2015 GROWING SEASON RESULTS

Post-Conference Publication March 2016
NEBRASKA ON-FARM RESEARCH NETWORK

2015 GROWING SEASON RESULTS

Feb. 8 - West Central Research and Extension Center, North Platte
Feb. 9 - Hall County Ext. Office, College Park Campus, Grand Island
Feb. 11 - Lifelong Learning Center, Northeast Community College, Norfolk
Feb. 12 - Agricultural Research and Development Center, near Mead

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NEBRASKA ON-FARM RESEARCH NETWORK Resource Directory

Faculty, staff and students involved with the on-farm research projects listed in this report.

Educators

KEITH GLEWEN
On-Farm Research Coordinator
Nebraska Extension Educator
1071 County Road G, Ithaca, Nebraska 68033
(402)624-8030 * kglewens1@unl.edu

LAURA THOMPSON
On-Farm Research Coordinator
Nebraska Extension Educator
1071 County Road G, Ithaca, NE 68033
(402)624-8000 * laura.thompson@unl.edu

TROY INGRAM
Nebraska Extension Educator
1510 18th St., Central City, NE 68826-0027
(308)946-3843 * troy.ingram@unl.edu

BRIAN KRIENKE
Nebraska Soils Extension Educator
362C Plant Sci Hall, Lincoln, NE 68583-0915
(402)472-5147 * brian.krienke@unl.edu

GARY LESOING
Nebraska Extension Educator
1824 N St Ste 102, Auburn, NE 68305
(402)274-4755 * gary.lesoing@unl.edu

DEAN KRULL
Nebraska Extension Educator
Demonstration Project Coordinator
Central Platte NRD, 215 N. Kaufman Ave. Grand Island NE 68803
(308) 385-6282 * dkrull1@unl.edu

NATHAN MUELLER
Nebraska Extension Educator
1206 W. 23rd St., Fremont NE 68025-2504
(402)727-2775 * nathan.mueLLer@unl.edu

AARON NYGREN
Nebraska Extension Educator
PO Box 389, Schuyler, NE 68661
(402)352-3821 * anygren2@unl.edu

WAYNE OHNESORG
Nebraska Extension Educator
601 E Benjamin Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701-0813
(402)370-4040 * wohnesorg2@unl.edu

JENNY REES
Nebraska Extension Educator
111 W. Fairfield, Clay Center, NE 68933
(402)762-3644 * jrees2@unl.edu

MICHAEL RETHWISCH
Nebraska Extension Educator
451 N. 5th St., David City, NE 68632-1666
(402)367-7410 * mrethwisch2@unl.edu

RON SEYMOUR
Nebraska Extension Educator - Entomologist
300 N Joseph Ave, Hastings, NE 68917-7597
(402)461-7209 * ron.seymour@unl.edu

STRAHINJA STEPANOVIC
Nebraska Extension Educator
P.O. Box 99, Grant NE 69153
(308)352-7580 * strahinja.stepanovic@unl.edu

JOHN THOMAS
Nebraska Extension Educator
415 Black Hills Ave, Alliance, NE 69301
(308)762-5616, * jthomas2@unl.edu

AMY TIMMERMAN
Nebraska Extension Educator
128 No 6 St, O'Neill, NE 68763
(402)336-2760 * atimmerman2@unl.edu

BRANDY VANDEWALLE
Nebraska Extension Educator
972 G St, Geneva, NE 68361
(402)759-3712 * brandy.vandewalle@unl.edu

TODD WHITNEY
Nebraska Extension Educator
1308 2nd Street, Holdrege NE 68949-2803
(402)326-5508 * gzhoubek1@unl.edu

BRANDY VANDEWALLE
Nebraska Extension Educator
2345 Nebraska Avenue, York, NE 68467
(402)326-5508 * gzoubek1@unl.edu

NICHOLAS ARNESON
Pathology Research Technologist
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Plant Pathology
(402)472-6771 * nicholas.arneson@unl.edu

RALPH ARNOLD
Research Database Technician
71565 652 Ave., Falls City, NE 68355
(402) 883-2512 * ralph.arnold@unl.edu

FRED SHAPIRO
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Soil Scientist - Crop Nutrition
HAL 57905 866 Rd, Concord, NE 68728
(402)584-3803 * cschairo@unl.edu

CHARLES WORTMANN
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Extension Soil Fertility Specialist
369 Keim, Lincoln, NE 68583-0915
(402)472-2909 * cwortmann2@unl.edu

BOB WRIGHT
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension Entomologist, 213 ENTO Lincoln, NE 68583-0816
(402)472-2128 * rwright2@unl.edu

KENT ESKRIDGE
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Statistics Professor
HARH 343E Lincoln NE 68583-0963
(402)472-7213 * keskr1@unl.edu

JOHN PARISH
Project SENSE Technician
ZACH STEWART
Graduate Student
University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Reporting, Program and Research Assistance

STEVE SPICKA
University of Nebraska Ag Research Technician
1071 County Road G, Ithaca, NE 68033
(402)624-8030 * sspicka2@unl.edu

KENT ESKRIDGE
University of Nebraska–Lincoln Statistics Professor
HAL 57905 866 Rd, Concord, NE 68728
(402)472-7213 * keskr1@unl.edu

Students - Katie Harrell and Don Trepow

* Contact Laura Thompson for questions about this publication or the on-farm research network.
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Matt Bailey
Richard & Jeff Banks
Bob Bartek
Shane Bendfeldt
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Ivan & Caleb Fintel
Craig Frenzen
Jim Heins
Arnie Hinkson
Mark Holoubek
Paul Jarecke
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Max Keiser
Kornhusker Kids 4-H
Kevin Kucera
Ray Kucera Jr
Steve Kyes
Mark Langemeier
Chad Lanik
Tom Lesiak
Jon Long
Ron & Ray Makovicka
Shanon Malmcar
John McNamara
Dave Nielsen & Chris Lovitt
Lyle & Dustin Nunnenkamp
Matt Oestmann
Mike Panowicz
Tom and Paula Peterson
Chris Pursley
Scott Richert
Mike & Scott Ritta
Dustin Schaefer
Ken Seim
Tom Shalon
Chris Schiller
Kevin Slama
Jim & Mike Stewart
Mike Stracke
Stuart FFA
Loren Stuhr
Steve Tucker
Mark Ulferts
Dennis & Rod Valentine
Jerry Varilek
Tim Varilek
Dan Wesley
Rod Wheeler
Scott Willet
Brad Williams
Brent Woodman
Gary Zellinger
Kevin Ziegenbein
Statistics 101

Replication: In statistics, replication is repetition of an experiment or observation in the same or similar conditions. Replication is important because it adds information about the reliability of the conclusions or estimates to be drawn from the data. The statistical methods that assess that reliability rely on replication.

Randomization: Using random sampling as a method of selecting a sample from a population in which all the items in the population have an equal chance of being chosen in the sample. Randomization reduces the introduction of bias into the analysis.

What is the P-value? The P-Value reported for each study is the calculated probability that the differences found in the study are due to chance. As the P-Value number gets smaller, the probability increases that there are real differences. This helps differentiate between random variation and real treatment effects. For these studies we use a P-Value of 0.1 as the cutoff to determine whether the treatment differences are greater than random variation (sometimes called experimental error). When the differences are thought to be real we call them significant. If the P-Value is less than 0.1 we know that there is 10% or less chance that the yield differences are due to random variation. If this is the case, the letters following yield figures are different to show the statistical difference. As the P-Value increases the differences are more and more likely due to chance. In this book treatment data that is not different (P-Values are greater than 0.1) are followed by the same letter. We have chosen 0.1 as the point where we are confident that our yield differences are due to the treatments and not other factors, however this is an arbitrary cut-off. In cases where it does not cost anything to switch treatments, such as when varieties cost the same, a different cut-off level could be chosen.

Paired comparison design

Randomized complete block design

About the Research

- Comparisons are identified and designed to answer producers' production questions.
- Projects protocols are developed first and foremost to meet individual cooperator needs.
- Only projects that are randomized, replicated and harvested accordingly are reported.
- Multiple year comparisons are encouraged.

Unless otherwise noted, data in this report were analyzed using Statistixs 10.0 Analytical Software and means were separated using Tukey's HSD (honest significant difference) test.
**Profit Calculation**

Many of our studies include a net return calculation. It is difficult to make this figure applicable to every producer. In order to calculate revenue for our research plots we use input costs provided by the producer, application costs from Nebraska Extensions 2014 Nebraska Farm Custom Rates – Part 1 and 2 (EC823 and EC826), and an average commodity market price for 2015.

Average market commodity prices for the 2015 report are:

- Corn: $3.65/bu
- Soybeans: $8.90/bu
- Wheat: $5.00/bu
- Sorghum: $3.60/bu
- Dry Edible Beans: $20/cwt ($12/bu @ 60lb/bu)
- Popcorn: $0.19/lb

In order to make this information relevant to your operation, you may need to refigure return per acre with costs that you expect.

**Rainfall Data**

Rainfall data is provided for each study based on the field location. The rainfall graphs are developed using data from National Weather Service radar and ground stations that are 2 km accurate.

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**2015 Study Locations**

[Map of 2015 Study Locations]

- Cover Crop
- Crop Production - Plant Population
- Crop Production - Rotation & Water Use
- Crop Production - Row spacing
- Crop Production - Variety
- Crop Protection - (Bactericide/Fungicides/Insecticides/Nematocides)
- Foliar Micronutrients
- Growth Promoters
- Nitrogen Management
- Other fertility
- Project SENSE N Management
- Starter Fertilizer
- Sugar Application

[Map image with various study locations marked]
• Corn Planted into Grazed and Non-Grazed Cover Crop
• Corn Planted into Rye and Winter Mix Cover Crop
• Corn Planted into Wheat Cover Crop and Wheat plus Radish Cover Crop
**Corn Planted into Grazed and Non-Grazed Cover Crop**

**Study ID:** 025155201501  
**County:** Saunders  
**Soil Type:** Tomek silt loam; Yutan silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/30/15  
**Harvest Date:** 11/5/15  
**Population:** 25,994  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Pioneer P1257AM  
**Reps:** 3  
**Previous Crop:** Wheat  
**Tillage:** Tilled twice – once after manure application and once before cover crop seeding.  
**Herbicides:**  
**Pre:** 1 lb/ac Atrazine 90 DF, 32 oz/ac Buccaneer Plus, 3.5 oz/ac Corvus, 2 lb/ac AMS, and 1.2 pt/ac MSO on 5/1/15  
**Post:** 1 pt/ac Atrazine 4L, 32 oz/ac Buccaneer, 3 oz/ac Laudis, 2 lb/ac AMS, and 1.19 pt/ac MSO on 6/9/15  
**Fertilizer:** 28 ton/acre manure applied post wheat harvest, summer 2014.  
**Irrigation:** None  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This study looked at the effects of a cover crop following wheat on the subsequent corn yield. Wheat was harvested in summer 2014 and straw was baled and removed, then 28 ton/acre manure slurry was applied. The field was tilled twice, once after the manure application and once before seeding the cover crop. This study included three treatments: corn planted into no cover crop (check), corn planted following cover crop, and corn planted following a grazed cover crop. The cover crop used in this study was a mix of 3 lb/ac daikon radish (30%), 15 lb/ac oats (13%), 3 lb/ac purple top turnip (60%), 5 lb/ac sorghum (17%), and 4 lb/ac safflower (44%). The cover crop was seeded at a rate of 27 lb/acre on August 15, 2014 and was winter killed. The no-cover crop treatment had an additional fall herbicide application to control weeds in these strips. The application was 30 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax and 3 lb/ac AMS on Sept. 29. For the grazed treatment, steer calves were stocked at a rate of 1 calf per ton of above ground biomass (excluding radish and turnip tubers), which was equal to 1.7 calves per acre (995 lb BW/ac). Calves grazed for 52 days in 2014. The initial BW was 585 ± 8 lb. Ending BW was 664 ± 30 lb. Overall, ADG was 1.55 ± 0.57 lb/d and gain per acre was 137 ± 6 lbs/acre. Total forage biomass was approximately 2.39 ± 0.44 tons per acre (above ground biomass = 1.76 ± 0.31 tons/acre; below ground biomass = 0.70 ± 0.34 tons/acre). Above ground biomass accounted for 74% of the total biomass produced. In 2014, the radish produced the most biomass, accounting for 60% of the total biomass, followed by turnip at 17%, oats at 16%, and sorghum at 10%. Safflower was not detectable. Corn was planted into all three treatments on April 30, 2015. This study compared grain yield of corn planted into wheat stubble (check), planted into grazed cover crop, and planted into non-grazed cover crop.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>236 A*</td>
<td>14.2 A</td>
<td>845.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover Crop-Non-Grazed</td>
<td>211 B</td>
<td>14.2 A</td>
<td>728.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover Crop-Grazed</td>
<td>227 AB</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>978.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0337</td>
<td>0.1423</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.  
‡Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

**Summary:** The non-grazed cover crop treatment was significantly lower than the check. There was no significant difference between the grazed cover crop treatment and the check. It is speculated that lower corn yields on the ungrazed plots may be due to nitrogen tie up by the forage cover crop. Soil tests are planned for spring of 2016 to further evaluate this. With the additional income for the cattle, the grazed cover crop treatment was most profitable.
Corn Planted into Rye and Winter Mix Cover Crop

Study ID: 119109201501
County: Lancaster
Soil Type: Wymore silty clay loam; Colo-Nodaway silty clay loam; Mayberry silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/29/15
Harvest Date: 10/19/15
Population: 25,560
Row Spacing (in.): 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Wheat
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: unknown

Note: Barren Stalks noticable, significant Waterhemp pressure
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Soil Samples (2013):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Soil Buffer</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: This study is looking at the effects of a cover crop on the subsequent cash crop. This is a continuation of a similar effort, however this is the first year for cover crops on this part of the field. Following wheat harvest in summer of 2014, prior to seeding the cover crop, 8 lb/ac of 90% sulfur, approximately 50 lb/ac potash, and 3,000 lb/ac ag lime were applied. Soil samples from 2013 are shown above. After the cover crop was seeded, 5 ton/acre chicken manure was applied. Manure analysis is below. There were three treatments in this study: no cover crop, cereal rye cover crop, and a winter mix cover crop. Cereal rye was seeded at 1 bu rye/acre. The winter mix was seeded at 40.75 lb/ac and included 7.5 lb/ac winter pea, 3.75 lb/ac hairy vetch, 3 lb/ac common vetch, 3 lb/ac lintels, 22 lb/ac winter wheat, 0.75 lb/ac rape seed, 0.75 lb/ac Winfred Hybrid. Cover crops were seeded into wheat stubble on August 19, 2014. Cover crop was killed April 22, 2015 using the farmer’s standard burndown herbicide program, therefore the cost of herbicide is not included in the marginal net return calculations. Corn was planted April 29.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>172 A*</td>
<td>16.6 A</td>
<td>26,100 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover Crop – Rye</td>
<td>155 A</td>
<td>16.4 A</td>
<td>24,650 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover Crop – Winter Mix</td>
<td>158 A</td>
<td>16.5 A</td>
<td>26,100 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1486</td>
<td>0.8852</td>
<td>0.3465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $14.50/acre cereal rye seed cost, $71.00/acre winter mix seed cost (a large portion of this cost was due to freight for shipping), and $13.37/acre drill application cost.

Summary: There was no significant grain yield difference between the no cover crop treatment, cereal rye, and winter cover crop mix. Net return was less for both the cereal rye cover crop and winter mix cover crop.
Corn Planted into Wheat Cover Crop and Wheat plus Radish Cover Crop

Study ID: 223037201501
County: Colfax
Soil Type: Beldon fine sandy loam; Shell silt loam; Zook silty clay loam
Planting Date: 5/19/15
Harvest Date: 11/4/15
Population: 35,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Hoegemeyer 8294
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Bicep and Roundup (32oz) on 4-28-2015 Post: Unknown
Seed Treatment: Standard
Foliar Insecticides: none
Foliar Fungicides: none
Fertilizer: 18 gal 10-34-0 dribbled on top 2" from seed trench

32% @187 lbs/ac sidedress with no-till applicator on 6-23-2015

Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 7.0"

Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: Cover crop was planted 10/21/2014 following soybean harvest. Wheat cover crop was seeded at a rate of 1 bu/ac. Wheat plus radish treatment had a seeding rate of 1 bu/ac for the wheat and 3.75 lb/ac for the radish. Plots were randomized. Cover crops were seeded at 1" depth. Radish did not establish well in the fall, however the wheat stand was good.

The field was sprayed on 4/28/15 with Bicep and 32 oz/ac Roundup to kill the cover crop. This herbicide application is part of the farmer’s standard practice, therefore an additional cost of herbicide was not charged to the cover crop treatment. Corn was planted on 5/19/15.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>235 A*</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>$857.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cover Crop - Wheat</td>
<td>238 A</td>
<td>14.0 A</td>
<td>$846.33</td>
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<td>Cover Crop - Wheat and Radish</td>
<td>238 A</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>$836.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4032</td>
<td>0.1566</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $9.00/bu wheat seed cost, $2.66/lb radish seed cost, and $13.37/acre drill application cost.

Summary: There was no grain yield difference for the corn planted into bean stubble, wheat cover crop, or wheat plus radish cover crop. Because of the increased cost of cover crop seed and drill application for the two cover crop treatments, the net return was lower for the cover crop treatments than for the check.
• Aegis® ESR on Popcorn
• Aegis® ESR on Irrigated Corn – 3 locations
• Aegis® ESR on Dryland Corn – 3 locations
• Torque® on Corn
• QuickRoots™ on Corn
• SoilSet™ at planting on Soybeans
• RyzUp SmartGrass® Applied with Herbicides to Soybeans – 3 locations
• RyzUp SmartGrass® on Corn – 2 locations
• Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Big Bluestem
• Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome – 3 locations
• Fall Applied RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome
Aegis® ESR on Irrigated Popcorn at VT

Study ID: 190029201501
County: Chase
Soil Type: Valen loamy sand; Jayem loamy fine sand; Haxtun fine sandy loam;
Planting Date: 5/4/15
Harvest Date: Population: 29,000
Row Spacing (in.) 15
Hybrid: 427
Reps: 8
Previous Crop: Wheat
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Lumax at label rate on 5/6/15
Post: 4 oz/ac Status on 6/18/15
Seed Treatment: Cruzer 250
Foliar Insecticides: Unknown
Foliar Fungicides: Quilt on 7/23/15

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on irrigated popcorn. Aegis® ESR was applied with an aerial application at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the VT growth stage. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product label with active ingredients is below.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (lb/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>5,803 A*</td>
<td>1102.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis ESR</td>
<td>5,624 A</td>
<td>1055.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6932</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†lbs/acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $0.19 corn, $4/acre Aegis ESR cost, and $9.50/ac application cost.

Summary: There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Aegis® ESR on Dryland Corn at V5

Study ID: 186085201501
County: Hayes
Soil Type: Blackwood silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/25/15
Harvest Date: unknown
Population: unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 8
Previous Crop: Wheat
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown
Fertilizer: unknown
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.): None

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on dryland corn. Aegis® ESR was applied with a high clearance applicator at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the V5 growth stage. This product is expected to be applied with a post herbicide application. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product active ingredients are below.

![Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator](image)

Product information from: http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>148 A*</td>
<td>540.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis® ESR</td>
<td>149 A</td>
<td>539.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4751</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $4/acre Aegis® ESR cost.

Summary: There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Aegis® ESR on Irrigated Corn at V5

Study ID: 026185201501
County: York
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam;
Planting Date: 4/24/15
Harvest Date: 10/20/15
Population: unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer P1690 CHR
Reps: 8
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Ridge-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 32 oz/ac RoundupPowerMax + 2/3 pt/ac 2,4-D LV6 on 4/13/15;
2.1 qt/ac Bicep II on 4/23/15 Post: 32 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax + 0.5 oz/ac Armezon on 6/9/15
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: 6.4 oz/ac Brigade on 4/24/15
Foliar Fungicides: 10.5 oz/ac Quilt Xcel on 7/31/15
Fertilizer: 230 lb/ac Anhydrous Ammonia on 3/20/15;
3 gal/ac 10-34-0 on 4/24/15
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 5" Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on irrigated corn. Aegis® ESR was applied with a high clearance applicator at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the V5 growth stage on 6/8/15. This product is expected to be applied with a post herbicide application. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product active ingredients are at right.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>247 A*</td>
<td>18.5 A</td>
<td>31,063 A</td>
<td>901.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis ESR</td>
<td>246 A</td>
<td>18.3 A</td>
<td>31,188 A</td>
<td>893.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5547</td>
<td>0.1966</td>
<td>0.7849</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 $3.65 corn, $4/acre Aegis ESR cost.

Summary: There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Aegis® ESR on Irrigated Corn at V5

This study was conducted by the Stuart FFA as part of the Innovative Youth Corn Challenge.

**Study ID:** 219089201501

**County:** Holt

**Soil Type:** Valentine fine sand;

**Planting Date:** unknown

**Harvest Date:** unknown

**Population:** 34,000

**Row Spacing (in.)** 30

**Hybrid:** Dekalb 55-20

**Reps:** 5

**Previous Crop:** Unknown

**Tillage:** Unknown

**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown

**Rainfall (in.):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on irrigated corn. Aegis® ESR was applied with a high clearance applicator at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the V5 growth stage. This product is expected to be applied with a post herbicide application. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product label with active ingredients is below.

![Aegis® ESR Label](http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441)

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>225 A*</td>
<td>821.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis ESR</td>
<td>230 A</td>
<td>835.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4492</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

‡Net Return based on $3.65 corn, $4/acre Aegis ESR cost.

**Summary:** There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Aegis® ESR on Dryland Corn at VT

Study ID: 185135201501
County: Perkins
Soil Type: Valen loamy sand; Dailey loamy sand; Woody fine sandy loam; Rosebud-Canyon loam;
Planting Date: 5/15/15
Harvest Date:
Population: 17,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 35F50
Reps: 9
Previous Crop: Wheat
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Glyphosate + Dicamba on 5/15/15
Post: BalanceFlex + Fulltime + Glyphosate (lable rates) on 6/23/15
Seed Treatment: Pioneer Poncho based seed treatment
Foliar Insecticides: none
Foliar Fungicides: none
Fertilizer: 100 lbs N + 30 lbs P + 12 lbs S + 0.5 lbs Micronutrients via planter and sprayer on 5/15/15
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on dryland corn. Aegis® ESR was aerially applied at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the VT growth stage. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product active ingredients are below.

![Aegis® ESR](http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441)

Product information from:
http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>82 A*</td>
<td>299.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis® ESR</td>
<td>79 A</td>
<td>274.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1049</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn, $4/acre Aegis® ESR cost, and $9.50/ac aerial application cost.

Summary: There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
**Aegis® ESR on Dryland Corn at VT**

**Study ID:** 184135201501  
**County:** Perkins  
**Soil Type:** Kuma silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/15/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/15/15  
**Population:** 15,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Pioneer P0506  
**Reps:** 7  
**Previous Crop:** Wheat  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** *Pre:* 32 oz/ac of Durango (glyphosate) and 8 oz/ac dicamba (generic) on 6/1/15  
**Post:** 32 oz/ac of Durango (glyphosate), 8 oz/ac Status, and 8 oz/ac Dual (generic) on 7/1/15  
**Seed Treatment:** Poncho  
**Foliar Insecticides:** unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** unknown  
**Fertilizer:** 132 lbs/ac of 32-0-0, 132 lbs/ac of 28-0-0.5, and 132 lbs/ac of 9-27 on 5/15/15  
**Irrigation:** None  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on dryland corn. Aegis® ESR was aerially applied at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the VT growth stage. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product label with active ingredients is at right. Product active ingredients are below.

![Aegis® ESR Product Label](http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA+Id=64922-1-90441)

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>131 A*</td>
<td>478.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis® ESR</td>
<td>131 A</td>
<td>464.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9405</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn, $4/acre Aegis® ESR cost, and $9.50/ac aerial application cost.

**Summary:** There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Aegis® ESR on Irrigated Corn at VT

**Study ID:** 183135201501  
**County:** Perkins  
**Soil Type:** Valent loamy sand; Woody loamy fine sand; Ascalon fine sandy loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/21/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/16/15  
**Population:** 34,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Dekalb 5438  
**Reps:** 7  
**Previous Crop:** Unknown  
**Tillage:** Strip-till  
**Herbicides:**  
*Pre:* unknown  
*Post:* 30 oz/ac Buccaneer (glyphosate) and 2 oz/ac Status on 6/1/15;  
30 oz/ac Buccaneer (glyphosate) and 15 oz/ac Dual (generic - Parallel) on 6/18/15.  
**Seed Treatment:** none  
**Foliar Insecticides:** None  
**Foliar Fungicides:** 50 oz/ac Clorox on 8/7/15, 8/14/15 and 8/24/15  
**Fertilizer:** 100 lb/ac 11-52-0, 100 lb/ac 0-0-60, and 100 lb/ac 46-0-0 on 3/25/15;  
5 gal/ac 6-21-6 on 5/21/15 (pop up w/ Seed);  
40 gal/ac 28-0-5 sidedress on 6/18/15  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: 13"  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on irrigated corn. Aegis® ESR was applied with an aerial application at a rate of 5 oz/acre at the VT growth stage. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product active ingredients are below.

![Aegis ESR Plant Growth Stimulator](image)

Product information from:  
http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>207 A*</td>
<td>31.2 A</td>
<td>755.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis® ESR</td>
<td>208 A</td>
<td>31.1 A</td>
<td>745.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.742</td>
<td>0.6498</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn, $4/acre Aegis® ESR cost, and $9.50/ac aerial application cost.

**Summary:** There was no significant yield difference between the Aegis® ESR treatment and the check. Marginal net return was lower for the Aegis® ESR treatment due to the increased cost of production which was not recovered.

This study was sponsored in part by: LTA Resource Management.
Combined Analysis of Aegis® ESR Studies

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine if an application of Aegis® ESR plant growth stimulator would increase yield and profitability on corn. Aegis® ESR was applied at a rate of 5 oz/ac at the V5 and VT growth stage on both irrigated and dryland corn. Yields were harvested from treated and untreated strips and collected from yield monitor data. Product label with active ingredients is below.

![Aegis® ESR Product Label](image)

Product information from:
http://www.kellysolutions.com/ok/showproductinfo.asp?Product_Name=Aegis+ESR+Plant+Growth+Stimulator&EPA_Id=64922-1-90441

Data were analyzed looking at both dryland and irrigated studies for both the V5 and VT applications. This data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD.

Table 1: Yield from Aegis® ESR applied at the V5 and VT growth stage on both dryland and irrigated sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V5 Application (3 sites: 2 irrigated, 1 dryland)</th>
<th>VT Application (3 sites: 2 dryland, 1 irrigated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 total replications</td>
<td>23 total replications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>1.8\text{ns}</td>
<td>-0.89\text{ns}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.2674</td>
<td>0.4242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.3945</td>
<td>0.2961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Mean difference between control and treatment. Negative values indicate the control value is greater than the treated value. Ns, indicates mean difference is not significant at alpha = 0.10

Summary: There was no significant yield increase with a V5 or VT application of Aegis® ESR.
**Torque® on Corn**

**Study ID:** 007155201501  
**County:** Saunders  
**Soil Type:** Yutan silty clay loam; Aksarben silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/22/15  
**Harvest Date:** 11/1/15  
**Population:** 28,000  
**Row Spacing (in.):** 15  
**Hybrid:** Channel 211-33VT2/Channel 213-26VT2  
**Reps:** 8  
**Previous Crop:** Soybean  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: Corvus, Atrazine, and Agrotain on 5/23/15  
**Post:** Laudis, Roundup, and AMS  
**Seed Treatment:** Acceleron 250  
**Foliar Insecticides:** unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** unknown  

**Fertilizer:** 120 lb/ac UAN 32% on 5/23/15  
10 gal/ac 10-34-0 and 1pt/ac chelated zinc on 5/22/15  
**Irrigation:** None  
**Rainfall (in.):**

---

**Introduction:** The purpose of this study was to determine if the product Torque® improved corn yields. The product was applied at a rate of 1 pt/ac with starter fertilizer. Product ingredients are right. Two different hybrids were used in this study in a split-plot design (main-plot factor was Torque® vs no-Torque®, subplot factor was hybrid).

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torque® Treatment</td>
<td>212 B*</td>
<td>14.1 B</td>
<td>773.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>217 A</td>
<td>15.1 A</td>
<td>792.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque® Treatment * Hybrid</td>
<td>0.1486</td>
<td>0.0452</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because there was no interaction between Torque® treatment and the hybrid, the means of these are reported individually below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel 211-33VT2</td>
<td>213 A</td>
<td>14.58 B</td>
<td>777.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel 213-26VT2</td>
<td>215 A</td>
<td>14.64 A</td>
<td>775.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1486</td>
<td>0.0452</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn and $9.02/acre Torque® cost. There was no price difference between the two hybrids used.

**Summary:** The Torque® treatment did not result in a significant yield increase. There was a yield difference between the two hybrids, with Channel 213-26VT2 having a higher yield. Grain moisture at harvest was significantly higher for the Torque® treatment and for the hybrid Channel 213-26VT2.
QuickRoots™ on Corn

Study ID: 032035201503
County: Clay
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/28/15
Harvest Date: 11/1/15
Population: 36,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: DK 65-66
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: Conventional Till
Herbicides: Pre: 13 oz./ac Verdict Post: Unknown
Seed Treatment: None
Insecticides: 6 oz/ac Capture LFR soil applied
Foliar Fungicides: 10 oz./ac Headline Amp

Fertilizer: 11-52-0 zone applied on 1/22/15;
100 lb. actual N/ac preplant;
120 lb. actual N/ac sidedress;
20 lb. actual N/ac foliar.
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 4.5"
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: QuickRoots™ wettable powder was mixed according to directions and applied to corn seed. Application rate was 7.2 grams per 80,000 kernals. Product active ingredients are shown at right. The check treatment was the grower’s standard starter fertilizer - 3 gal 6-24-6 with 1 qt/acre micromax (2% Magnesium, 0.25% B, 2% Zn, 1.6% Fe, 0.5%Cu). The QuickRoots™ treatment also included the standard starter fertilizer plus the treated seed.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starter (3 gal 6-24-6 + 1 qt Micromax)</td>
<td>241 A</td>
<td>14.1 A</td>
<td>879.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter + 7.2g Quick Roots / 80,000 kernels</td>
<td>242 A*</td>
<td>14.2 A</td>
<td>875.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5161</td>
<td>0.2292</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn and $7.64/ac QuickRoots treatment.

Summary: The addition of QuickRoots™ did not result in an increase in yield or moisture differences.
SoilSet™ at Planting on Soybeans

Study ID: 218023201502
County: Butler
Soil Type: Holder silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 5/30/15
Harvest Date: 10/19/15
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Asgrow AG3034 GenRR2Y
Reps: 7 (3 for yield, protein, oil, and weight)
Previous Crop: Corn
Seed Treatment: None

Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.): 

Introduction: There are a proliferation of products that claim to be beneficial for agricultural production. Some of these products mitigate stress, while other products enhance and increase plant growth and potentially increase crop yield. SoilSet™ is a product from Improcrop U.S.A. Inc., Nicholasville, KY. It contains 2% copper, 1.6% iron, 0.8% manganese, and 3.2% zinc. Product labeling notes that Soil-Set™ activates soil micro-flora favoring growth and plant root health and is a crop residue treatment designed to enhance degradation.

Local growers often graze cattle on corn stalks following corn grain harvest, thus reducing crop residue for the following planting season, which is often soybeans. Data on the efficacy of SoilSet™ for local crop production did not exist. This experiment was initiated to document and help provide replicated data for soybean growth response to SoilSet™ applied in the seed furrow at planting following grazed corn stalks from the previous year.

