



Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

Years: 2001

Title: Planting Speed Impact on Crop Yield

Crop: Corn

Study ID: 102023200102

County: Butler

Objective: To determine and document the effect of planter speed operation using three speeds and two hybrids on the yield and profitability of producing corn

Treatments: 2001 – Two seed sizes (41.8 and 58.0 lbs/bag Pion. 33B51) and three speeds (4.5, 5.3, & 6.0 mph)

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

Results: 2001

Yield, bu/ac at 15.0%

<u>Planter Speed</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Mean</u>
	<u>41.8 lbs/bag</u>	<u>58.0 lbs/bag</u>	
4.5 mph	109	106	107
5.3 mph	113	107	110
6.0 mph	106	103	104
Mean	109	106	107

Statistical Analysis: (Prob >F)

Planter speed (P)	0.133 ns
Seed Size (S)	0.002**
P x S	0.435 ns

Summary: In 2001, the difference in grain yield due to planter speed is significant at the 85% level of confidence which suggests 5 mph as the optimum speed. Smaller seed size resulted in slightly higher grain yield. Need plant density values to determine if that is a factor.

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.