalibrate with the split stream did show a yield advantage over the no planter fertilizer treatment.