

Impact of Soygreen® on Soybeans

Study ID: 0153111201901

County: Lincoln

Soil Type: Cozad silt loam 0-1% slope

Planting Date: 6/2/19

Harvest Date: 10/14/19

Seeding Rate: 140,000

Row Spacing (in): 30

Variety: Pioneer® P24A99X

Reps: 9

Previous Crop: Corn

Tillage: No-Till

Herbicides: *Pre:* None *Post:* 1.33 pt/ac Brawl™ II, 8 oz/ac clethodim, and 32 oz/ac Roundup®

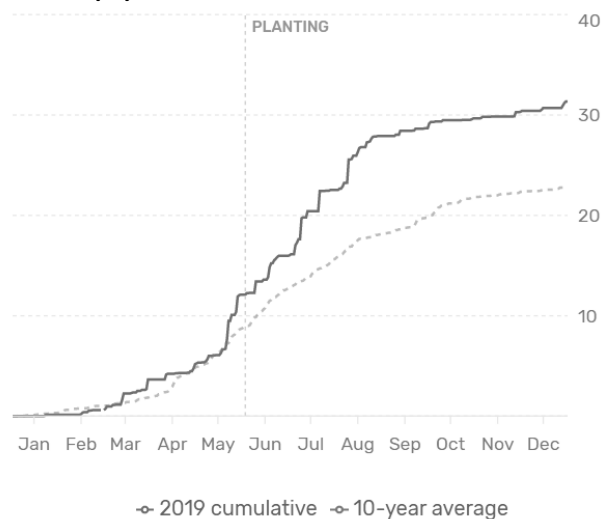
Foliar Insecticides: None

Foliar Fungicides: None

Fertilizer: None

Irrigation: Linear-move, Total: 2.1"

Rainfall (in):



Introduction: Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) of soybeans is a common problem in fields with high pH levels (alkaline soils). Soygreen® is an iron chelate of ortho-ortho EDDHA form that can help make iron more available to plants. The field in this study has areas with high pH and is susceptible to IDC. In this study, Soygreen® was applied in a liquid formulation (1.8%) at a rate of 1 gal/ac and was compared to an untreated check.

Results:

	Moisture (%)	Yield (bu/ac)†	Marginal Net Return‡ (\$/ac)
Check	10.7 A*	31 A	252.12 A
Soygreen®	10.8 A	30 A	214.18 B
P-Value	0.878	0.333	0.007

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

†Yield values are from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre adjusted to 13% moisture.

‡Marginal net return based on \$8.10/bu soybean and \$28/ac Soygreen®.

Summary:

- The use of Soygreen® did not increase soybean yield at this location.
- Yields at this site were limited due to herbicide resistant weeds.
- Marginal net return was lower where Soygreen® was used due to the additional product cost, which was not offset by increased yield.

Sponsored by:

In Partnership with:



