



Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

Sugar on Corn: A Comparison to Fungicide

Study ID: 026185201403

County: York

Soil Type: Hastings silt loam

Planting Date: 4/23/2014

Harvest Date: 10/24/2014

Population: 34,000

Row Spacing: 30"

Hybrid: Pioneer 1105

Reps: 4

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Tillage: Ridge till

Herbicides:

Pre: 2.1 qt/ac Bicep II Magnum FC of Bicep II
Magnum on 4/23/2014

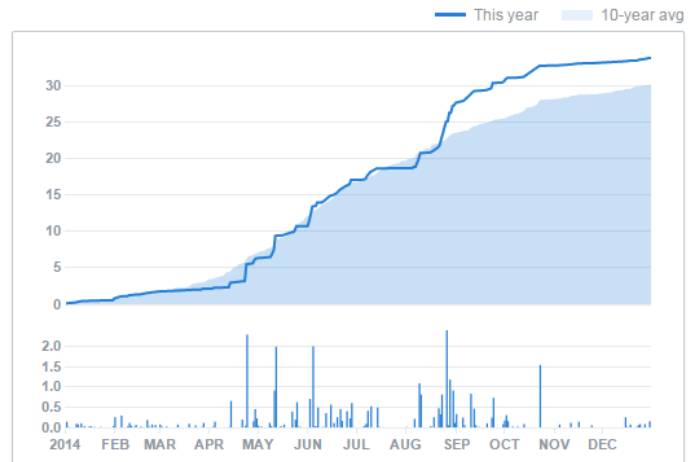
Post: 32 oz/ac Glyphosate on 6/10/2014

Fertilizers: 180# N/ac as Anhydrous ammonia in
Fall, 3 gal/ac 10-34-0 at planting.

Note: Hailed on 6/4/2014

Irrigation: July: 3.5" Aug: 0.9" Total: 4.4"

Rainfall:



Introduction: This study is looking at the effects of fungicide or sugar applications on corn yields and profitability. This is the 3rd year these producers have conducted this study. In 2012 and 2013 the three treatments were check, sugar, and 2 oz/acre Stratego® YLD. In 2012 the sugar treatment was 3 lb/acre of granular sugar. In 2013 the sugar treatment was 3 qt/acre Plen-T-Sweet by Sure Crop™ Liquid Fertilizers. In 2012 the crop was sprayed at V5-V6 and in 2013 the crop was sprayed at V7. 2012 results showed no difference in grain moisture or harvest population for any of the three treatments. Yield for the Stratego® YLD treatment was not significantly different than the check or sugar treatment. The sugar treatment was significantly higher yielding than the check treatment. In 2013 there was no difference among the three treatments in terms of moisture, harvest population or percent lodging. Yield for the sugar treatment was not significantly different than the check or Stratego® YLD treatment. The Stratego® YLD treatment was significantly higher yielding than the check.

The study was repeated in 2014 using granular sugar for the sugar treatment. The treatments were applied to corn on 6/20/14. The treatments were Stratego® YLD at 2 oz. acre and granular sugar at 3 lbs/acre. Corn was at approximately V7 growth stage at the time of foliar application.

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

Results:

	Yield† (bu/acre)	Moisture (%)	Pinch Test (%)	Harvest Pop	Net Return ‡
Check	249 B*	17.8 A	3.3 A	27,000 A	\$871.50
Stratego® YLD at 2 oz/ac	254 A	17.8 A	2.5 A	29,000 A	\$875.94
Sugar - 3 lbs/ac granular	251 B	17.9 A	1.7 A	29,000 A	\$870.19
<i>P-Value</i>	<i>0.0023</i>	<i>0.7345</i>	<i>0.5443</i>	<i>0.7809</i>	--

†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, \$6.25/ac Stratego® YLD at 2oz/ac, \$0.50/lb Sugar, and \$6.81/ac application cost.

Summary: Stratego® YLD had a significantly higher yield than the check or the sugar. This increased yield resulted in higher net returns for the Stratego® YLD treatment. There was no significant difference between treatments for the pinch test.

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.