



Fertilizer Comparison in Sweet Corn Othello, WA (2013)

Experiment Info:

Planted:	05/20/13
Harvest:	09/18/13
Yield Goal:	
Target Fert.:	
Variety:	
Population:	
Row Width:	
Prev. Crop:	
Plot Size:	1 row x 25'
Replications:	4

Soil Test Values (ppm):

pH:
CEC:
%OM:
Bray P1:
Bicarb P:
K:
S:
%K:
%Mg:
%Ca:
%H:
Zn:
Mn:
B:

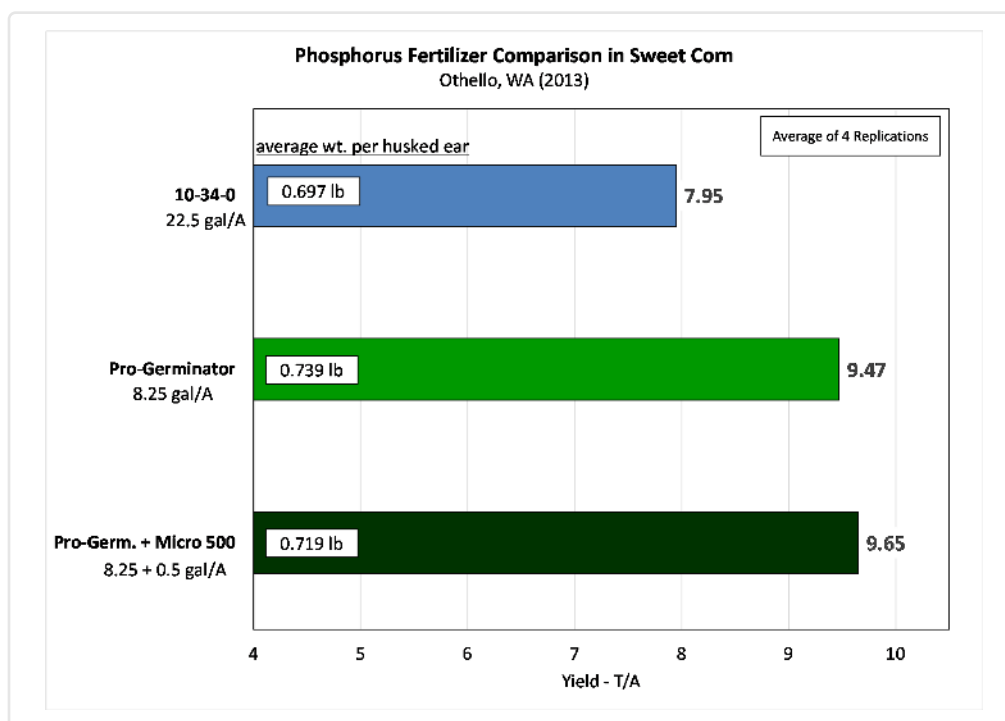
Objective:

Compare phosphorus fertilizer sources plus addition of micronutrients on sweet corn yield.

Like all crops, fertilizer is applied with the expectation of yield increase. But with food that is directly consumed by people, yield and quality are equally important to the grower. As has been the case with AgroLiquid crop nutrition, products and rates are used to be the most efficient. That is, prescribe the needed nutrients at rates that do not over or under apply what is needed for best yield and economic return.

In this trial located in the Columbia Basin of Washington state, a center pivot field of sweet corn was divided to enable measurements of the effect of planter-applied liquid fertilizers on yield and ear size of sweet corn.

Fertilizers were applied in 2x2 placement relative to the planted seed. Equal rate of nitrogen was applied to all treatments. Average treatment yield and husked ear size are in the following chart.



Conclusions:

- Despite an application rate that was considerably higher, the 10-34-0 yielded lower than that of the treatments using Pro-Germinator.
- Addition of Micro 500 resulted in a further yield increase.
- Ear size was also higher when Pro-Germinator was the fertilizer used.
- Unfortunately soil test data was not provided which goes against the AgroLiquid plan to apply according to soil test needs. But the area soils are typically high in pH and low in soil test P. And with a higher pH, the micronutrients tend to run low which would benefit from application of Micro 500.

This test was managed by Steve Holland of Holland Agricultural Services.