



PSNT-N Sidedress Rates in Corn Following Cover Crop

Study ID: 0996037202001

County: Colfax

Soil Type: Belfore silty clay loam 0-2% slope;
Moody silty clay loam 2-6% slopes; Nora-Crofton 6-17% slopes

Planting Date: 5/10/20

Harvest Date: 11/2/20

Seeding Rate: 28,000

Row Spacing (in): 30

Hybrid: Pioneer® P1082AM

Reps: 5

Previous Crop: Soybean

Tillage: No-Till

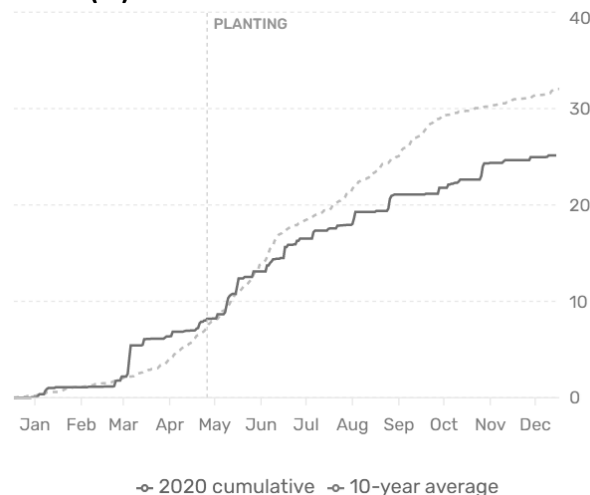
Herbicides: **Pre:** 10.5 oz/ac 2,4-D LV6 and 8 oz/ac dicamba on 4/26/20; 96 oz/ac Trizar™ and 32 oz/ac glyphosate on 5/14/20 **Post:** 4 oz/ac Status® and 32 oz/ac Roundup PowerMAX® on 6/22/20

Seed Treatment: PPST 250

Foliar Insecticides and Fungicides: None

Irrigation: None

Rainfall (in):



Soil Tests (December 2019):

Soil pH	Soluble Salts 1:1 mmho/cm	OM LOI %	Nitrate lb N/A	Mehlich P-III ppm	SO ₄ -S ppm	Ammonium Acetate (ppm)				Sum of Cations meq/100g	DPTA (ppm)			
						K	Ca	Mg	Na		Zn	Fe	Mn	Cu
5.9	0.3	2.9	30	31	9	258	3291	609	18	27	2.0	52	6	1.3
7.8	0.6	1.5	30	24	9	210	4490	645	16	28	1.9	21	2	1.4
8.3	0.5	1.1	30	15	8	180	4468	648	16	28	1.3	14	1	1.5

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to compare sidedress rates for a corn crop following a cover crop. Rates were determined using soil sampling and the pre-sidedress nitrogen test and compared the recommended rate to rates that would have been used in the past for a 215-bushel yield goal. A 5-way mix cover crop consisting of rye, winter peas, hairy vetch, crimson clover, and rapeseed was drilled in the fall of 2019 at a rate of 42 lbs. All but the rye winter killed, with the rye 8 inches tall when terminated at planting.

At planting, 65 lb of N was applied; 5 lb/ac N was applied as 10-34-0 in-furrow and 60 lb/ac N and 7 lb/ac S were applied from a 7.5:1 blend of 32% UAN and ammonium thiosulfate placed by a 360 BANDIT™.

Sidedress rates were determined using the pre-sidedress nitrate test (PSNT). Sidedressing was done on June 24, 2020, at V7 using a bar with homemade Y-drops, which banded N on the soil surface. A 7.5:1 blend of UAN 32% and ammonium thiosulfate was used; therefore, S rates also varied between treatments. Additionally, approximately 0.5 lb/ac boron as Solubor® was applied with the sidedress application.

The PSNT indicated 18 ppm nitrate-N in the soil. Using the Iowa State University Extension and Outreach recommendation for PSNT (<https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/5259>), the appropriate sidedress rate was 56 lb/ac N $[(25 \text{ ppm} - 18 \text{ ppm}) * 8]$. The applicator over applied by 12 lb/ac for the PSNT strips, resulting in a treatment of PSNT rate + 12 lb/ac, but was close to the intended rate on the other strips. This was compared to additional N sidedress rates as follows:

- PSNT + 12: 68 lb/ac N and 7 lb/ac S sidedress; 133 lb/ac total N
- PSNT + 30: 83 lb/ac N and 9 lb/ac S sidedress; 148 lb/ac total N
- PSNT + 60: 114 lb/ac N and 12 lb/ac S sidedress; 179 lb/ac total N

Results:

	Nitrogen Tissue Test (%)			Stand Count	Moisture	Yield	Marginal Net Return‡
	June 12 (V4)	July 17 (V14)	August 20 (R4)	(plants/ac)	(%)	(bu/ac)†	(\$/ac)
PSNT + 12	4.25 (S-L)‡§	3.41 (S)	1.85 (D)	25,950 A*	11.6 A	158 B	492.81 A
PSNT + 30	NA	3.51 (S)	2.10 (L-D)	25,475 A	11.6 A	162 AB	499.96 A
PSNT + 60	NA	3.58 (S)	2.29 (S-L)	24,950 A	11.8 A	166 A	503.09 A
P-Value	-	-	-	0.389	0.746	0.095	0.695

‡Only one tissue test for all treatments was taken at the June 12 date as this was before sidedress applications occurred.

§Sufficiency level as indicated by Midwest Laboratories. S indicates sufficient, L indicates L, D indicates deficient.

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

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.

‡Marginal net return based on \$3.51/bu corn and \$0.45/lb N.

Summary: There was no difference in harvest stand counts or moisture between the N rates. Yield for the PSNT + 60 treatment (total of 179 lb/ac N) was 8 bu/ac higher than the PSNT + 12 treatment (total of 133 lb/ac N). Dry conditions for the 7-10 days following sidedressing may have resulted in N loss. There was no difference in the net return between the three treatments. Drought conditions reduced yields compared to the 5-year average used to determine the yield goal.

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