A field located north of David City that had produced corn in 2014, and had cattle grazing on stalks after harvest and prior to planting was selected for this experiment. SoilSet™ was applied at a rate of 10 oz./acre in-furrow through a fertilizing unit that also contained water. It was applied in-furrow at planting to six contiguous rows (½) of a twelve rows planter with 30 inch row spacings, thus resulting in seven replications of 12 row wide plots as the planter continued across the field. Plot length varied, ranging from almost 700 feet for four replicates, shortening to 254 feet for the shortest replicate.

Plant growth measurements were obtained throughout June and July. Plant populations were documented on June 16 by measuring four 20 foot sections of rows in each plot and counting the number of emerged soybeans. Plant heights (stems) and trifoliate leaf nodes on main-stems were measured on June 17 and 26, and July 9, 20 and 29. Ten plants per plot were measured on all sample dates except July 29, when only 6 plants per plot were used.

As some treatments in other experiment had resulting in increased branching at the cotyledon and unifoliate nodes, ten sets of five consecutive plants each were examined and branching recorded on July 20, however, only six sets were examined on recorded on July 29. Numbers of developing pods/plant were also documented on July 29 from six plants per plot.

Yield, % protein, % oil, and weight data were only collected for three replications.
Note: Plots were not randomized therefore conclusions should not be extrapolated beyond this field.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Early Season Stand Count - June 16</th>
<th>Pods/plant - June 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>113,007 A*</td>
<td>44 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoilSet 10oz/ac in Furrow</td>
<td>117,705 A</td>
<td>43 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2428</td>
<td>0.6608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 17</th>
<th>June 26</th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 20</th>
<th>July 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>3.1 A</td>
<td>4.6 A</td>
<td>10.7 A</td>
<td>20.2 A</td>
<td>27.9 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoilSet 10oz/ac in Furrow</td>
<td>3.0 A</td>
<td>4.9 A</td>
<td>10.9 A</td>
<td>20.3 A</td>
<td>27.9 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6523</td>
<td>0.3136</td>
<td>0.4685</td>
<td>0.7749</td>
<td>0.9509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 17</th>
<th>June 26</th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 20</th>
<th>July 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoilSet 10oz/ac in Furrow</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1501</td>
<td>0.6504</td>
<td>0.1528</td>
<td>0.8314</td>
<td>0.122</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 20</th>
<th>July 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>15.3 A</td>
<td>16.4 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoilSet 10oz/ac in Furrow</td>
<td>18.9 A</td>
<td>16.0 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2809</td>
<td>0.927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)‡</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Weight (grams/100 seeds)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>72 A</td>
<td>17.7 A</td>
<td>41.5 A</td>
<td>19 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoilSet 10oz/ac in Furrow</td>
<td>72 A</td>
<td>18.0 A</td>
<td>41.0 A</td>
<td>19 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.7601</td>
<td>0.726</td>
<td>0.5967</td>
<td>0.5972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $8/acre SoilSet cost.

Summary: No significant differences were seen in any of the plant characteristics measured. Additionally, the use of soil set did not result in yield, protein, oil, or seed weight differences. Use of the SoilSet™ treatment did not provide a positive return on investment.
**RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with Herbicides to Soybeans at V4**

**Study ID:** 198023201501  
**County:** Butler  
**Soil Type:** Butler silt loam; Olbut-Butler silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** Unknown  
**Harvest Date:** 10/10/15  
**Population:** Unknown  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Seitec 8261RR  
**Reps:** 5  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Unknown  
**Seed Treatment:** Unknown  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This study was looking at RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with a herbicide and fungicide application. Treatments were herbicide and fungicide only (check), herbicide and fungicide with 0.3 oz/ac RyzUp SmartGrass®, and herbicide and fungicide with 0.5 oz/ac RyzUp SmartGrass®. Herbicides used in the study were 24 oz/ac Durango and 0.5 oz/ac Cadet. The fungicide was 2.5 oz/ac Affiance. AMS was applied with all treatments at a rate of 17 lbs/100 gal. Application was on July 8 at 13 gpa using air induction T (Brown) 11005 spray tips. Plants were at V4.5 and were just starting to flower (<2% with flowers). RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are at right. RyzUp SmartGrass® is not currently labeled for use in soybeans, however there is a tolerance for the active ingredient.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Height (in.)</th>
<th>Trifoliate Nodes</th>
<th>Pods/plant</th>
<th>Cotyledon Node Branches (%)</th>
<th>Unifoliate Node Branches (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>July 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>15.2 B</td>
<td>20.6 B</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>11 A</td>
<td>25 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>17.5 A</td>
<td>23.6 A</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>11 A</td>
<td>23 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>18.0 A</td>
<td>24.3 A</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>11 A</td>
<td>29 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0077</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.6081</td>
<td>0.1457</td>
<td>0.0901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Defoliation of Trifoliate Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from:  
http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm
### Summary

Defoliation data was taken on July 29. The herbicide and fungicide only treatment (check) had higher defoliation than the 0.5 oz/ac RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment at the 3rd trifoliate node. The check also had higher defoliation than both rates of RyzUp SmartGrass® at trifoliate node 3-4, 2-4, and 1-4. On July 20 and 29 the check was shorter. On July 29, pods/plant were also counted; neither the 0.5 oz/ac rate or 0.3 oz/ac rate of RyzUp SmartGrass® had more pods than the check. No difference was seen in yield, moisture, or test weight between the three treatments. Use of RyzUp SmartGrass® did not provide a return on investment.
**RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with Herbicides to Soybeans at Unifoliate Growth Stage**

**Study ID:** 220125201501  
**County:** Nance  
**Soil Type:** Before silty clay loam; Fillmore silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/18/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/13/15  
**Population:** 156,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)**  
**Hybrid:** Syngenta 24K2  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Seed Treatment:** CruiserMax - Vibrance  
**Fertilizer:** Preplant CVA Mez product broadcast; 3 gal/ac CVA starter in-furrow at planting  

**Note:** Field variation was noted, as higher areas of field were much ahead of rest of field, and yields varied widely. Low areas had standing water from time to time from the very moist spring/summer experienced.  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: Unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

![Rainfall Graph](image)

**Introduction:** This study is looking at the impact of adding RyzUp SmartGrass® to a post herbicide application. The check treatment was 44 oz/ac Glyphosate 41 Plus and ClassAct NG. RyzUp SmartGrass® was evaluated by adding it to these two products. RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are shown at right. All products were applied on June 8 at 15 gpa at the unifoliate growth stage. RyzUp SmartGrass® is not currently labeled for use in soybeans, however there is a tolerance for the active ingredient.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 15</th>
<th>June 24</th>
<th>June 30</th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Check</strong></td>
<td>8.7 B*</td>
<td>5.6 B</td>
<td>6.7 B</td>
<td>11.6 A</td>
<td>15.2 A</td>
<td>25.8 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</strong></td>
<td>12.2 A</td>
<td>6.4 A</td>
<td>7.8 A</td>
<td>12.1 A</td>
<td>15.7 A</td>
<td>25.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P-Value</strong></td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.0993</td>
<td>0.0783</td>
<td>0.4969</td>
<td>0.6104</td>
<td>0.8312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 15</th>
<th>June 24</th>
<th>June 30</th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Check</strong></td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>7 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</strong></td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>7 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>13 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P-Value</strong></td>
<td>0.7237</td>
<td>0.5137</td>
<td>0.4863</td>
<td>0.9236</td>
<td>0.5985</td>
<td>0.9206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from:  
### Cotyledon Node Branches (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>9.5 A</td>
<td>1.8 A</td>
<td>2.1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>9.0 A</td>
<td>4.0 A</td>
<td>3.3 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.824</td>
<td>0.3093</td>
<td>0.6376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>22.5 B</td>
<td>26.8 B</td>
<td>18.8 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>41.5 A</td>
<td>49.3 A</td>
<td>52.1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0202</td>
<td>0.0274</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unifoliate Node Branches (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>9.5 A</td>
<td>1.8 A</td>
<td>2.1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>9.0 A</td>
<td>4.0 A</td>
<td>3.3 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.824</td>
<td>0.3093</td>
<td>0.6376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 9</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>22.5 B</td>
<td>26.8 B</td>
<td>18.8 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>41.5 A</td>
<td>49.3 A</td>
<td>52.1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0202</td>
<td>0.0274</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pods/plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 27</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Weight (grams/100 seeds)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>38 B</td>
<td>63 A</td>
<td>37.5 A</td>
<td>18.9 A</td>
<td>16.4 A</td>
<td>560.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>42 A</td>
<td>64 A</td>
<td>37.6 A</td>
<td>18.9 A</td>
<td>16.0 B</td>
<td>562.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0364</td>
<td>0.9517</td>
<td>0.8601</td>
<td>0.8311</td>
<td>0.0256</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $7/acre RyzUp cost. No application cost is added as this is expected to be applied with a post
application of herbicide.

**Summary:** The RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment had significantly taller plants on June 15, 24, and 30. The RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment also had significantly more branching at the unifoliate nodes on July 9, 17, and 27. On July 27, there were significantly more pods/plant for the RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment. At harvest, there was no difference in yield, % protein, or % oil between the two treatments. The RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment had a lower seed weight than the untreated check. Due to the lack of yield benefit, the cost of application was not recovered.
RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with Herbicides to Soybeans at V2

Study ID: 069023201502
County: Butler
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam; Fillmore silt loam;
Planting Date: 6/1/15
Harvest Date: 10/12/15
Population: Unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: NK S27-J7
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: None Post: 40 oz/ac RoundUp PowerMax, 17 lb AMS/100 gal H2Os/100, and 0.4 oz/ac Cadet on 7/30/15
Seed Treatment: Unknown
Foliar Insecticides: None

Introduction: This study was looking at RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with a herbicide application. The herbicide application was 40 oz/ac RoundUp PowerMax, 17 lb AMS/100 gal H2Os/100 and 0.4 oz/ac Cadet on 7/30/15. Treatments were herbicide only, herbicide with 0.3 oz/ac RyzUp SmartGrass®, and herbicide with 0.5 oz/ac RyzUp SmartGrass®. The growth stage at application was V2. RyzUp SmartGrass® product ingredients are at right. There was 10 gpa in the final deposition and the air induction nozzle resulted in spotting of application rather than a uniform distribution. RyzUp SmartGrass® is not currently labeled for use in soybeans, however there is a tolerance for the active ingredient.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 7</th>
<th>July 13</th>
<th>July 22</th>
<th>July 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height (in.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>7.7 B*</td>
<td>10.5 B</td>
<td>16.4 B</td>
<td>23.3 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>9.6 A</td>
<td>12.6 A</td>
<td>20.3 A</td>
<td>28.7 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>10.5 A</td>
<td>12.9 A</td>
<td>20.0 A</td>
<td>29.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0067</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.0188</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 7</th>
<th>July 13</th>
<th>July 22</th>
<th>July 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trifoliate Nodes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.7385</td>
<td>0.8357</td>
<td>0.8138</td>
<td>0.9128</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July 31</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unifoliate Branches (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Defoliation of 1st Trifoliate (%)</td>
<td>Defoliation of 2nd Trifoliate (%)</td>
<td>Defoliation of 3rd Trifoliate (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>5.8 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
<td>92 A</td>
<td>40 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>3.3 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
<td>96 A</td>
<td>56 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>4.6 A</td>
<td>97 A</td>
<td>90 A</td>
<td>43 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.7622</td>
<td>0.4219</td>
<td>0.8671</td>
<td>0.5244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foliar Fungicides: None
Fertilizer: None
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: Unknown
Rainfall (in.):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Weight (grams/100 seeds)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>63 A</td>
<td>18.8 A</td>
<td>39.5 B</td>
<td>17 A</td>
<td>560.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.3 oz)</td>
<td>67 A</td>
<td>18.6 A</td>
<td>40.1 AB</td>
<td>18 A</td>
<td>589.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>68 A</td>
<td>18.6 A</td>
<td>40.4 A</td>
<td>18 A</td>
<td>593.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6738</td>
<td>0.9282</td>
<td>0.0425</td>
<td>0.7368</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $23.34/oz RyzUp SmartGrass cost.

Summary: At all four dates that height was measured, the RyzUp SmartGrass® treatments had taller plants than the herbicide only check. There were no differences in trifoliate nodes at any of the measurement dates nor in % defoliation for the three treatments. No difference was seen in yield, % oil, or seed weight between the three treatments. The RyzUp SmartGrass® 0.5 oz/ac treatment had higher % protein at harvest than the herbicide only check.
RyzUp SmartGrass® on Corn

Study ID: 039155201501
County: Saunders
Soil Type: Tomek silt loam; Filbert silt loam; Fillmore silt loam; Yutan silty clay loam
Planting Date: 4/29/15
Harvest Date: 10/28/15
Population: 32,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: GH 12L09 3010 A
Reps: 9
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 12 oz/ac Verdict, 32 oz/ac Atrazine 4L, and 22 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax on 4/29/15
Post: 57.6 oz/ac Halex GT and 16 oz/ac Atrazine 4L on 6/8/15
Seed Treatment: A500

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® growth promoter on corn yield. The product was applied with herbicide and Quest (water conditioner and spray adjuvant) on 6/8/15 when corn was at V5. Stalk lodging was assessed using the "push" method on 10/6/15.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Lodging (%)</th>
<th>Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>247 A*</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>13 A</td>
<td>$901.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>234 A</td>
<td>14.1 B</td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>$844.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2502</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.456</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $10.00 treatment cost.

Summary: There was no significant difference in corn yield or stalk strength between RyzUp SmartGrass® growth promoter and the untreated check. The untreated check had significantly higher harvest moisture than the RyzUp SmartGrass® growth promoter treatment.
RyzUp SmartGrass® on Corn

Study ID: 180155201501
County: Saunders
Soil Type: Tomek silt loam; Yutan silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/22/15
Harvest Date: 10/20/15
Population: 36,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer P1266AM
Reps: 7
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 4 oz/ac Corvus and 1 pt/ac 2-4,D burndown Post: 30 oz/ac Durango 30, 2 oz/ac Laudis, and 8 oz/ac Atrazine
Seed Treatment: Poncho 1250
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: 10 oz Headline Amp - Post Tassel
Fertilizer: 180 lbs/ac NH3 Fall 2014 Starter - 36 lbs/ac N, 32 lbs/ac P, 12 lbs/ac S
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® growth promoter on corn yield. The product was applied with herbicide and 1 qt of NIS per 100 gal of water on 6/1/15 when corn was at V4. Stalk lodging was assessed using the "push" method on 10/6/15.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Lodging (%)</th>
<th>Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>240 A*</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>33 A</td>
<td>876.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass (0.5 oz)</td>
<td>237 A</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>24 B</td>
<td>855.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1435</td>
<td>0.9136</td>
<td>0.0228</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn price and $10/ac product treatment cost.

Summary: There was no significant difference in yield or moisture between the RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment and the check. The RyzUp SmartGrass® treatment had lower stalk lodging.

This study was sponsored in part by: Valent U.S.A. Corporation.
Combined Analysis of RyzUp SmartGrass® on Corn

Introduction: In 2015, there were two studies which looked at the use of RyzUp SmartGrass® (product information below) on corn. These studies were located in Saunders County. Both were no-till sites, on irrigated, one rainfed. The product was applied at V4-V5 with a herbicide application. At one site, 1 qt of NIS per 100 gal of water was used; at the other site, Quest water conditioner and spray adjuvant was used. Stalk lodging was assessed at both sites in early October.

