

Experiment Info:

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|---------------|---------------|
| Planted: | 9/26/2013 |
| Harvest: | 7/23/2014 |
| Yield Goal: | 100 bu/A |
| Target Fert.: | 120-43-84 |
| Variety: | Red Devil |
| Population: | 2 million |
| Row Width: | 7.5" |
| Prev. Crop: | Navy Beans |
| Plot Size: | 15x180/210/13 |
| Replications: | 5 |
| Liquid BC: | 9/26/2014 |
| Topdress: | 4/9/2014 |

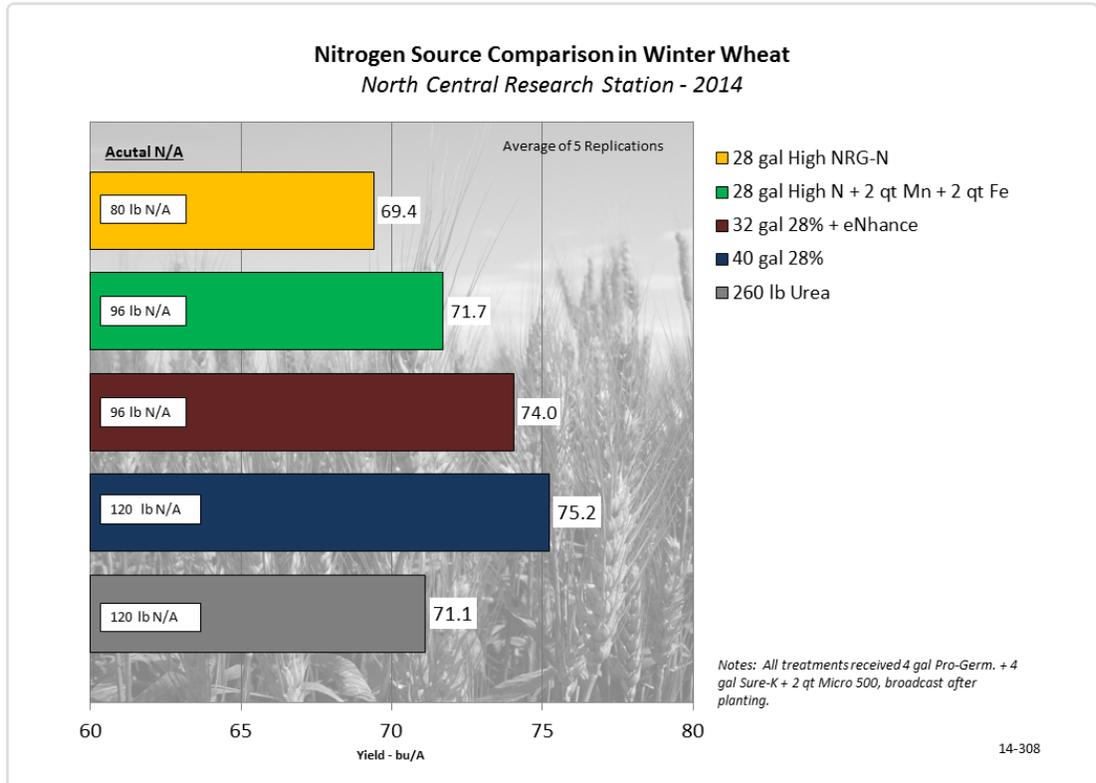
Soil Test Values (ppm):

| | |
|-----------|------|
| pH: | 7.3 |
| CEC: | 6.9 |
| %OM: | 1.7 |
| Bray P1: | 29 |
| Bicarb P: | 11 |
| K: | 72 |
| S: | 9 |
| %K: | 2.7 |
| %Mg: | 17.6 |
| %Ca: | 78.8 |
| %H: | 0 |
| Zn: | 1.2 |
| Mn: | 4 |
| B: | 0.6 |

Objective:

To determine the best nitrogen source for topdressing winter wheat.

This experiment evaluated five nitrogen sources applied in the spring as a topdress application on winter wheat. Applications were applied at dormancy break in early April. Heavy rainfall occurred throughout April and into May, within one week of application. Additionally, a total of 6.4 inches of rain had fallen by the end of May. This, in combination of the light textured soils (CEC 6.9) increased the risk of nitrogen loss. Furthermore, the cool temperatures reduced wheat growth, leading to lower than expected yields. Yield results appear on the chart below.



LSD(0.2) 9.1, CV: 13.7%

Conclusions:

- Excess rainfall in the spring following topdress may have increased the risk of nitrogen leaching leading to the lower yields. Except for urea, there was an apparent linear response between nitrogen rate and wheat yield.
- The addition of micronutrients manganese and iron to an application of High NRG-N added over 2 bu/A to yield.
- 28% with eNhance yielded similar to 28% while applying 8 less gallons per acre.