



Topdress N Rate and Source on Winter Wheat (17-508)

Experiment Info:

Planted:	10/20/2016
Harvest:	7/11/2017
Yield Goal:	100 bu/A
Target Fert.:	120-38-130
Variety:	P25R77
Population:	2 million
Row Width:	7.5"
Prev. Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	15 x 290/310
Replications:	4
TD	4/10/2017

Soil Test Values (ppm):

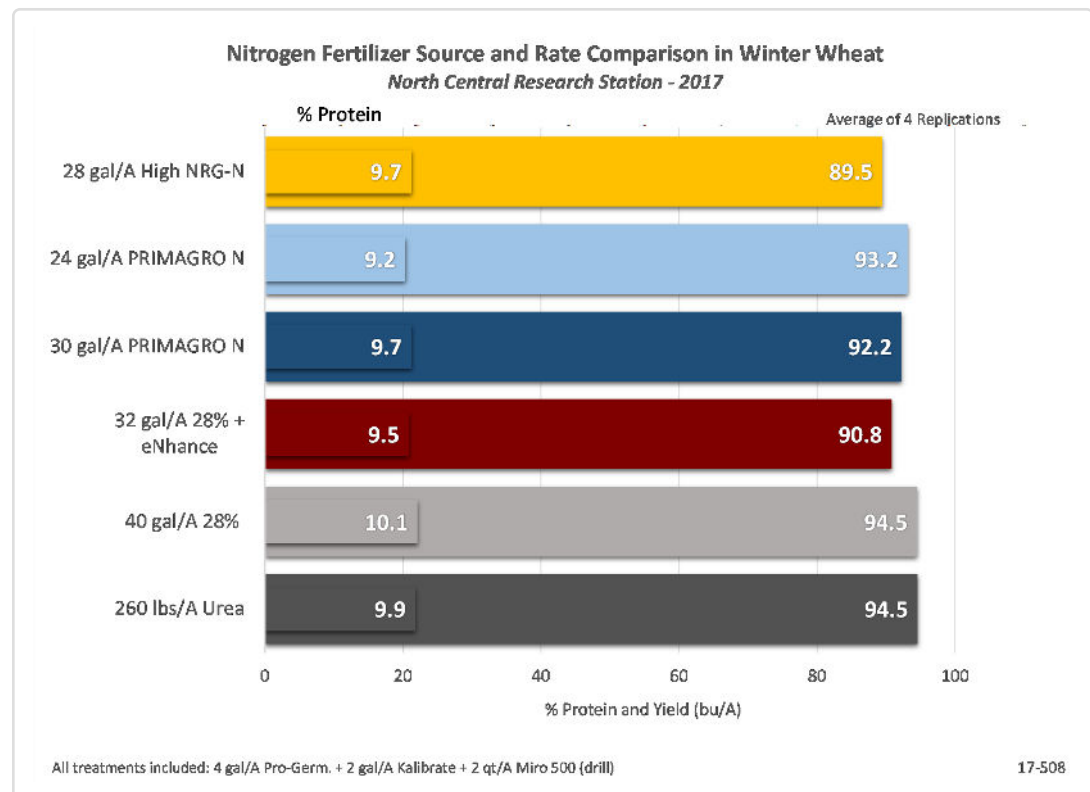
pH:	6.5
CEC:	7.8
%OM:	1.7
Bray P1:	30
Bicarb P:	-
K:	42
S:	23
%K:	1.4
%Mg:	18.7
%Ca:	70.2
%H:	7.9
Zn:	.9
Mn:	7
B:	0.5

Objective:

To compare different sources of nitrogen on the yield of a winter wheat crop.

Not all nitrogen sources are equal. AgroLiquid nitrogen products, High NRG-N and PRIMAGRO N and both have sulfur added to them. High NRG-N provides a controlled release of plant-available nitrogen over an extended time and PRIMAGRO N is a faster acting nitrogen stabilized with Flavonol Polymer Technology. The treatments in this experiment were applied using stream nozzles at growth stage Feekes 4 on April 10th.

Conventional nitrogen treatments were urea and 28% UAN which applied 120 lb N/A. AgroLiquid eNhanse was added to 28% UAN and applied at a reduced rate of application compared to the conventional. High NRG-N and PRIMAGRO N were the remaining sources. Harvest was completed July 11th with grain samples taken for protein analysis.



Conclusions:

- No significant yield advantage occurred between any of the nitrogen sources.
- In this experiment, the conventional sources of nitrogen, urea and 28% UAN, yielded higher than the other treatments which may have resulted from the shorter growing period seen this year.
- Additional testing in future years will continue to evaluate these nitrogen sources.
- There were a total of 92 days between the topdress application date and harvest.