The objective was to determine the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® application on corn yield, stalk strength, and moisture. Data analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield Bu/ac</th>
<th>Moisture %</th>
<th>Stalk Lodging %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>-7.7 ns</td>
<td>-0.04 ns</td>
<td>-3.17 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.6841</td>
<td>0.8372</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.2237</td>
<td>0.2331</td>
<td>0.1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.3909</td>
<td>0.1768</td>
<td>0.0190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Mean difference between control and treatment. Negative values indicate the control value is greater than the treated value.
Ns, indicates mean difference is not significant at alpha = 0.10

Summary: Looking across all 3 sites, there was no significant yield, moisture, or stalk lodging differences between the check and RyzUp SmartGrass® application.
Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Big Bluestem

Study ID: 222109201501
County: Lancaster
Soil Type: Aksarben silty clay loam;
Reps: 4
Fertilizer: 100 lbs/acre of actual N applied broadcast prior to study initiation as 34-0-0, this was due to low N on soil test.

Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.): None

Soil Sample:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified WDRF</th>
<th>1:1 Salts ppm/mmo/cm</th>
<th>Soluble Ca-P Sulfate ppm</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>3145</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® applied in combinations with various surfactants on plant growth and forage production. RyzUp SmartGrass® was applied at a rate of 0.3 oz/ac and 0.9 oz/ac in combination with surfactants. Treatment combinations are listed in the results table below. RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are shown at right. This is a small plot study conducted on-farm.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check</th>
<th>May 21</th>
<th>May 28</th>
<th>June 3</th>
<th>June 10</th>
<th>June 17</th>
<th>June 26</th>
<th>July 2</th>
<th>July 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.3 A</td>
<td>9.6 A</td>
<td>12.4 A</td>
<td>17.1 B</td>
<td>22.2 B</td>
<td>27.6 A</td>
<td>28.8 A</td>
<td>31.5 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass 0.3 oz/ac + ClassAct NG 2.5%</td>
<td>7.2 A</td>
<td>10.5 A</td>
<td>12.5 A</td>
<td>17.6 AB</td>
<td>23.5 AB</td>
<td>28.0 A</td>
<td>29.9 A</td>
<td>33.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass 0.9 oz/ac + ClassAct NG 2.5%</td>
<td>7.8 A*</td>
<td>10.5 A</td>
<td>13.5 A</td>
<td>18.8 A</td>
<td>24.7 A</td>
<td>27.9 A</td>
<td>29.4 A</td>
<td>32.0 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass 0.3 oz. + BioLink Surfactant and Penetrant</td>
<td>7.8 A</td>
<td>9.6 A</td>
<td>13.0 A</td>
<td>17.4 B</td>
<td>23.7 AB</td>
<td>28.7 A</td>
<td>29.3 A</td>
<td>34.0 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp SmartGrass 0.3 oz. + BioLink Spreader Sticker</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
<td>9.9 A</td>
<td>12.9 A</td>
<td>18.1 AB</td>
<td>24.4 AB</td>
<td>28.8 A</td>
<td>29.5 A</td>
<td>32.2 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2321</td>
<td>0.1444</td>
<td>0.2201</td>
<td>0.0388</td>
<td>0.1142</td>
<td>0.672</td>
<td>0.8871</td>
<td>0.2412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from:
http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm
## Summary

On May 21, there were differences between products tested in the extended leaf height, however none of the product combinations resulted in heights that were significantly greater than the check. On June 10 and 17, the 0.9 oz/ac rate of RyzUp SmartGrass® in combination with ClassAct 2.5% NG was significantly taller than the check. Hay yield was determined on July 15; while treatment differences did exist, none of the product combinations tested resulted in yields that were higher than the check.
Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome

Study ID: 217023201501
County: Butler
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam
Harvest Date: 5/18/15 & 7/14/15
Reps: 4

Rainfall (in.): [Graph]

Soil Sample:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified WDRF BpH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime Rating</th>
<th>OM LOI-%</th>
<th>FIA Nitrate ppm N</th>
<th>M-P3 Nitrate Lbs N/A</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate ppm S</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® applied in combinations with various surfactants on plant growth and forage production. RyzUp SmartGrass® was applied at a rate of 0.3 oz/ac on April 18 at 28 gpa with flat fan nozzles. Treatment combinations are listed in the results table below. RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are shown at right. This is a small plot study conducted on-farm. Field had low P and N fertility (see soil sample data above).

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extended Leaf Height (in.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate - 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz./100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal + ClassAct NG 1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG + Generate 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 2.5% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + Chaperone 10 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + FastTrack 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + UltraSurf AMS 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + WetSit 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from: http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product and Application</th>
<th>Lbs Hay/Acre</th>
<th>May 18</th>
<th>July 14</th>
<th>Product and Application Cost‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>1,534 AB</td>
<td>3,254 A</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate - 16 oz/ac</td>
<td>1,113 B</td>
<td>2,707 A</td>
<td>$17.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal</td>
<td>1,293 AB</td>
<td>2,785 A</td>
<td>$9.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz./100 gal</td>
<td>1,494 AB</td>
<td>2,988 A</td>
<td>$16.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG</td>
<td>1,755 AB</td>
<td>3,220 A</td>
<td>$21.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + Chaperone 10 oz/ac</td>
<td>1,958 A</td>
<td>3,455 A</td>
<td>$19.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + FastTrack 0.5%</td>
<td>1,662 AB</td>
<td>3,301 A</td>
<td>$29.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + UltraSurf AMS 2.5%</td>
<td>1,989 A</td>
<td>3,595 A</td>
<td>$24.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + WetSit 0.25%</td>
<td>1,515 AB</td>
<td>2,880 A</td>
<td>$25.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.6738</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Product and Application Cost calculated assuming $8.12/ac ground application cost and $7.00/ac RyzUp 0.3 oz. cost. Surfactant costs vary.

Summary: At the first harvest date on May 18, none of the surfactants applied with RyzUp SmartGrass® or alone resulted in a higher yield than the untreated check. The second harvest date on July 14 resulted in no statistical yield difference between any of the treatment combinations examined.
Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome

Study ID: 218023201501
County: Butler
Soil Type: Hastings silty clay loam; Ponca-Crofton
Choose Soil Texture;
Harvest Date: 5/1/15 & 6/24/15
Reps: 4

Rainfall (in.):

Soil Sample:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified WDRF BpH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime Rating</th>
<th>OM LOI-%</th>
<th>FIA Nitrate ppm N</th>
<th>0-8&quot; Nitrate Lbs N/A</th>
<th>M-P3 Nitrate ppm P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate ppm S</th>
<th>Zn</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Hot Water Boron ppm</th>
<th>Sum of Cations me/100g</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Na</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>2213</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>173.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® applied in combinations with various surfactants on plant growth and forage production. RyzUp SmartGrass® was applied at a rate of 0.3 oz/ac with flat fan nozzles. Treatment combinations are listed in the results table below. RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are shown at right. This is a small plot study conducted on-farm.

Results:

| Product information from: | http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm |

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extended Leaf Height (in.)</th>
<th>April 30</th>
<th>May 11</th>
<th>May 21</th>
<th>May 27</th>
<th>June 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>8.2 E*</td>
<td>11.1 C</td>
<td>15.0 D</td>
<td>16.8 A</td>
<td>19.6 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate - 16 oz/ac</td>
<td>8.1 E</td>
<td>11.6 C</td>
<td>15.9 CD</td>
<td>16.6 A</td>
<td>20.8 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal</td>
<td>8.5 DE</td>
<td>11.9 C</td>
<td>16.1 CD</td>
<td>17.5 A</td>
<td>22.6 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz./100 gal</td>
<td>9.3 CDE</td>
<td>13.6 BC</td>
<td>18.0 ABCD</td>
<td>18.7 A</td>
<td>23.3 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal + ClassAct NG 1.25%</td>
<td>11.4 ABC</td>
<td>17.5 AB</td>
<td>21.0 AB</td>
<td>21.4 A</td>
<td>24.6 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG</td>
<td>11.8 A</td>
<td>17.1 AB</td>
<td>20.0 ABC</td>
<td>21.0 A</td>
<td>23.8 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG + Generate 16 oz/ac</td>
<td>10.4 ABCD</td>
<td>15.2 ABC</td>
<td>18.1 ABCD</td>
<td>19.7 A</td>
<td>21.9 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 2.5% NG</td>
<td>10.9 ABC</td>
<td>17.2 AB</td>
<td>19.6 ABCD</td>
<td>20.3 A</td>
<td>23.7 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + Chaperone 10 oz/ac</td>
<td>10.0 ABCDE</td>
<td>15.3 ABC</td>
<td>18.6 ABCD</td>
<td>18.9 A</td>
<td>22.5 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + FastTrack 0.5%</td>
<td>10.1 ABCDE</td>
<td>14.9 ABC</td>
<td>18.7 ABCD</td>
<td>19.8 A</td>
<td>24.3 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + UltraSurf AMS 2.5%</td>
<td>11.5 AB</td>
<td>18.6 A</td>
<td>22.4 A</td>
<td>20.5 A</td>
<td>25.6 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + WetSit 0.25%</td>
<td>9.5 BCDE</td>
<td>13.2 BC</td>
<td>16.7 BCD</td>
<td>18.5 A</td>
<td>22.3 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
<td>0.0401</td>
<td>0.0515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
### Summary:

At the first harvest date on May 21, the RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with ClassAct 1.25%, UltraSurf AMS 2.5%, and Biolink 8 oz/100 gal + ClassAct 1.25% were higher yielding than the untreated check. There was no difference between the untreated check and any of the other surfactant combinations or surfactants applied alone.

The second harvest date on June 24 showed large variations in yield and resulted in no statistical yield difference between any of the treatment combinations examined.
Surfactants and RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome

Study ID: 216023201501
County: Butler
Soil Type: Sharpsburg silty clay loam;
Harvest Date: 5/29/15 & 6/29/15
Fertilizer: Fertilizer applied broadcast prior to study initiation. Don't have the formulation or amount/acre readily available at this time.
Reps: 4

Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.): 

Soil Sample:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified WDRF pH</th>
<th>OM 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime</th>
<th>OM Loi %</th>
<th>Ca-P FIA</th>
<th>Ca-P Nitrate</th>
<th>Ca-P M-P3</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate ppm</th>
<th>Ca-P BpH</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified WDRF pH</th>
<th>OM 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime</th>
<th>OM Loi %</th>
<th>Ca-P FIA</th>
<th>Ca-P Nitrate</th>
<th>Ca-P M-P3</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate ppm</th>
<th>Ca-P BpH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>2352</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of RyzUp SmartGrass® applied in combinations with various surfactants on plant growth and forage production. RyzUp SmartGrass® was applied at a rate of 0.3 oz/ac on April 29 with flat fan nozzles. Treatment combinations are listed in the results table below. RyzUp SmartGrass® active ingredients are shown at right. This is a small plot study conducted on-farm.

Results:

| Product information from: http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm |

| Product information from: http://www.valent.com/agriculture/products/ryzupsmartgrass/label-msds.cfm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extended Height (in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate - 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz./100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal + ClassAct NG 1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG + Generate 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 2.5% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + Chaperone 10 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + FastTrack 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + UltraSurf AMS 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + WetSit 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product and Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate - 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz./100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + BioLink Spreader-Sticker 8 oz/100 gal + ClassAct NG 1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 1.25% NG + Generate 16 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + ClassAct 2.5% NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + Chaperone 10 oz/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + FastTrack 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + UltraSurf AMS 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz + WetSit 0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Product and Application Cost calculated assuming $8.12/ac ground application cost and $7.00/ac RyzUp 0.3 oz. cost. Surfactant costs vary.

**Summary:** At the first harvest date on May 29, the RyzUp SmartGrass® applied with Fast Track resulted in a higher yield than the untreated check. There was no difference between the untreated check and any of the other surfactant combinations examined. The second harvest date on June 29 showed large variations in yield and resulted in no statistical yield difference between any of the treatment combinations examined.
**Fall Applied RyzUp SmartGrass® on Smooth Brome**

**Study ID:** 224023201501  
**County:** Butler  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam;  
**Harvest Date:** 10/22/15  
**Reps:** 4

**Introduction:** Increasing fall forage production is of interest to many area livestock producers. Utilizing fall grazing provides great benefit for area livestock producers, as natural utilization of existing forage can provide financial savings when producers do not have to purchase food stuffs and utilize machinery to mix and feed livestock. Having additional grass and extended grazing on smooth brome also can provide a “forage bridge” until fall corn stalks are available for grazing after harvest. Additional grass forage availability is also very attractive and essential for success of the grass-fed beef industry.

Local UNL extension experimentation during 2012-2015 had noted that RyzUp SmartGrass® (active ingredient = Gibberellic acid 3; Valent USA) applications resulted in increased spring growth of smooth brome (Bromus inermis), with growth responses often evident with 7 days of application. Experimentation in the fall of both 2013 and 2014 documented increased smooth brome growth in response to RyzUp SmartGrass® application. Fall smooth brome growth differed from that of spring applications in that untreated smooth brome had little fall growth. Data from the fall 2013 experiment also indicated that applications should be initiated several weeks sooner than in 2013 (first application Sept. 21) to realize greater grass growth differences and increase potential economic benefit. While previous fall experimentation had documented smooth brome yield and quality in response to a single rate of RyzUp SmartGrass® application at various fall dates, the objective of this experiment was to evaluate two rates as well as sequential applications.

While this product is fairly inexpensive (expected price for this product at 0.3 oz./acre is $7 + surfactant and application cost), there are no known Nebraska fall smooth brome forage/hay yield, quality or economic data for higher rates nor for sequential applications. This experiment was initiated to create some data for producers to evaluate in their decision making in future years.

**Results:** All RyzUp SmartGrass® applications were made with ClassAct NG surfactant at 0.7 gal/ac. Following the first application of RyzUp SmartGrass® on Sept. 3, measurements were taken on Sept. 17, prior to the second application later in the day (Table 1). Following the addition of the 2nd application on Sept. 17, height measurements were taken on Oct. 14 and 21 and yield on Oct. 22 (Table 2 and 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sept. 3 Application</th>
<th>Sept. 17 Natural Height (in.)</th>
<th>Sept. 17 Extended Leaf Height (in.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check (0.0 oz/ac RyzUp)</td>
<td>10.3 A*</td>
<td>12.9 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz/ac</td>
<td>10.7 A</td>
<td>14.4 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.6 oz/ac</td>
<td>11.1 A</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClassAct NG on 9/3</td>
<td>10.3 A</td>
<td>12.7 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4495</td>
<td>0.0325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Height measurements for 10 treatment combinations following both application dates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sept. 3 Application</th>
<th>Sept. 17 Application</th>
<th>Natural Height (in.)</th>
<th>Extended Leaf Height (in.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp (Check)</td>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp (Check)</td>
<td>9.7 AB 8.1 A</td>
<td>12.3 BC 12.1 CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.7 A 8.6 A</td>
<td>13.9 AB 12.3 BCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.1 AB 8.7 A</td>
<td>14.9 A 13.5 ABCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.4 A 8.2 A</td>
<td>14.5 AB 12.8 BCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.9 A 8.8 A</td>
<td>14.1 AB 13.4 ABCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.1 AB 8.9 A</td>
<td>14.9 A 14.4 ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>9.7 AB 8.7 A</td>
<td>14.7 A 15.6 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>11.5 A 8.7 A</td>
<td>16.0 A 14.1 ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>0.3 oz/ac RyzUp</td>
<td>10.5 A 9.3 A</td>
<td>15.4 A 14.6 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Act 0.7 gal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.3 B 7.6 A</td>
<td>10.5 C 11.2 D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P-Value | 0.004 | 0.3808 | <.0001 | 0.0002 |

Table 3: Yield and treatment costs for subsequent RyzUp SmartGrass® applications at two rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (lb/ac) Oct. 22</th>
<th>Treatment Cost† ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>2,193 A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz/ac on 9/3</td>
<td>2,475 A</td>
<td>24.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz/ac on 9/17</td>
<td>2,358 A</td>
<td>24.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz/ac on 9/3 and 9/17</td>
<td>2,656 A</td>
<td>48.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.6 oz/ac on 9/3</td>
<td>2,490 A</td>
<td>31.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.6 oz/ac on 9/17</td>
<td>2,523 A</td>
<td>31.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.6 oz/ac on 9/3 and 9/17</td>
<td>2,460 A</td>
<td>62.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.3 oz/ac on 9/3 and 0.6 oz/ac on 9/17</td>
<td>2,613 A</td>
<td>55.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RyzUp 0.6 oz/ac on 9/3 and 0.3 oz/ac on 9/17</td>
<td>2,476 A</td>
<td>55.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClassAct NG on 9/3</td>
<td>1,873 A</td>
<td>17.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
†Treatment cost includes product cost and $8.12/ac application cost.

