



Agronomy Bulletin

From: Kenneth Washburn Jr., CPAg/CCA
Senior Agronomist

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Corn Fertility

Crop yields in 2012 were puzzling. Some of our corn yields were truly outstanding while some others were very low or zero. The corn crop experienced the following major events during the 2012 growing season:

- Early dry soils which allowed huge temperature changes in the surface 4 inches of soil
- Cold soils
- Significant rain event(s) in early May that puddled the soil creating a crusted soil condition, prompting replanting
- Lack of rainfall during the growing season
- Lots of heat

In Table 1, we want to evaluate the impact that sulfur, zinc, and boron had on corn yields for 2011-2012. By investing in micro plus a sound N, P, K dribble program, net profits per acre can be enhanced an additional \$40 per acre.

Table 1 Influence of Sulfur, Zinc and Boron on Corn Yields

Dribble P & K Program	2011-12 Yield (Bu/A)	Harvest Moisture (%)	\$/A for Micros	
			Cost	Net
24-55-85	206.2	23.0	----	----
24-55-85-10s-.428zn	210.3	22.3	10.06	16.59
24-55-85-10s-.428zn-.2B	214.4	22.8	11.36	41.94

Soil Test P&K: Very High

Source: Twin State, Inc.

Corn Price: \$6.50/Bu

Ag 10 Research Center, Walcott, IA

In this low testing P&K soil, 2011-2012 corn yields were dramatically affected resulting in a \$46.00/A gross difference between the liquid and dry sourced fertilizer programs.

Table 2 Influence of P&K Sources on 2011-12 Corn Yields

Applied Fertility	Source	2011 - 2012		Gross Profits Per Acre
		Yield (Bu/A)	Harvest Moisture (%)	
24-45-65-10s	Dry	185.9	21.9	-----
24-45-65-10s	Liquid	193.0	22.0	46.15

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Source: Twin State, Inc.

Soil Test P&K Values: Low

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2011 Hybrid: Dekalb DKC 58-83 Gen VT3P

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2012 Hybrid: Dekalb DKC 61-69 VT3

In this 3 year study, 2010 thru 2012, conducted on very high testing soils, the analysis of N-P-K applied did influence the yields and profitability per acre. I believe the new 220 bushel recommendations will be most profitable over time due to higher sulfur and zinc rates that are now recommended and the addition of B to this fertility program, see Table 4.

Table 3 Influence of N-P-K on 3 Year Corn Yields

Program Goal (Bu/A)	Applied Fertility	2010-2012		\$/A	
		Yield (Bu/A)	Harvest Moisture (%)	Fertility Cost	Net
160	24-40-55-10s-.428zn	199.2	22.0	72.81	----
180	24-45-65-10s-.428zn	204.4	22.5	79.50	27.11
200	24-50-75-10s-.428zn	208.6	21.8	88.26	45.65
220	24-55-85-10s-.428zn	204.5	22.1	96.98	10.28

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Source: Twin State, Inc.

Corn Price: \$6.50/Bu

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Boron at small to modest rates is increasing our corn yields consistently and has a big influence on our per acre profitability as demonstrated in Table 4.

Table 4 Influence of Boron (B) on Corn Yields for 2010 - 2012

Applied Fertility (lbs/A)	2010-2012		\$/A	
	Yield (Bu/A)	Harvest Moisture (%)	Boron Cost	Net
24-55-85-10s-.428zn	204.5	22.1	-----	----
24-55-85-10s-.428zn-.2B	207.7	22.1	1.30	19.50

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Source: Twin State, Inc.

Corn Price: \$6.50/Bu

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The addition of Instinct® to our early June N application has increased yields by 6.6 Bu/A in our 3 year study. In 2012 we applied Instinct® at our early spring application (March) and again in early June. We harvested 8.1 Bu/A higher yields over the check with the second Instinct® application.

Table 5 Influence of Instinct® on Corn Yields for 2010-2012

Sidedress N lbs N/A	Instinct® oz/A	Method of Application	Yield Bu/A	Harvest Moisture %
50	0	Dribbled	175.1	22.2
50	30	Dribbled	181.7	22.7

Previous Crop: 17-19 year Continuous Corn

Source: Twin State, Inc.

Application Date: 1st week of June

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Total N/A: 200 lbs.