



# Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

## Starter Fertilizer on Rainfed Corn

**Study ID:** 001155201401

**County:** Saunders

**Soil Type:** Aksarben silty clay loam, Yutan silty clay loam

**Planting Date:** 5/4/2014

**Harvest Date:** 11/5/2014

**Population:** 30,500

**Row Spacing:** 30"

**Hybrid:** LG2641 VT2 RIB

**Reps:** 7

**Soil Test Values:** Not available

**Previous Crop:** Soybean

**Tillage:** No-Till

**Herbicides:** 3 oz/acre Corvus, 1.25 qt/ac Atrazine, 1 qt/ac Roundup PowerMAX

**Insecticides/Fungicides:** none

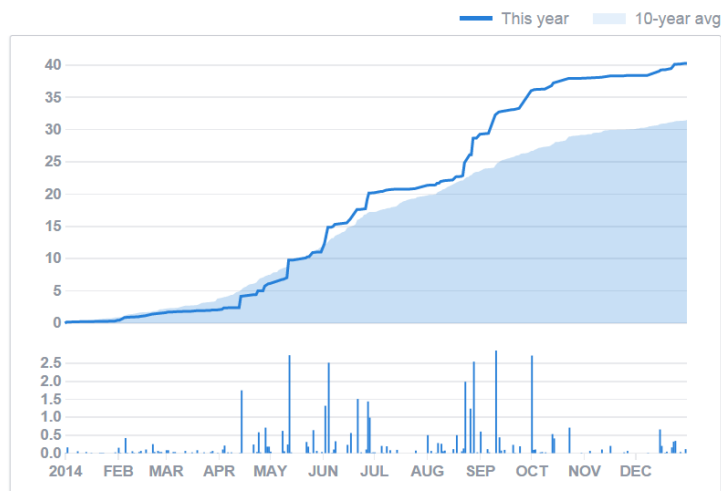
**Fertilizer:** 150# 11-52-0, fall 2013, 130#

N/acre of Anhydrous ammonia, fall 2013, 12 gal UAN 32%

**Irrigation:** Minimum irrigation. Watered twice with pivot.

**Note:** Hailed on 5/11/14, lost 7%

**Rainfall:**



**Introduction:** This study is a continuation of a similar effort conducted during the 2013 growing season. The purpose of this study was to try to answer the question, “Does applying starter fertilizer at planting impact rainfed corn yields”? At planting 5 gal/acre of 10-32-0 plus 1 qt/acre of Zinc were applied as starter in furrow. No soil test results are available for this field.

### Results:

|         | Yield† (bu/acre) | Moisture (%) | Harvest Pop | Net Return ‡ |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Check   | 216 A*           | 14.8 A       | 26,846 A    | \$756.00     |
| Starter | 215 A            | 14.5 B       | 27,591 A    | \$736.20     |
| P-Value | 0.8755           | <0.0001      | 0.5729      | --           |

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.

\*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

‡Net return based on \$3.50/bu and \$16.30/acre starter fertilizer.

Sponsored by:



In partnership with:



Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.



# Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

**Summary:** The producer noted a visual difference between the check and starter treated corn early in the growing season with the starter treated corn appearing darker green. The starter fertilizer application did not result in an increase in yield. The check had a higher grain moisture at harvest. There was no difference in stand counts at harvest. Due to the increased cost of application and no increase in yield, the starter fertilizer treatment had lower net returns than the check.

**Sponsored by:**



**In partnership with:**



Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.  
University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.