



Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

Ridge vs. Conventional Tillage

Study ID: 024155199001

**County: Saunders
1990**

Objective: To determine and document the effect on profitability of a ridge-till system versus a conventional-till system

TREATMENT

RIDGE-TILL

Early preplant application of .25 pounds
Sencor and 1 pint 2,4-D ester

Stalk harrowing

Planting: Wilson 3165; banded application
of 1 pint Command

Cultivation

Cultivation

CONVENTIONAL-TILL

Disking

Field cultivation: incorporation of 2 pints
Sonolan

Planting: Wilson 3165; banded application
of 1 pint Command

Cultivation

Cultivation

Nebraska Soybean & Feed Grains Profitability Project



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

COMPARATIVE COST BUDGET

Chemicals:

.25 pounds Sencor	\$ 4.63
.5 pint 2,4-D ester	0.66
1 pint Command(banded)	3.56

Field Operations:

Spraying	\$ 3.67
Harrowing	3.00

Equipment cost:

Sprayer (\$2800)
Harrow (\$900)

Comparative cost \$15.52

Chemicals:

2 pints Sonolan	\$ 5.63
1pint Command(banded)	3.56

Field operations:

Disking	\$ 4.72
Field cultivation/PP!	6.05

Equipment cost:

Disk (\$11,000)
Field cultivator (\$8000)
PPI sprayer attachments (\$1000)

=====
Comparative cost \$19.96

Nebraska Soybean & Feed Grains Profitability Project



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

Ridge vs. Conventional Tillage

Variable	1990
Early population	
Ridge Tillage	170,000 **
Conventional Tillage	164,000
Final population	
Ridge Tillage	159,000
Conventional Tillage	152,000
Population loss	
Ridge Tillage	6.6%
Conventional Tillage	7.8%
Plant height	
Ridge Tillage	37.3"
Conventional Tillage	39.9"
Pod height	
Ridge Tillage	7.2"
Conventional Tillage	6.6"
Moisture	
Ridge Tillage	9.2%
Conventional Tillage	9.4%
Test weight	
Ridge Tillage	56.2
Conventional Tillage	56.4
Yield (13 %)	
Ridge Tillage	45.2
Conventional Tillage	46.2

** significantly different at 99% confidence level

Nebraska Soybean & Feed Grains Profitability Project



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.