Summary: Data collected on Sept. 17, following the first application, showed no treatment having greater natural or extended forage height than the untreated check.

Following the second application on Sept. 17, height data was collected on Oct. 14 and 21. None of the treatment combinations resulted in greater natural height than the check, however, there were several treatments that resulted in greater extended height than the check on both Oct. 14 and 21 (see results table). None of the treatments resulted in greater hay yield (lb/ac) than the untreated check.
CROP PRODUCTION

- Rainfed Corn Population Study
- Rainfed Corn Population Study
- Rainfed Corn Population Study – Variable Rate Seeding
- Irrigated Soybean Population Study
- Soybean Row Spacing (15” vs 30”)
- Soybean Row Spacing (15” vs 30”) – multi-state USB project
- Sustainability of Replacing Summer Fallow with Grain-type Field Peas in Semiarid Cropping Systems
- Field Pea Planting Population
- Dry Bean Direct Harvest Variety Study
Rainfed Corn Population Study

Study ID: 027127201501
County: Nemaha
Soil Type: Blencoe silty clay;
Planting Date: 4/11/15
Harvest Date: 10/05/15
Population: 28-40,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: DKC67-58RIB
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 13 oz/ac Authority MTZ Post: 32 oz/ac Roundup WeatherMax, 1 lb/ac Symbol/Advance, 0.250 gal/ac Brandt SmartTrio, and 1.7 lb/ac AMS on 7/1/15 (http://www.unitedsuppliers.com/Products/SymbolAdvances, http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/Brandt_Smart_Trio_Label2.pdf)
Seed Treatment: Acceleron 250 Fungicide
Foliar Insecticides:
Foliar Fungicides: 5 oz/ac Fortix on 7/1/15 (w/ Post Herb) 105 oz/ac Quilt Xcel, 1 gal/ac SRN-28, 2 pt/ac
Fertilizer:
70 lb/ac 11-52-0, 1.7 lb/ac 00-00-60, and 1.3 lb/ac Zinc Sulfate 35.5% VRT Dry on 11/17/14. 59 lb/ac 11.65-0-0-25.24 Winter Blend and 170 lb actual N/ac as 32-0-0 on 11/18/14.
100 lb actual N/ac as 32-0-0 on 6/4/15.
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This is a continuation study which started during the 2010 growing season. The purpose of this study was to determine the corn plant population which was the most profitable. The populations chosen to be evaluated this year and in previous years were determined by the grower. The field associated with this study is sub-irrigated.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>239 AB*</td>
<td>19.5 A</td>
<td>26,533 D</td>
<td>784.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>233 B</td>
<td>19.6 A</td>
<td>30,400 C</td>
<td>750.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>233 B</td>
<td>19.5 A</td>
<td>34,137 B</td>
<td>737.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>246 A</td>
<td>19.5 A</td>
<td>38,033 A</td>
<td>772.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0117</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $250/bag seed corn (80,000 seed count).

Summary: There was no difference in harvest grain moisture between the four planting populations. The 40,000 seeds/acre seeding rate was higher yielding than the 36,000 and 32,000 treatment. However there was no statistical yield difference between the 40,000 seeds/acre and 28,000 seeds/acre treatment. In this case planting 28,000 seeds/acre maximized marginal net return.

These results only represent one year and one growing location and are inconsistent with results from other on-farm and small-plot research studies from other years and locations. It is important to look at multiple years and locations when using this information for making production decisions.
Rainfed Corn Population Study

Study ID: 011035201501
County: Clay
Soil Type: Butler silt loam; Hobbs silt loam;
Planting Date: 4/24/15
Harvest Date: 10/20/15
Population: 22,000/26,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: DKC 62-78 RIB
Reps: 31 (yield and moisture), 8 for stand counts
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Lexar E2 - Full broadcast rate on 4/29/15 (w/ fertilizer) Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: None
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None

Fertilizer: 5 gal/ac 10-34-0 and 1 qt/ac zinc at planting - 4/24/15 (on seed);
130 lb/ac 32-0-0 on 4/29/15 (broadcast with chemical + Agrotain)
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.): 

Soil Sample Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Sample Results</th>
<th>Nitrate-Nitrogen</th>
<th>Mehlich 3 ICP</th>
<th>DTPA</th>
<th>Cation Exchange Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>Sol Salts, mmho/cm</td>
<td>Excess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth 0-8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: These growers have traditionally planted 22,000 seeds/acre on their rainfed corn fields. They are considering increasing their seeding rate for their dryland corn fields. The objective of this study was to determine if increasing their seeding rate to 26,000 seeds/acre would result in increased yield and ultimately increased profitability.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>184 B*</td>
<td>13.4 A</td>
<td>21,500 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>191 A</td>
<td>13.3 B</td>
<td>24,875 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.0053</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $274.45/bag seed corn (80,000 seed count).

Summary: Increasing the seeding rate to 26,000 seeds/acre resulted in a statistically significant increase in yield (7 bu/acre), which covered the cost of the additional seeds.
Rainfed Corn Population Study - Variable Rate Seeding

Study ID: 030109201502
County: Lancaster
Soil Type: Pawnee clay loam; Yutan silty clay loam; Aksarben silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/28/15
Harvest Date: 10/22/15
Population: Avg. 29,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: DKC 62-97
Reps: 12
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 2.1 qt/acre Bicep Post: 1.8 oz/acre Callisto and 1 qt/ac Roundup
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None

Fertilizer: 160 lbs/acre actual N as anhydrous ammonia, Fall 2014
Note: Some stand loss due to heavy spring rains.
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: With the capability to variable-rate seed, more farmers are trying this technology out in their fields. For this study, management zones were developed by using a composite of historic yield maps. Three seeding rates were used (24,000, 29,000 and 34,000 seeds/acre) in the variable rate prescription map. In order to evaluate the result of the variable-rate seeding, strips of a flat seeding rate of 29,000 seeds/acre were placed throughout the field in a paired-comparison design. Because the same amount of seed was used on the variable-rate seeding areas, the seed cost for the single rate and variable-rate areas was the same in this case. This study was a continuation of a similar effort in 2013 and 2014. The objective of this study was to determine if using a variable-rate prescription based on productivity zones can increase profitability.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Rate 29k seeds/acre</td>
<td>200 A*</td>
<td>13.9 A</td>
<td>730.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Rate 24k-29k-34k seeds/acre</td>
<td>200 A</td>
<td>13.9 A</td>
<td>730.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.8748</td>
<td>0.9376</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn. Seed costs between the treatments was the same and was therefore not taken into account.

Summary: Similar to results in previous years, there was no significant yield or moisture difference between the variable-rate seeding prescription and the standard 29,000 seeding rate.
Introduction: Previous on-farm research has demonstrated that planting rates of 80,000 to 120,000 seeds/acre generally result in the highest profitability. The purpose of this study was to determine the most profitable soybean seeding rate. The populations chosen in this study are common to growers in the area. Soybeans were drilled in 10" rows on May 13, 2015.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>77 A*</td>
<td>11.7 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>76 AB</td>
<td>11.6 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180,000 seeds/acre</td>
<td>75 B</td>
<td>11.7 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0906</td>
<td>0.8206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $48/unit seed (140,000 seeds/unit).

Summary: No yield increase was seen for planting higher than 150,000 seeds/acre. Based on the cost of seed, planting 120,000 seeds per acre rate maximized net returns.
**Soybean Row Spacing (15" vs 30")**

**Study ID:** 179029201501  
**County:** Chase  
**Soil Type:** Valent loamy sand; Valent sand;  
**Planting Date:** 5/26/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/12/15  
**Population:** 150,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Asgrow 2733  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** *Pre:* 7 oz/ac Anthem on 5/5  
**Post:** 32 oz/ac of RoundUp and 4 oz/ac Dual II Magnum on 6/20  
**Seed Treatment:** Inoculant  
**Foliar Insecticides:** none  
**Foliar Fungicides:** none

**Introduction:** Research from UNL’s Soybean Management Field Days showed a yield benefit for 15" row spacing compared to 30" rows. In this study, the grower wanted to look at yield effects due to 15" and 30" row spacing in their own soybean field.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row Spacing 15&quot;</td>
<td>78 A*</td>
<td>694.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row Spacing 30&quot;</td>
<td>74 B</td>
<td>658.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans.

**Summary:** Results of this study showed a significant 4 bu/ac yield increase for the 15" row spacing treatment. This resulted in an increase in net return.
This study was conducted as part of a multi-state on-farm research pilot project sponsored by the United Soybean Board. This report is adapted from the project and is reproduced with permission. This is a Soybean Crop Management - Row Spacing trial comparing 15” rows vs. 30” rows, located in Saunders County, Nebraska. The trial was established by planting with a 30” row planter and then double planting for the 15” treatments.

Aerial Imagery Flown August 26, 2015
### Treatment Layout and Results

**Trial Type**: Crop Management - Row Spacing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trial Detail</th>
<th>15&quot; rows vs 30&quot; rows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planting Date</strong></td>
<td>6/2/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harvest Date</strong></td>
<td>10/12/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment**
- 15 inch rows
- 30 Inch rows

**Yield Average By Individual Treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>15 inch rows</th>
<th>30 inch rows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yield Averages (bu/acre)</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield difference is not statistically significant at 10% significance level.
Grain Yield with Soil Survey

Yield By Treatment and Soil Map Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Map Unit</th>
<th>Map Symbol</th>
<th>Percent of Trial</th>
<th>Yield (bu/acre)</th>
<th>Yield* Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15&quot; rows</td>
<td>30&quot; rows</td>
<td>15&quot; rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aksarben silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>7205</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yutan, eroded-Aksarben silty clay looms, 2 to 6 percent slopes</td>
<td>7647</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Yield differences calculated for Soil Map Units that have relatively small areas might not be representative of the treatments.
### Harvest Variables and Rainfall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest Variable</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Variable Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15” rows</td>
<td>30” rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine Speed (mph)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Moisture (%)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nebraska Cumulative Rainfall (March through August, 2015)**

Additional information not included in the multi-state report:
Early (early July) and late (late September) stand counts were taken for 3 of the replications. Within each replication, 3 sub samples of data were collected. Plants were staked so that the same plants were counted at both early and late counting dates. Results in the table below show that at the early season stand count, the 15” row spacing had lower stand counts, but by later in the season this difference no longer existed. It was noted that the 15” row spacing treatment had slower emergence, particularly in areas where there was greater wheel traffic resulting from the planter doubling back to establish the 15” treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rainfall (inches)</th>
<th>Early Season Stand Counts</th>
<th>Late Season Stand Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High : 32.3</td>
<td>112,889 B*</td>
<td>105,667 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low : 14.5</td>
<td>120,000 A</td>
<td>111,222 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0903</td>
<td>0.3296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

©2015 Iowa Soybean Association
Sustainability of Replacing Summer Fallow with Grain-type Field Peas in Semiarid Copping Systems

INTRODUCTION:
Using cover crops to improve soil quality in semiarid environments of western Nebraska where water is the major yield limiting factor may not be economically justified. In addition, sustaining no-till summer fallow has been an ongoing struggle for farmers in western Nebraska due to evolution of herbicide-resistant weeds and the absence of new herbicide Modes of Action (MOA) in the past 25 years. Growing grain-type field peas (cool-season legume) instead of no-till summer fallow may provide solutions to this problem as it can: (1) reduce the number of herbicide applications, delay the evolution of herbicide-resistant weeds and preserve no-till summer fallow; (2) provide rotational benefits through N fixation, improve soil physical properties and increase biodiversity above and below ground; and (3) generate profit. Trade-offs are associated with the possibility of field peas leaving dry soil behind them, which depending on precipitation and soil moisture status may hurt the yield of the succeeding wheat crop (yield penalty may equal 5-6 bu/ac/inch).

OBJECTIVE:
The objective of this 2-year rotational study was to compare the impact of field peas vs. fallow on water use, soil fertility, beneficial insects, yield of succeeding wheat crop, and profitability.

RESEARCH METHOD:
Study was set as pairwise comparison of field peas vs fallow with 9 replications. Actual evapotranspiration (ET, i.e. water use) was estimated using soil water balance method: ET = Rain + Soil water at beginning – Soil water at end – Runoff – Deep percolation. Soil fertility was evaluated for both treatments by testing soil samples for NO3-N, P, K, organic matter, and microbial activity throughout the season. Beneficial insects were collected using pitfall traps and nets (nets only in field peas) 2 times during the growing period. Profitability was calculated for both treatments based on: current price of field peas on the market ($5.5/bu), actual costs of farm inputs (seed, fertilizer, herbicides, etc.), and farm operations (planting, spraying, harvest) based on UNL crop budgets in 2016. Effects of treatments on wheat yield is yet to be evaluated. Only soil fertility, water use and profitability data will be reported here.
RESULTS:

Field peas were well established and displayed good emergence and nodulation (Figure 1).

**Soil samples** from field peas and fallow showed no difference in actual nutrient concentration (Table 1). However, a Solvita test taken just prior to planting wheat indicated higher soil-microbial activity and greater annual N release in parts of the field where field peas were grown (Table 1).

### Table 1. Seasonal changes in NO3-N, P, K, and OM in field peas and fallow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
<th>depth (in)</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>NO3-N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>OM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inches</td>
<td></td>
<td>lb/ac</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 27, 2015</td>
<td>0-8</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 14, 2015</td>
<td>0-8</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 16, 2015</td>
<td>0-12</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13-24</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-36</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water use** data indicated that field peas used 10.9 inches of water to produce 36 bu/ac yield (water productivity = 3.3 bu/ac), leaving 6.9 inches of soil moisture at the time of harvest (2.9 inches < fallow). Following harvest, (until 11-15-2015) there was enough time to allow the soil moisture profile to refill with 5.3 inches (1.7 + 3.6) of rain and ensure good winter wheat crop establishment (Table 2). Conversely, the fallow treatment lost 6.0 inches through deep percolation and evaporation while field peas were growing, produced no yield, and did not have capacity to store 5.6 inches of rainfall (Table 2).

### Table 2. Temporal changes in soil moisture status (in inches) in top 3 foot of soil, rain, ET, field peas water productivity of field peas and fallow during 2015 growing season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>beginning soil moisture</th>
<th>Rain</th>
<th>ending soil moisture</th>
<th>ET</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-27 to 7-20</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-20 to 9-14</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-14 to 11-15</td>
<td>Field peas</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>adequate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fallow</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>adequate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Productivity** (Yield/ET) = 3.3 bu/inch

3-27-2015 field peas planted, 7-20-2015 field peas harvested, 9-14-2015 wheat planted
A Profitability analysis showed that raising 36 bu/ac field peas and selling them at $5.50/bu market price generated a profit of $54/ac, while the fallow treatment cost $57. This resulted in a $111/ac difference in the farmers’ potential income. Further economic analysis will be performed after wheat harvest and will take into account potential benefits from increased microbial activity and a higher N release rate that was observed where field peas were grown.

