

Experiment Info:

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Planted: | 05/07/14 |
| Harvest: | 10/02/14 |
| Yield Goal: | 60 |
| Target Fert.: | 0-40-60 |
| Variety: | P48T53R |
| Population: | 115,000 |
| Row Width: | 36" |
| Prev. Crop: | soybeans |
| Plot Size: | 12' x 40' |
| Replications: | 4 |

Soil Test Values (ppm):

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| pH: | |
| CEC: | |
| %OM: | |
| Bray P1: | NCDA 30 |
| Bicarb P: | |
| K: | NCDA 100 |
| S: | |
| %K: | |
| %Mg: | |
| %Ca: | |
| %H: | |
| Zn: | |
| Mn: | |
| B: | |

Objective:

Determine effects of conventional dry broadcast, liquid in-furrow and foliar fertilizers on stand and yield of soybeans in 38" rows.

This area of North Carolina is a new area of AgroLiquid research. Conventional dry fertilizer is commonly broadcast and incorporated prior to planing in this heavy soil that not too long ago was forested ground. Soybeans are commonly planted in 38" rows as is cotton. It would be thought that in-furrow liquid applications would not be recommended due to potential effects on stand in these wider rows. The state of North Carolina has its own soil test system, called the NCDA, and I am not fully informed of interpreting results. But treatments were applied both in furrow, foliar, in furrow and foliar, dry broadcast, and dry broadcast and foliar. Stand counts were taken in soil applied treatments to give relative plants per acre comparisons. Results are in the table.

Fertilizer Effects on Stand and Yield of 38 inch Row Soybeans

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| # | Treatment | gal or lb/A | placement | Stand x1000 | Bu/A | Rank |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|
| 1 | Pro-Germinator + Sure-K + Micro 500 | 1.5 + 2 + 0.25 (3.75 total) | In furrow | 118 | 76.3 | 6 |
| 2 | Pro-Germinator + Sure-K + Micro 500 | 3 + 4 + 0.25 (7.25 total) | In furrow | 115 | 81.3 | 3 |
| 3 | Pro-Germ. + Sure-K + Micro 500 + LiberateCa | 3 + 4 + 0.25 + 0.25 | In furrow | 115 | 77.2 | 5 |
| 4 | Pro-Germ. + Sure-K + M 500 + LiberateCa Sure-K + ferti-Rain + Manganese + Boron | 3 + 4 + 0.25 + 0.25 2 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.25 | In furrow foliar pre-bloom | | 82.4 | 2 |
| 5 | (No planter treatment) Sure-K + ferti-Rain + Manganese + Boron | 2 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.25 | foliar pre-bloom | | 83.3 | 1 |
| 6 | 6-18-36 (1/3 DAP + 2/3 Potash) | 200 lb | pre-plant incorp. | | 80.8 | 4 |
| 7 | 6-18-36 (1/3 DAP + 2/3 Potash) Sure-K + ferti-Rain + Manganese + Boron | 200 lb 2 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.25 | pre-plant incorp. foliar pre-bloom | 110 | 74.8 | 7 |
| 8 | No fertilizer | | | 117 | 63.8 | 8 |

LSD(0.1): 6.9. CV: 6.2%

Conclusions:

- In furrow fertilizer applications did not have a negative effect on soybean stand as has been seen elsewhere. In fact, the lowest stand was from the dry broadcast fertilizer which was surprising.
- Although the in furrow liquid fertilizer treatments did increase yield, the highest yield was from the foliar application with no other fertilizer applied. Again it is seen that the foliar applied nutrition can enter the plant and be distributed to the sites of reproduction for yield enhancement effects.
- It is not clear why the yield of the dry fertilizer plus liquid foliar (trt 7) was lower than that of the dry alone. But the yield with the Liquid foliar only was greater than the dry anyway, with less field work.