AGRO-CULTURE LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Nitrogen Sources and Methods of Application for Corn (14-1101)

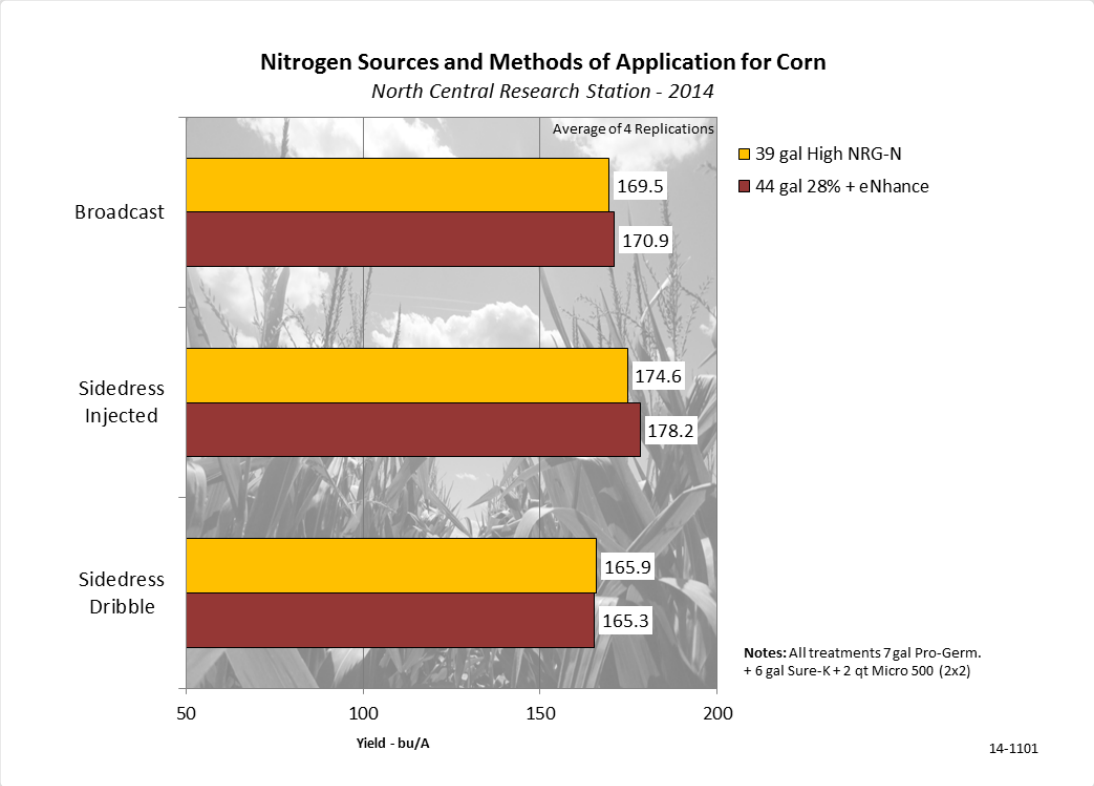
Experiment Info:	
Planted:	5/26/2014
Harvest:	11/3/2014
Yield Goal:	150 bu/A
Target Fert.:	165-81-50
Variety:	P0255AM
Population:	30,000
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	15 x 1200
Replications:	4
Liquid BC:	5/27/2014
Sidedress:	6/28/2014

Soil Test Values (ppm):	
pH:	7.2
CEC:	8.6
%OM:	1.6
Bray P1:	10
Bicarb P:	5
K:	104
S:	9
%K:	3.1
%Mg:	16.7
%Ca:	79.9
%H:	0
Zn:	1.1
Mn:	5
B:	0.4

Objective:

To evaluate different nitrogen sources and their application methods on corn yields.

Nitrogen is the highest nutrient need of corn. Several different types and application methods exist to supply corn with this nutrient. This study compares 39 gal/A of High NRG-N to 44 gal/A of 28% UAN + eNhance with each supplying the equivalent of 165 lbs of nitrogen. eNhance was added to the 28% at the rate of 2 gal per ton. Each of the treatments were applied broadcast, sidedress injected and sidedress dribble to compare method of application. Broadcast applications were made one day after planting and sidedress applications were made 33 days after planting. All comparisons were made in 1200 foot long strips across the field.



LSD(0.2) 6.2, CV: 4.9%

Conclusions:

- Both sources of nitrogen and all application methods met or surpassed the 165 bu/A yield goal for this experiment.
- Placing nitrogen in the soil with the sidedress injected method provided the highest yield advantage.
- The early broadcast application provided a slight yield advantage over the sidedress dribble.
- Both sources of nitrogen performed extremely well with little difference between each for any of the application methods.