Table 3. Profitability per acre of field peas vs fallow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Cost ($/ac)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Cost ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-27-2015</td>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>6-3-2015</td>
<td>Spraying</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spraying</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burndown herbicide</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>7-15-2015</td>
<td>Spraying</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inoculant</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burndown herbicide</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRE herbicide</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>8-21-2015</td>
<td>Spraying</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burndown herbicide</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-3-2015</td>
<td>spraying</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>herbicide</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>PROFIT</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUM 144
PROFIT +54

CONCLUSIONS

Field peas have the potential to be used as an alternative to no-till summer fallow in wheat-fallow and wheat-corn-fallow rotations to increase sustainability. Results from this year showed that field peas had better water utilization, higher soil microbial activity, and were more profitable than fallow. It is also important to mention that this year’s weather conditions (i.e. wet year) favored field peas over fallow. Consequently, this research needs to be replicated in dry years to capture worst case scenarios. Nevertheless, no-till summer fallow will remain an important water conservation practice in western Nebraska.
INTRODUCTION: Grain-type field peas are a cool season grain crop (grown mid-March to late-July). They are typically grown as an alternative to no-till summer fallow in a semiarid, cereal-based, no-till cropping system such as a wheat-corn-fallow and/or wheat-fallow rotation. Replacing summer fallow with field peas provide numerous benefits: (1) easy implementation – modifications to crop rotation or farm equipment are not necessary; (2) breaking weed and pest cycles, thereby reducing the number of herbicide/pesticide applications and delaying evolution of resistance in troublesome weeds/pests; (3) gaining rotational benefits such as N fixation (10-24 lb/ac), increasing soil organic matter, elevating populations of beneficial insects and soil mycorrhizal fungi, (4) achieving better water utilization by allowing sufficient time for summer rains to recharge soil profile and ensure good winter wheat establishment; and (5) increasing profitability. Trade-offs are that field peas may deplete soil moisture and potentially hurt the yield of the succeeding wheat crop (yield penalty = 5-6 bu/ac/inch), especially in dry years.

Agronomic recommendations for growing field peas come mostly from University research done in Canada, the Northern U.S., and the Pacific Northwest. Very little information is available on how field peas respond to different agronomic practices in semiarid Nebraska. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the optimum planting population for field peas in western Nebraska.

RESEARCH METHODS: Field peas were planted on May 1 targeting seven planting populations including an optimal population of 311,000 plants/ac and three populations over and under that recommendation (Table 1). Due to only a 60% germination rate, yield responses were plotted against the actual number of plants/ac that were taken from mid-season stand counts. Data was analyzed using asymptotic regression model:

\[ Y = c + (d - c)(1 - \exp(-X/e)) \]

where, \( Y \) is crop yield (bu/ac), \( X \) is plant population (plants/ac), the parameter \( c \) is the lower limit (at \( x = 0 \)) and was set to 0, the parameter \( d \) is the upper limit and the parameter \( e \) > 0 is determining the steepness of the increase as \( X \).

Table 1. Seven targeted field peas populations for during field studies in Southwest Nebraska in 2015.
RESULTS:

Results show that yield response to plant population is linear at low populations. The response then begins to plateau as population increases (>150,000 plants/ac), and reaches its maximum yield at approximately 310,000 plants/ac (Figure 1-left). At populations over 310,000 plants/ac, only negligible yield increase occurs (Figure 1-left).

Difference in yield response in low and high yielding environments was also observed. This suggests that planting higher populations in high-yielding environments and lower populations in low-yielding environments is justified to optimize yield and maximize economic benefit (Figure 1-left).

The economically optimal population (EOP) can be defined as the population that maximizes profit made on investment, which in this case is seed. Thus, planting populations that maximize yield potential are often not economically justified due to the nature of the asymptotic yield response, and will most likely result in profit reduction (Figure 1-right).

Figure 1. Field peas response to population density: overall model, model for low yielding environment, and model for high-yielding environment (left); Economically optimal population: profitability as affected by field peas population and price of field peas on the market (right)

The economic analysis assumes that:
1. field pea varieties have 2100 seeds/lb, 60 lb/bu, and a 90% germination rate,
2. a hail event or some other population reduction factor does not occur,
3. the price to purchase certified field pea seed is equal to $15/bu, and
4. the market price of field peas is $5.00/bu.

The analysis is also based on data from only one year and location.

Under these assumptions, EOP (i.e. maximum profit) for field peas is 116 lb/ac, and an approximate $19 profit penalty will occur for each pound planted over this EOP (Table 2). The current recommendation for planting populations is 200 lb/ac; these results indicate farmers can save up to $16/ac when planting at the EOP. Refer to Table 2 for determining EOP under a few different scenarios.
CONCLUSIONS:
Although this study shows potential for reducing field pea populations without hurting profits, planting populations of ≥ 180 lb/ac are justified due to potential risk factors associated with reducing plant populations (e.g. poor germination, hail event). This demonstrates the necessity for additional data from multiple years and locations that would support the yield response to population that was seen this year.

Table 2. Economically optimal population (EOP) and profit for field peas when planting certified seed with 90% germination and bin-run seed with 80% germination at different market price market.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market price</th>
<th>Certified see with 90% germination</th>
<th>Bin-run seed with 80% germination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$/bu</td>
<td>$/ac</td>
<td>plants/ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>180000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>220000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>240000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion: There were no significant yield differences between treatments with yields ranging from 41.3 to 44.4 bu/ac. These are good but not exceptional yields for Western Nebraska. With beans yielding in this range, pinto beans would have to be selling for around $26.00/ cwt to break even. Pinto beans were selling at $20 per cwt at harvest.

There was not a significant difference in harvest loss which ranged from 2.3 to 2.6 bu/ac. These harvest losses are well within the acceptable range of 2 to 4 bu/ac. Differences in pod height above the soil existed but were not significantly reflected in yield loss. 90% of pods were more than 2 inches above the soil surface for all treatments. Good pod height is very important in minimizing direct harvest loss.
- Procidic® on Corn
- Xanthion™ Fungicide on Corn
- Priaxor® Fungicide In-Furrow on Soybeans
- Steward®, Prevathon®, and Steward® + Stratego YLD + Sugar on Soybeans
- Evaluating the Yield Response of Insect Control Traits in Rainfed Corn: VT2 vs VT3 Hybrid
- ILeVO® Seed Treatment for Sudden Death Syndrome – 3 studies
**Procidic® on Corn**

This study was conducted by the Kornhusker Kids 4-H Club as part of the Innovative Youth Corn Challenge.

**Study ID:** 103053201501  
**County:** Dodge  
**Soil Type:** Unknown  
**Planting Date:** 5/19/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/24/15  
**Population:** 32,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Fontanelle 09D623  
**Reps:** 5  
**Previous Crop:** Soybean  
**Tillage:** No-Till

**Herbicides:**  
**Pre:** 5.6 oz/ac Corvus, 1 qt/ac Atrazine, and 24 oz/ac PowerMax  
**Post:** unknown

**Seed Treatment:** Unknown  
**Foliar Insecticides:** Unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** Unknown  
**Fertilizer:** 100 lb/ac 11-52-00 preplant; 4 gal/ac starter at planting; 120 lb N/Ac 32-0-0 at sidedress  
**Note:** Planted 12 row treatments, harvested 4 rows at center of each treatment to determine yields.  
**Irrigation:** None

**Introduction:** Procidic® is used as a broad spectrum bactericide and fungicide (product ingredient table at right). The objective was to evaluate Procidic® to determine if it would have any impact on potential outbreaks of Goss’s Bacterial Wilt and other disease. The field did not have a history of Goss’s Bacterial Wilt and no symptoms were seen this year.

Three treatments were evaluated: Control, Procidic® applied in furrow at planting at 2 oz/ac, and Procidic® applied in furrow at planting at 2 oz/ac followed by another 2 oz/ac application prior to tasseling.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>228 A*</td>
<td>16.2 A</td>
<td>58 A</td>
<td>832.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procidic in Furrow (2 oz)</td>
<td>225 A</td>
<td>16.4 A</td>
<td>58 A</td>
<td>816.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procidic in Furrow (2 oz) and Foliar (2 oz)</td>
<td>227 A</td>
<td>16.3 A</td>
<td>58 A</td>
<td>818.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5921</td>
<td>0.5718</td>
<td>0.2648</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
‡Net Return based on $3.65/bu corn and $2.50/oz. Procidic® cost. It is assumed both applications could be made with another operation, therefore an additional cost of application is not included.

**Summary:** There were no differences in yield, test weight or moisture between the three treatments evaluated. The control treatment resulted in the highest net return.

"In summary we concluded that without the evidence of Goss’s Wilt we did not see any advantage to using Procidic®. We were also hoping to see additional plant health benefits but with the yield results we did not see any economic advantage. Most importantly we learned that when trying a new practice or product it is a good practice to limit the exposure because we cannot control how it will affect the bottom line profit margin." - Kornhusker Kids 4-H
**Xanthion™ Fungicide on Corn**

**Study ID:** 032035201504  
**County:** Clay  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/15/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/14/2015  
**Population:** 33,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Mycogen 2Y767  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Soybean  
**Tillage:** Conventional Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: 1.5 qt/ac. Lexar Post: Unknown  
**Seed Treatment:** Unknown  
**Insecticides:** 6 oz/ac Capture LFR soil applied  
**Foliar Fungicides:** 10.5 oz/ac Quilt Xcel  

**Fertilizer:** 11-52-0, zone applied, fall application;  
180 lb. actual N/ac, fall application;  
30 lb. actual N/ac, spring application;  
20 lb. actual N/ac, foliar, spring application.  
**Note:** June 4, Hail, 35% damage  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: 5.0"  
**Rainfall (in.):**

---

**Introduction:** Xanthion™ is an in-furrow fungicide (product ingredient information at right). The product was evaluated at planting with the starter fertilizer application. The check treatment was the grower’s standard starter fertilizer - 3 gal 6-24-6 with 1 qt/acre micromax (2% Magnesium, 0.25% B, 2% Zn, 1.6% Fe, 0.5%Cu). To test the effect of Xanthion™ 1.2 fl oz Component A and 6.0 fl oz of Component B were added to the standard starter treatment.

---

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Stalk Rot (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starter (3 gal 6-24-6 + 1 qt Micromax)</td>
<td>230 A</td>
<td>16.0 A</td>
<td>30,800 A</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>839.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter + Xanthion</td>
<td>233 A*</td>
<td>16.0 A</td>
<td>29,200 A</td>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>841.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P-Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.2359</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.892</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.4716</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.298</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 $3.65/bu corn and $9.21/ac Xanthion™ treatment.

**Summary:** There was no yield, moisture, stand count, or stalk rot difference between the standard starter fertilizer treatment and the starter fertilizer plus Xanthion™.
**Priaxor® Fungicide In-Furrow on Soybeans**

**Study ID:** 032035201502  
**County:** Clay  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam; Crete silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/1/15  
**Harvest Date:** 9/17/15  
**Population:** 155,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Asgrow 2431  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Conventional Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: 6.4 oz/ac Optil-Pro Post: 36 oz/ac Roundup  
**Seed Treatment:** Acceleron and X-ite Bio Inoculant

**Introduction:** Priaxor® fungicide was applied in-furrow at a rate of 2 oz/ac. Prioxor® ingredient information is at right. This was compared to an untreated check. Later in the growing season around R3, a foliar application of 5 oz/ac Hero and 4 oz/ac Priaxor® was made to the entire field.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac) †</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>88 A*</td>
<td>12.7 A</td>
<td>783.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priaxor Fungicide in Furrow (2 oz/ac)</td>
<td>87 A</td>
<td>12.7 A</td>
<td>766.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.683</td>
<td>0.859</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $7.64/ac Priaxor treatment.

**Summary:** The application of 2 oz/ac Priaxor® in-furrow did not result in a yield increase or moisture difference when compared to the untreated check.
Steward®, Prevathon®, and Steward® + Stratego YLD + Sugar on Soybeans

Study ID: 026185201503
County: York
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/22/15
Harvest Date: 9/29/15
Population: 140,000
Row Spacing (in.): 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 9Y70 & P24T19R
Reps:
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: Ridge-Till
Herbicides: 
Pre: 22 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax and 2/3 pt/ac 2,4-D on 4/13/15;
5 oz/ac Authority First on 5/22/15
Post: 40 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax and 0.5 oz/ac Cadet on 6/17/15;
40 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax on 7/8/15

Soil Test Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SE Pivot ID</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified 1:1</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts</th>
<th>Excess Lime</th>
<th>OM %</th>
<th>LOI- %</th>
<th>FIA Nitrates</th>
<th>10&quot; Depth Nitrate Lbs/N/A</th>
<th>M-P3 ppm P</th>
<th>Ca-P ppm S</th>
<th>DTPA Zn ppm</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE40</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW40</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>2063</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW40</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>2107</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE40</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SW Pivot ID</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Modified 1:1</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts</th>
<th>Excess Lime</th>
<th>OM %</th>
<th>LOI- %</th>
<th>FIA Nitrates</th>
<th>10&quot; Depth Nitrate Lbs/N/A</th>
<th>M-P3 ppm P</th>
<th>Ca-P ppm S</th>
<th>DTPA Zn ppm</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE40</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW40</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW40</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE40</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>1683</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: The objective of this study was to look at the impact of Prevathon® and Steward® on soybeans after soybeans for control of stem borer.

There were 4 treatments: (1) Steward® (product ingredients below), (2) Prevathon® (product ingredients below), (3) Steward®, Stratego YLD, Sugar, and (4) Check. Steward is labeled for several key soybean pests, but not currently labeled for dectes stem borer.

Prevathon® was applied on 7/4/15 at R1. Steward® was applied on 7/27/15 at R3. There were also 2 varieties used in the study area. This study was conducted on two adjoining pivots. The study was improperly randomized, so results should not be extended beyond this field location.

DuPont™ Prevathon®

Active Ingredient Rynaxypyr®

Contains 0.43 lb. active ingredient per gallon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Ingredients</th>
<th>By Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlormethalinlipro-</td>
<td>3-Bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Ingredients 95% 100%

Results:
The treatments were evaluated at R5.5 for tunneling by splicing the main stem of 20 plants in a row at 6 locations for a total of 120 plants evaluated. These data were not collected in each replication so a statistical analysis could not be performed, however observations are reported.

Prevathon treatment: 9 tunneled plants out of 120
Steward treatment: 41 tunneled plants out of 120
Check: 35 tunneled plants out of 120

Yield data was analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD. There was no treatment by variety interaction. Results of the treatments, varieties, and pivots are shown below. Marginal net return was calculated for the treatments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pivot:</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡ ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Pivot</td>
<td>73 B*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pivot</td>
<td>79 A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety:</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡ ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24T19</td>
<td>75 A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92Y70</td>
<td>76 A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment:</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡ ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>75 A</td>
<td>667.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevathon®</td>
<td>76 A</td>
<td>648.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward®</td>
<td>75 A</td>
<td>636.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward + Stratego YLD +Sugar</td>
<td>77 A</td>
<td>638.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.3560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans, $1.50/ac sugar, $14.31/ac Stratego YLD, $28/ac Prevathon, and $23/ac Steward.
Prevathon was applied with RoundUp, so no application cost is accounted for; Steward was an extra trip at R2-R3, so an $8.12/ac application rate was accounted for.

Summary: There was no yield difference between the 4 treatments in this study. There was also no yield difference between the 2 varieties used in this study. The 2 pivots had significantly different yields.
Evaluating the Yield Response of Insect Control Traits in Rainfed Corn:
VT2 vs VT3 Hybrid

Study ID: 030109201501
County: Lancaster
Soil Type: Wymore silty clay loam; Yutan silty clay loam; Aksarben silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/29/15
Harvest Date: 11/5/15
Population: 30,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: DKC 62-97 VT3 and DKC 62-98 VT2
Reps: 8
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 2.1 qt/acre Bicep Post: 1.8 oz/acre
Callisto and 1 qt/acre Roundup
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None
Fertilizer: 160 lbs/ac actual N as anhydrous ammonia, fall 2014
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: Corn hybrids today can be purchased with and without pest management traits. The purpose
of this study was to evaluate the performance of two hybrids genetically the same except for the addition
of the corn rootworm trait. This field is in a corn/soybean rotation. This is a continuation of a similar effort
in previous years.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VT2</td>
<td>203 B*</td>
<td>14.7 A</td>
<td>$740.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT3</td>
<td>206 A</td>
<td>14.7 A</td>
<td>$745.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0296</td>
<td>0.4512</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $6.39/acre marginal additional cost for VT3 trait over VT2.

