

**Experiment Info:**

Planted:	5/18
Variety:	Stine 20RD20
Population:	1140,000
Row Spacing:	30"
Previous Crop:	Corn
Plot Size:	15'x300'
Replications:	4
Potash:	Fall 2011
Foliar:	7/13
Harvested:	10/3

**Soil Test Values  
(ppm):**

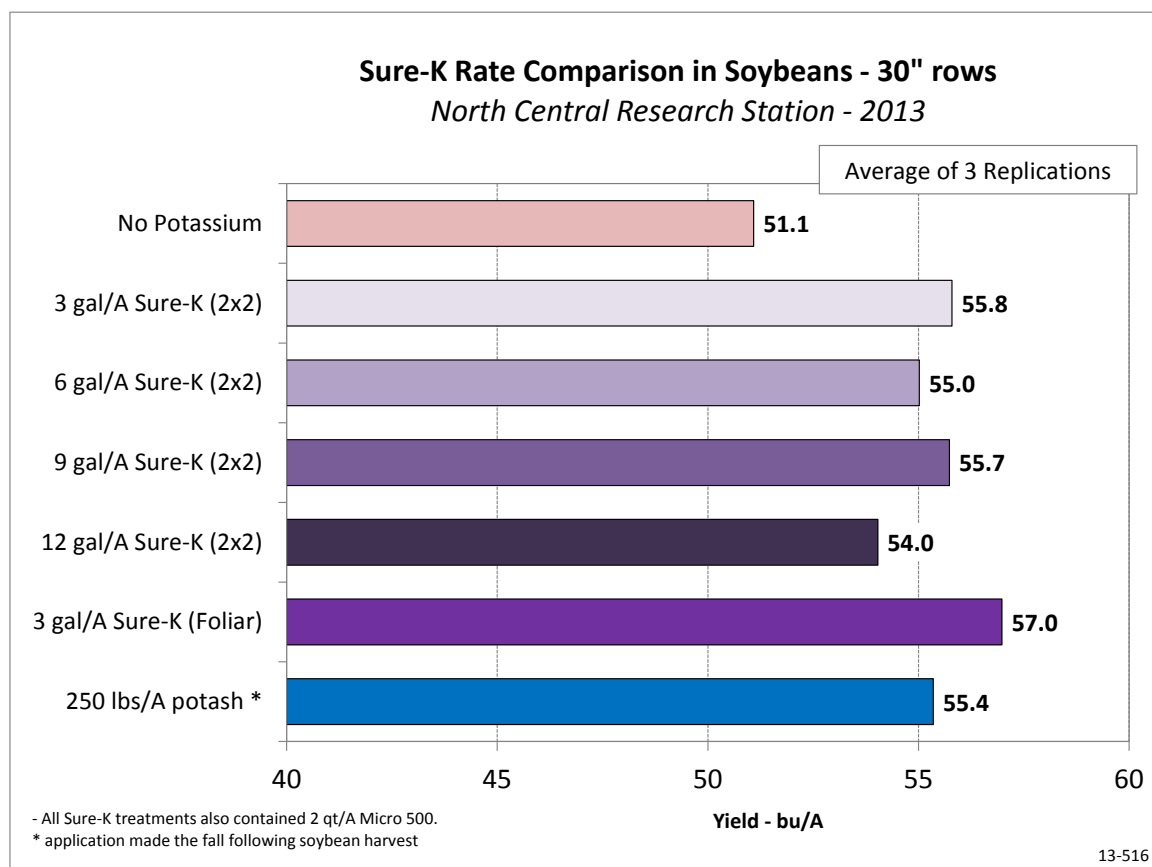
pH:	7.2
CEC:	10
% OM:	1.9
Bicarb P:	18
K:	69
S:	8
% K:	1.8
% Mg:	26.6
% Ca:	70.3
% H:	0
% Na:	1.3
Zn:	0.9
Mn:	4
B:	0.6

Yield Goal:	60 bu
Target Fertilizer Rate:	0-3-151

**Objective:**

To evaluate different planter-applied Sure-K rates on soybean yield.

The analysis of Sure-K can be of concern of to growers who are used to higher analysis products. However the technology within Sure-K allows it to be more usable to the crop than other potassium sources. This is backed by years of research at the North Central Research Station that proves similar results. This experiment compared increasing rates of Sure-K from 3 gal/A to 12 gal/A to help determine what the most efficient rate is. The site for this experiment is low in potassium with 69 ppm and 1.8% base saturation and is a corn soybean rotation with the same rate comparison for each crop: 3, 6, 9 and 12 gal/A. See the 2012 Research Report of corn yields, 2013 soybean yield results appear on the chart below.



**Conclusions:**

- The addition of Sure-K increased soybean yield by over 4 bu/A.
- There was a slight yield advantage to foliar applied Sure-K over a planter program at the same rate per acre. This is similar to past research results.
- Highest yield was achieved with the 3 gal/A rate of Sure-K, no additional yield was reached when increasing the rate of Sure-K.
- Similarly, in 2012 maximum corn yield was achieved with the 6 gal/A rate of Sure-K.
- In both years the maximum yield was similar to the conventional potash treatment. This proves the performance of Sure-K and supports that the technology behind the product increases the efficiency making it more usable to the plant.