Foliar Applications on Winter Wheat (18-908)

Experiment Info:	
Planted:	10/10/2017
Harvest:	7/13/2018
Yield Goal:	100 bu/A
Target Fert.:	
Variety:	DF111R
Population:	2,000,000
Row Width:	7.5"
Prev. Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	
Replications:	4

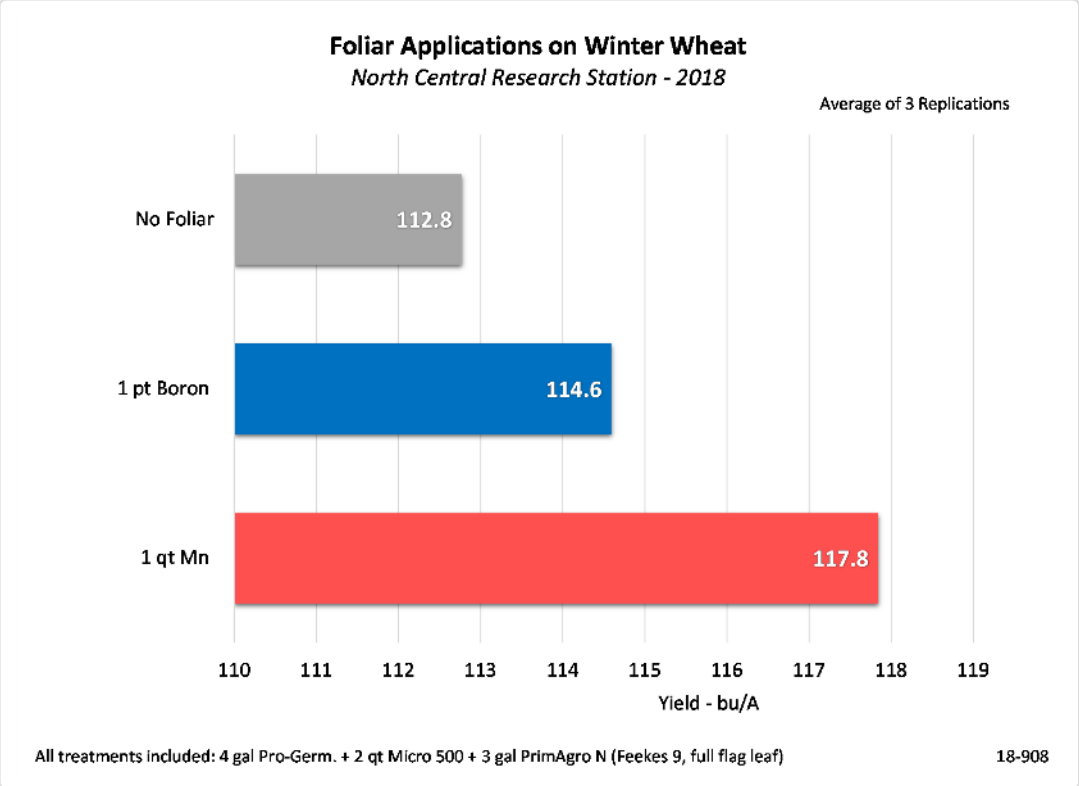
Soil Test Values (ppm):	
pH:	7.1
CEC:	11.5
%OM:	3
Bray P1:	16
Bicarb P:	10
K:	119
S:	13
%K:	2.7
%Mg:	20.2
%Ca:	76.4
%H:	0
Zn:	1.4
Mn:	5
B:	.5

Objective:

To evaluate foliar applications of micronutrients at wheat flag leaf.

Micronutrients are often over looked as being major contributing factors the wheat yield. Two of the most important micronutrients in wheat flowering and grain production are Boron (B) and Manganese (Mn). Boron plays a key role in hormone production, flower development and pollen stem elongation as well as fruit growth and development. Manganese is needed for improving plant stress tolerance and plays a direct role in photosynthesis by aiding in chlororphyll production.

Applications of MicroLink Boron and MicroLink Manganese were made at the Feekes 9 growth stage, which is the full emergence of the flag leaf just prior to heading.



LSD(0.2) 6.1, CV:9.8%

Conclusions:

• The MicroLink Boron and MicroLink Manganese both provided a yield increase over the No Foliar check; + 1.8 bu/A and + 5 bu/A respectively.

• Timing is critical with foliar applications of micronutrients for maximizing plant utilization and yield response. The 5 bu/A increase from Manganese is likely due to the improved stress tolerance at this critical time for disease control.