Summary: There was no grain moisture difference between the VT2 and VT3 hybrids. Yield was higher for
the VT3 hybrid. The additional 3 bu/ac for the VT3 hybrid was enough to cover the marginal additional
cost of the VT3 trait. These results are different than results of this study in 2014. The two Lancaster
county sites in 2014 had no yield increase for using the VT3 hybrid in a corn/soybean rotation.
**ILeVO® Seed Treatment for Sudden Death Syndrome**

**Study ID:** 173023201501  
**County:** Butler  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/29/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/2/15  
**Population:** 160,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** AG2733 RR  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** 
- Pre: Authority First, 2-4D and Roundup  
- Post: Roundup and Flexstar  
**Seed Treatment:** None, other than those being studied.  
**Foliar Insecticides:** none  
**Foliar Fungicides:** none  
**Fertilizer:** none  
**Note:** There were cattle on the field prior to season.  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Foliar Fungicides:** none  
**Fertilizer:** none  
**Note:** There were cattle on the field prior to season.  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) is caused by the soil borne fungus Fusarium solani f. sp. glycines. While this is a relatively new disease for Nebraska soybean farmers, there are several locations in the state where significant percentages of fields are being affected. In field where SDS is present and soybean cyst nematode is also present the disease can be more severe. There are not clear guidelines to determine at what point a field will have enough increase in yield to justify treatment and therefore, on-farm research projects like this one are needed.  

**ILeVO®** is a seed treatment marketed by Bayer Crop Science for SDS and also has nematode activity. This field was selected due to the presence of SDS in the 2013 soybean crop. Three treatments were selected to test the efficacy of the ILeVO seed treatment.  

A: Untreated check  
B: Standard soybean treatment (for this study Eclipse was used; Eclipse is Fludioxonil 0.08, Thiabendazole 0.08, Metalaxyl 0.55, Imidaloprid 5# 1.6)  
C: Standard soybean treatment plus ILeVO® at a rate of 1.18 fl oz/140,000 seed unit  

Phosphorus samples (above) were taken because low phosphorus has been linked to higher severity of SDS. Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) samples were also taken early in the growing season in each treatment and rep because of the relationship between SDS and SCN. Any variation in SCN population density was not due to treatment as this was prior to any effect. The variation observed is typical of the variation in population density observed when a field is randomly sampled. This information is intended to provide an base population level for the trial.  

**Graph:**

Product information from: [http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/ILeVO_Label1.pdf](http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/ILeVO_Label1.pdf)
Foliar disease symptoms were assessed using Southern Illinois University at Carbondale's Method of SDS scoring. The disease symptoms were assessed using a 1 to 9 scoring system, with a score of 1 indicating the least symptoms and 9 indicating premature death. In addition, the overall incidence of affected plants was determined. These two scores were combined to create the disease index (DX). \( DX = \text{disease incidence \times disease severity} / 9 \). Disease assessments were conducted on 8/21/15 and 9/2/15.

### Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>1.50 A</td>
<td>31.1 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>2.29 A</td>
<td>17.5 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Treatment - Eclipse</td>
<td>1.33 A</td>
<td>10.8 B</td>
<td>2 B</td>
<td>2.04 AB</td>
<td>13.3 AB</td>
<td>3 AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Treatment - Eclipse + ILeVO</td>
<td>1.37 A</td>
<td>14.5 B</td>
<td>2 B</td>
<td>1.62 B</td>
<td>5.7 B</td>
<td>1 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.8634</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.0084</td>
<td>0.0731</td>
<td>0.0689</td>
<td>0.1036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>59 B*</td>
<td>11.3 B</td>
<td>132,417 B</td>
<td>$525.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Treatment - Eclipse</td>
<td>60 B</td>
<td>11.3 B</td>
<td>139,250 A</td>
<td>$524.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Treatment - Eclipse + ILeVO®</td>
<td>62 A</td>
<td>12.4 A</td>
<td>134,583 B</td>
<td>$528.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
<td>0.0041</td>
<td>0.0118</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.

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

‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans, $9.75/acre Eclipse treatment cost and $23.75/acre Eclipse and ILeVO® treatment cost.

### Figure 1: False-color (left) and true-color (right) imagery of the plot area.

**Summary:** On the first date of disease ratings, the untreated check had a higher disease incidence than the standard treatment and standard + ILeVO® treatment. There was no difference in severity. At the second date, the untreated check had a higher disease incidence and severity than the standard + ILeVO® treated seed. The standard seed treatment had a higher harvest stand count than the untreated and standard + ILeVO® treatment. At harvest, the standard + ILeVO® treated seed had a higher moisture than the standard treated seed and untreated seed. There was no yield difference between the standard and untreated seed. The standard + ILeVO® treated seed had higher grain yields than the standard and untreated seed.

This study sponsored in part by: Bayer CropScience LP
**ILeVO® Seed Treatment for Sudden Death Syndrome**

**Study ID:** 171053201501  
**County:** Dodge  
**Soil Type:** Alcester silty clay loam; Coleridge silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/21/2015  
**Harvest Date:** 10/6/15  
**Population:** 150,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Hoegemeyer 2860  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:**  
- Pre: 6 oz/ac of Sonic (cloransulam-methyl & sulfentrazone) and 1/2 pt 2,4-D on 4/15/15.  
- Post: 24 oz/ac Roundup Powermax (glyphosate) and 5 oz/ac of Arrow (clethodim) on 6/20/15.  
**Foliar Insecticides:** Aerial sprayed for soybean aphids, 8 oz/ac of Nufo's-E (Chlorpyrifos) and 3 oz/ac of Lamb-CY 1EC (Lambda-cyhalothrin) on 8/15/15.  
**Foliar Fungicides:** None  
**Fertilizer:** 50 lbs of MAP/acre  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: 0"  
**Rainfall (in.):**

### Soil Sample Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Soil ph 1:1</th>
<th>Modified WDRF BpH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime Rating</th>
<th>FIA Nitrate ppm N</th>
<th>Nitrate Lbs N/A for 0-8 in.</th>
<th>M-P3 ppm P</th>
<th>---Ammonium Acetate---ppm---</th>
<th>Sum of Cations me/100g</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rep 1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2945</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep 2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>3168</td>
<td>341</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rep 3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>2796</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep 4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction:** Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) is caused by the soil borne fungus Fusarium solani f. sp. glycines. While this is a relatively new disease for Nebraska soybean farmers, there are several locations in the state where significant percentages of fields are being affected. In field where SDS is present and soybean cyst nematode is also present the disease can be more severe. There are not clear guidelines to determine at what point a field will have enough increase in yield to justify treatment and therefore, on-farm research projects like this one are needed.

ILeVO® is a seed treatment marketed by Bayer Crop Science for SDS and also has nematode activity (label at right). This field was selected due to the presence of SDS in the 2013 soybean crop. Three treatments were selected to test the efficacy of the ILeVO® seed treatment.

- **A:** Untreated check  
- **B:** Standard soybean treatment (for this study Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO were used)  
- **C:** Standard soybean treatment plus ILeVO® at a rate of 1.18 fl oz/140,000 seed unit

Phosphorus samples (above) were taken because low phosphorus has been linked to higher severity of SDS. Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) samples were also taken early in the growing season in each treatment and rep because of the relationship between SDS and SCN. Any variation in SCN population density was not due to treatment as this was prior to any effect. The variation observed is typical of the variation in population density observed when a field is randomly sampled. This information is intended to provide an base population level for the trial.

---

Product information from: [http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/ILeVO_Label1.pdf](http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/ILeVO_Label1.pdf)
Foliar disease symptoms were also assessed using Southern Illinois University at Carbondale's Method of SDS scoring. The disease symptoms were assessed using a 1 to 9 scoring system, with a score of 1 indicating the least symptoms and 9 indicating premature death. In addition, the overall incidence of affected plants was determined. These two scores were combined to create the disease index (DX). \( DX = \frac{\text{disease incidence} \times \text{disease severity}}{9} \). Disease assessments were conducted on \( 8/20/15 \) and \( 9/1/15 \).

### Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>0.95 A</td>
<td>1.6 A</td>
<td>0 A</td>
<td>1.20 A</td>
<td>3.7 A</td>
<td>1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO</td>
<td>1.45 A</td>
<td>2.2 A</td>
<td>0 A</td>
<td>1.45 A</td>
<td>5.0 A</td>
<td>1 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO + ILeVO®</td>
<td>0.95 A</td>
<td>1.3 A</td>
<td>0 A</td>
<td>1.00 A</td>
<td>2.7 A</td>
<td>0 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>.3866</td>
<td>.7773</td>
<td>.8299</td>
<td>.4487</td>
<td>.5176</td>
<td>.4565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>62 A*</td>
<td>12.0 A</td>
<td>139,583 A</td>
<td>$551.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>12.0 A</td>
<td>131,583 B</td>
<td>$522.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO + ILeVO®</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>12.0 A</td>
<td>134,917 AB</td>
<td>$508.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>.2869</td>
<td>.8477</td>
<td>.1039</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans, $12.00/ac Poncho/VOTIVO treatment cost and $26.00/ac Poncho/VOTIVO and ILeVO® treatment cost.

### Summary:

On the first and second date of disease ratings, there was no difference in disease incidence, severity, or index among the three treatments. At harvest, there was no moisture or yield difference among the three treatments. The untreated seed resulted in the highest marginal net return.

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**Figure 1:** False-color (left) and true-color (right) imagery of the plot area.

This study sponsored in part by: Bayer CropScience LP
ILeVO® Seed Treatment for Sudden Death Syndrome

Study ID: 048053201501
County: Dodge
Soil Type: Moody silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 5/21/2015
Harvest Date: 10/6/15
Population: 152,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Asgrow 2834
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Fall Disk and Spring Field Cultivation
Seed Treatment: None other than those being studied.
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: Aerial application of Priaxor (4 oz/ac) and Insecticide on 8/1/15.
Fertilizer: None
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 0.75"
Rainfall (in.):

**Foliar Fungicides:**

**Herbicdes:**

**Foliar Insecticides:**

**Fertilizer:**

**Irrigation:**

**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:**

Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) is caused by the soil borne fungus Fusarium solani f. sp. glycines. While this is a relatively new disease for Nebraska soybean farmers, there are several locations in the state where significant percentages of fields are being affected. In field where SDS is present and soybean cyst nematode is also present the disease can be more severe. There are not clear guidelines to determine at what point a field will have enough increase in yield to justify treatment and therefore, on-farm research projects like this one are needed.

ILeVO® is a seed treatment marketed by Bayer Crop Science for SDS and also has nematode activity (label at right). This field was selected due to the presence of SDS in the 2013 soybean crop. Three treatments were selected to test the efficacy of the ILeVO seed treatment.

**A:** Untreated check

**B:** Standard soybean treatment (for this study Acceleron + Poncho/VOTIVO were used)

**C:** Standard soybean treatment plus ILeVO® at a rate of 1.18 fl oz/140,000 seed unit

Phosphorus samples (above) were taken because low phosphorus has been linked to higher severity of SDS. Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) samples were also taken early in the growing season in each treatment and rep because of the relationship between SDS and SCN. Any variation in SCN population density was not due to treatment as this was prior to any effect. The variation observed is typical of the variation in population density observed when a field is randomly sampled. This information is intended to provide an base population level for the trial.
Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN) - (# eggs/100 cc soil)

Check - Untreated Seed 720 A
Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO + Seed Coating 830 A
Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO + ILeVO® + Seed Coating 1,800 A
P-Value 0.4082

Foliar disease symptoms were also assessed using Southern Illinois University at Carbondale’s Method of SDS scoring. The disease symptoms were assessed using a 1 to 9 scoring system, with a score of 1 indicating the least symptoms and 9 indicating premature death. In addition, the overall incidence of affected plants was determined. These two scores were combined to create the disease index (DX). DX = disease incidence x disease severity/9. Disease assessments were conducted on n 8/20/15 and 9/1/15.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
<th>Disease Severity</th>
<th>Disease Incidence (%)</th>
<th>Disease Index (DX)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>2.41 A</td>
<td>10.8 AB</td>
<td>3 AB</td>
<td>2.29 A</td>
<td>15.4 AB</td>
<td>4 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO</td>
<td>2.62 A</td>
<td>14.5 A</td>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>2.20 A</td>
<td>18.8 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO + ILeVO®</td>
<td>1.91 A</td>
<td>7.9 B</td>
<td>2 B</td>
<td>1.75 B</td>
<td>10.8 B</td>
<td>2 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1451</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.0079</td>
<td>0.0156</td>
<td>0.0142</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - Untreated Seed</td>
<td>60 B*</td>
<td>11.8 A</td>
<td>56 A</td>
<td>134,500 A</td>
<td>$534.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO</td>
<td>57 B</td>
<td>11.5 A</td>
<td>55 B</td>
<td>136,500 A</td>
<td>$495.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceleron + Poncho/VOTiVO + ILeVO®</td>
<td>64 A</td>
<td>11.5 A</td>
<td>56 A</td>
<td>136,500 A</td>
<td>$543.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0114</td>
<td>0.237</td>
<td>0.0085</td>
<td>0.8116</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans, $12.00/ac Poncho/VOTiVO treatment cost, and $26.00/ac Poncho/VOTiVO and ILeVO® treatment cost.

Figure 1: False-color (left) and true-color (right) imagery of the plot area.

Summary: On the first date of disease ratings, the standard treatment had a higher disease incidence than the standard + ILeVO® treatment. There was no difference in severity. At the second date, the standard treatment again had a higher disease incidence than the standard + ILeVO® treatment. The standard + ILeVO® treatment had a lower disease severity than the untreated or standard treatment. There were no differences in harvest stand counts. At harvest, there was no moisture difference among the three treatments. There was no yield difference between the standard and untreated seed. The standard + ILeVO treated seed had higher grain yields than the standard and untreated seed.

This study sponsored in part by: Bayer CropScience LP
PLANT NUTRITION

- Foliar Micronutrients – 8 locations
- Project SENSE N Management – 15 locations
- Other Nitrogen Management
  - Maize-N Nitrogen Sidedress Rate
  - Nitrogen Sidedress to Simulate Aerial N Application
- Starter Fertilizer
  - Starter Fertilizer on Rainfed Corn
  - Nachurs® Starter Fertilizer on Soybeans
  - Aurora Bean Starter™ Application on Soybeans
- Other Fertility Studies
  - AnnGro Additive with UAN through Pivot – 2 locations
  - Accomplish® LM on Soybeans
  - Manganese on Soybean
  - Strip-till Fertilizer Placement in Soybeans
  - Fulvic Acid In-Furrow on Soybeans
  - Metalosate Big 5 on Soybeans
  - Commence® Seed Treatment on Soybeans – 2 locations
Where Do Foliar Micronutrient Applications Fit in Corn Production?

Reproduced from the 2016 Crop Production Clinic Proceedings.

Zach Stewart, UNL PhD Candidate in Soil and Crop Nutrition
Charles Shapiro, UNL Soil and Crop Nutrition Specialist
Tim Shaver, UNL Nutrient Management Specialist
Richard Ferguson, UNL Soil Specialist
Brian Krienke, UNL Extension Educator
Charles Wortmann, UNL Soil and Nutrient Management Specialist
Ellen Paparozzi, UNL Horticulture and Plant Nutrition Specialist

Introduction to Plant Analysis

Plant tissue analysis is a diagnostic technique commonly used to track the nutrient status of plants during the growing season. It is widely used in combination with soil sampling to provide a basis for prescribing lime and fertilizer needs. The two most common objectives of plant tissue analysis are to monitor the nutrient status of crops during the growing season or to verify deficiency symptoms. This analysis helps to determine if soil fertility levels and applied fertilizers are sufficient to meet crop nutritional needs.

Micronutrients are essential to corn growth but are only needed in very small concentrations (Table 1). Thus, plant tissue analysis is an excellent tool for assessing the micronutrient status of corn throughout the growing season. This technique has been used for years but recently gained attention because with increasing yields there appears to be temporal shortages of micronutrients during the growing season. Commercially, there are now many micronutrient products available to remedy this problem and ensure quality grain yields.

Table 1. Estimates of micronutrient uptake by crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micronutrient</th>
<th>200 Bu Corn</th>
<th>60 Bu Soybean</th>
<th>6 Ton Alfalfa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb/acre</td>
<td>lb/acre</td>
<td>lb/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from: *Role of Micronutrients in Efficient Crop Production*, D.B. Mengel, Purdue University AV-239.

The concept of plant analysis is built on Julius von Liebig and Carl Sprengel’s “Law of the Minimum” in that plants grow to the limit imposed by the nutrient in least supply. Deficiency of any one of the essential plant nutrients can limit plant growth. Plant tissue analysis makes use of this foundational concept by comparing the elemental concentration of a particular plant part with established critical values or sufficiency ranges of the same plant species. This comparison of the elemental concentration of the sampled plant and established critical values or sufficiency ranges is the basis for assessing the plant’s nutrient status (Table 2). Generally, a plant sample with a nutrient concentration below the sufficiency range or critical value implies a deficiency of that nutrient indicating that the nutrient is either limiting or unavailable. As illustrated in table 2, there is a range of specific critical levels that is rather broad, indicating that other factors such as growth stage at sampling, genetic, soil, cultural, and environmental factors have an influence on plant nutrient concentrations. These must be taken into consideration when interpreting plant analysis.

Table 2. Published critical micronutrient concentrations and sufficiency ranges in corn (adapted from Escano et al. 1981)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Growth Stage</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Mo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants &lt;12&quot; tall</td>
<td>20-300 †</td>
<td>50-250†</td>
<td>5-20†</td>
<td>20-60†</td>
<td>5-25†</td>
<td>0.10-10.00†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior to tasseling</td>
<td>15-300‡</td>
<td>10-200‡</td>
<td>3-15†</td>
<td>15-40‡</td>
<td>4-25†</td>
<td>0.10-0.30‡</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>20-200‡</td>
<td>20-250‡</td>
<td>6-20‡</td>
<td>25-100‡</td>
<td>5-25‡</td>
<td>0.10-0.20‡</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>5‡</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>34-200‡</td>
<td>21-250‡</td>
<td>8-20‡</td>
<td>50-150‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>20-150‡</td>
<td>21-250‡</td>
<td>6-20‡</td>
<td>20-70‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Silk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Initial Silk</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>5‡</td>
<td>15‡</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Initial Silk</td>
<td>24.7-183 †</td>
<td>20.7-250†</td>
<td>6.7-20†</td>
<td>32.106 †</td>
<td>5-25†</td>
<td>0.10-0.20†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Sufficiency Range
‡ Critical Value
§ Average corn nutrient concentration critical value from the above published studies at the initial silk growth stage
¶ Average corn nutrient concentration sufficiency range from the above published studies at the initial silk growth stage

Plant tissue analysis is performed in three basic steps: (1) sampling and sample preparation, (2) laboratory analysis, and (3) interpretation of results to provide a supplementation recommendation. However, the first step involves determining when to sample. This will depend on whether the farmer is trying to catch a deficiency before it is yield-limiting one or if a deficiency has been identified. If the farmer is anticipating problems sampling will occur at...
an early age. However, when the plant is young there are other factors that might cause an early low reading and a false low reading would be costly since application would not be needed. Additional challenges include having enough representative tissue to sample and having enough leaf area for good contact between the micronutrient spray and the leaves. Most broadcast spray will not be intercepted by small corn plants and will be soil applied. Most of the data in table 2 is for corn at silking. At this stage it might be too late to influence yield.

There are many other factors affecting plant tissue nutrient concentrations such as genetics, disease, insect, and weed pressure, climate (light, temperature, rainfall, humidity), and soil properties (pH, soluble salts, moisture, temperature.) Any one or combination of these factors may reduce the plant tissue concentration even when there is adequate levels of that nutrient in the soil. The plant part sampled is important to a good interpretation of the results. When corn is less than 12in. tall, collect all of the above ground foliage. For corn before tassel, collect 15-20 of the top fully collared leaves at the top of the plant. For corn after tassel, collect 15-20 leaves below and opposite the ear. Sampling of different plant parts will not always correspond with sufficiency values used for interpretation so experience is important.

In 2013, we conducted a survey of 45 fields, taking a soil sample and a plant sample at the same time. At most sites, the concentration of the micronutrient in the soil did not correlate with the concentration of the micronutrient in the plant (Figure 1). Graphs a, b, and d show that there is little relationship between the concentration of boron (B), iron (Fe), and zinc (Zn) in the plant and the concentration of the corresponding nutrient in the soil. The concentration of manganese (Mn) in the plant tissue does appear to be a more accurate indicator of the concentration of Mn in the soil as indicated in graph c. In the graphs below, the solid lines indicate critical levels. Since most sites were above the critical level, the supply of the nutrient in question did not limit plant growth. In practical terms, agronomic crops in Nebraska are most commonly constrained from reaching their genetic and environmental potential by the lack of nitrogen and water. However, as crops increasingly achieve sufficient levels of these and other agronomic inputs, micronutrients may become more likely to be the limiting growth factor.

Figure 1 (a-d). Example relationships between soil and corn leaf micronutrient concentrations from 45 locations. Corn critical values are presented as vertical and horizontal lines for leaf samples collected at VT-R5 and soil samples. Soil and leaf samples were collected on the same date. These graphs indicate that B, Fe, Mn and Zn are generally above critical levels in the soil. Zn and occasionally B are below critical levels in plant tissue testing. In most cases, micronutrients concentrations in the soil do not correlate to the micronutrient concentration in the plant tissue.
Introduction to Foliar Micronutrient Supplementation

Micronutrient foliar sprays are widely used in agricultural production and are a complement to soil nutrient amendments. Although plant leaves are specialized in capturing light and CO₂, their ability to regulate absorption of certain nutrients has long been recognized and used in nutrient management. Foliar applied micronutrients have been found to penetrate the leaf surface through the cuticle, cuticular cracks and imperfections, stomata and lenticels (Figure 2). This places nutrients at the site of photosynthesis and minimizes disruptions that can occur in movement from the soil to the roots. In-depth studies performed in 2014 in Nebraska indicated that approximately 10-15% (depending on the applied nutrient) of the applied foliar micronutrient were retained in corn tissue. In a second trial, greenhouse results indicate that the foliar applied micronutrients are in large part being taken up through the leaves rather than through the roots. The foliar application of micronutrients to correct or avoid micronutrient deficiencies under conditions where soils provide limited availability is commonly practiced worldwide across agronomic and horticultural crops.

Numerous soil properties can limit nutrient solubility and uptake by plant roots. For example, micronutrients (i.e. Fe, Mn, B, Cu, and Zn) have limited availability in high pH, calcareous soils. Thus, micronutrient foliar sprays are of general interest for use as tools to manage these nutrients and subsequently bypassing soil limitations. Foliar nutrient application is frequently used because plant responses to foliar applied micronutrients are usually more rapid than soil applications and generally have higher recovery rates compared to soil applications.

During the growing seasons of 2013-15, 30 on-farm strip trials and five in-depth studies were performed through a Nebraska Corn Board Grant and in partnership with the Nebraska On-Farm Research Network evaluating the effect of foliar micronutrient (B, Fe, Mn, Zn) application. Trial sites had soil or plant tissue evidence for low micronutrient availability but records of high yield. Though industry parameters reported these sites as deficient to low of the applied micronutrient, very few of the locations had confirmed micronutrient deficiencies. Trial location yields ranged from 140 to 260 bu/ac with most site averaging yields over 200 bu/ac. Though the data is still preliminary, only two sites had significant yield increases. Four study sites had significant yield decreases and the remaining study sites showed no significant yield differences between the control and foliar micronutrient-treated strips. In most scenarios, foliar micronutrients were effective in increasing the concentration of the applied micronutrient in the plant tissue. See Foliar Micro-Nutrient Studies chapter in the Nebraska On-Farm Research Network 2014 Growing Season Results for more details. http://cropwatch.unl.edu/farmresearch

Where Do Micronutrients Fit in Nebraska?

Nebraska soils are generally fertile and in most cases micronutrient treatments are probably not necessary. However, under limited, prescriptive scenarios, such as low lying, extremely wet, dense soils, foliar micronutrient applications may be beneficial. It should be noted that determining predictable times and locations to apply micronutrients to achieve a profitable yield increase has remained elusive. Without these predictive tools, utilizing foliar micronutrient successfully and consistently will be difficult. As shown in Figure 1, it can be theorized that locations that have both soil and plant tissue samples below critical values may be more likely to see a yield response from micronutrient treatments (this is very rare in Nebraska); whereas locations with plant tissue values below critical values and soil samples at or above critical levels would be less likely to see yield response due to micronutrient applications. In the latter scenario, changes in plant-soil-nutrient interactions may make these soil micronutrients available for plant uptake before micronutrient applications would have any effect such as in the case of Zn and B in Figure 1.

See Micronutrient Management in Nebraska NebGuide G1830 for further information. http://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/html/g1830/build/g1830.htm

Future Research Results

The lead author of this article, Zach Stewart is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Nebraska and is expected to graduate in the spring of 2016. This article only partially describes the experiments he has conducted on micronutrient management in corn in Nebraska. Though not available at the time of this publication, be on the lookout for articles discussing a survey of micronutrients from 87 locations in and around Nebraska and their relationship with soil, plant, grain, and yield values; an assessment of the effect of foliarly applied B, Fe, Mn, and Zn applied at different rates and timings in corn production and the fate of the applied micronutrients; a combined analysis of three years of foliar micronutrient strip trial yield and plant concentration data; an assessment of the biofortification potential of foliar Zn and Fe on corn; and a greenhouse study comparing the effect of foliarly applied nanoparticle, chelate, and sulfate forms of Zn and Fe.

The following studies are made possible by support from the Nebraska Corn Board.
Fe Soil and Seed Treatments on Corn Grown on High pH Soil

Study ID: 177029201501
County: Chase
Soil Type: Rosebud loam; Rosebud-Canyon loam; Kuma silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/18/15
Harvest Date: 11/9/15
Population: 31,500
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Prairie Brand 5825
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Conventional Till (Spring) + Strip-till (prior to planting)
Herbicides: Pre: unknown  Post: 32 oz/ac RoundUp and Shurestart (recommended rate) on 6/8/15
Seed Treatment: none
Foliar Insecticides: 6.4 oz/ac Tundra (insecticide), through the pivot on 7/23
Foliar Fungicides: none
Fertilizer: 20 Gal/ac 8-20-5-5-0.5 on 04/25 with strip-till, 5 gal/ac 10-34-0 with seed at planting on 5/18; 20 gal/ac 29-0-0-5 on 6/23; 10 gal/ac 28-0-0-5 through pivot on 7/10 and 7/16.
Note: Hail on 7/23, estimated 5.1% by insurance
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 13
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Fe (Pro Iron 5), a Fe seed treatment (Rebar 2), and the combination on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 1.0 qt/ac and the seed treatment was applied at a rate of 1.0 qt/ac. The foliar treatment was applied with a high clearance applicator on June 25th at the V5 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>180 A*</td>
<td>$657.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebar 2 (1 qt/ac)</td>
<td>177 A</td>
<td>$624.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro Iron 5 (1 qt/ac)</td>
<td>174 A</td>
<td>$623.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro Iron 5 (1 qt/ac) + Rebar 2 (1 qt/ac)</td>
<td>175 A</td>
<td>$613.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6964</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
‡Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

Summary: The products tested did not result in yield or foliar leaf tissue nutrient content differences.
Foliar Micronutrients on Corn

Study ID: 192121201501
County: Merrick
Soil Type: Cozad loam; Alda loam; Platte-Gothenburg complex;
Planting Date: 4/25/15
Harvest Date: 11/9/15
Population: 32,000
Row Spacing (in.) 36
Hybrid: Unknown
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Unknown
Tillage: Minimum Till
Herbicides: 2 qt/ac Keystone
Seed Treatment: Unknown
Foliar Insecticides: Unknown
Foliar Fungicides: Unknown
Fertilizer: Unknown
Irrigation: Gravity, Total: Unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Attain (N, S, Fe, Mn, Zn) and N-Cline Slow Release Nitrogen (28-0-0) on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples. The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 1.0 qt/ac, tank mixed with N-Cline which was applied at a rate of 1.0 gal/ac, and was applied with a high clearance applicator on June 23rd at the V7 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>218 A*</td>
<td>$795.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attain + N-Cline</td>
<td>227 A</td>
<td>$806.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1249</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $22/gal Attain, $8/gal N-Cline, and $8.12 ground application cost.

Plant Tissue Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>2.97A</td>
<td>0.29B</td>
<td>2.63A</td>
<td>0.15A</td>
<td>0.31A</td>
<td>0.19A</td>
<td>0.004A</td>
<td>72A</td>
<td>60B</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>7.83A</td>
<td>21A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attain + N-Cline</td>
<td>3.14A</td>
<td>0.31A</td>
<td>2.68A</td>
<td>0.14A</td>
<td>0.29A</td>
<td>0.18A</td>
<td>0.007A</td>
<td>79A</td>
<td>69A</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>7.50A</td>
<td>21A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2135</td>
<td>0.0812</td>
<td>0.7374</td>
<td>0.4838</td>
<td>0.5045</td>
<td>0.8417</td>
<td>0.3339</td>
<td>0.1767</td>
<td>0.0484</td>
<td>0.5007</td>
<td>0.6109</td>
<td>0.8717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: While there was not a significant yield difference at the alpha level of 0.10, there was a 9.5 bu/ac increase for using the Attain + N-Cline treatment and the p-value was nearing significance (p=0.0.1249). Foliar samples showed phosphorus and manganese were significantly higher for the Attain + N-Cline treatment. Because two products were used together, it is not known which is responsible for potential yield differences.
Foliar Iron Fertilizer on Corn

Study ID: 191029201501
County: Chase
Soil Type: Rosebud loam; Canyon loam;
Planting Date: 4/25/15
Harvest Date: 11/21/15
Population: 31,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 1151
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Minimum Till
Herbicides: Pre: 2 pt/ac Dual Post: 32 oz/ac Roundup
Seed Treatment: None
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None
Fertilizer: 240 lbs N/ac
Note: No Hail
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: Unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Tissue Samples</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>197 A</td>
<td>$719.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant</td>
<td>209 A</td>
<td>$737.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1273</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

Summary: While there was not a significant yield difference at the alpha level of 0.10, there was a 12 bu/ac increase for using the Versa Iron treatment and the p-value was nearing significance (p=0.1273).
Additionally, while foliar iron test was not significantly different, the p-value was also nearing significance (p=0.1038) and was higher for the Versa Iron treatment. Foliar samples showed sulfur was significantly different between the treated and untreated check.
Foliar Iron Fertilizer on Corn

**Study ID:** 191029201502  
**County:** Chase  
**Soil Type:** Rosebud loam; Canyon loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/25/15  
**Harvest Date:** 11/21/15  
**Population:** 31,000  
**Row Spacing (in.):** 30  
**Hybrid:** Pioneer 1151  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Minimum Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: 2 pt/ac Dual  
**Post:** 32 oz/ac Roundup  
**Seed Treatment:** None  
**Foliar Insecticides:** None  
**Foliar Fungicides:** None  
**Fertilizer:** 240 lbs/ac Nitrogen  
**Note:** No hail  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples. The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>211 B*</td>
<td>$770.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant</td>
<td>221 A</td>
<td>$780.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

**Product information from:**
http://www.agrian.com/pdfs/Versa_Fe_Liquid_Label1.pdf

**Summary:** The Versa Iron treatment had a significantly higher yield than the check. The Versa Iron treatment also had significantly higher foliar phosphorus than the check.
Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac) ‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>191 A*</td>
<td>$697.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant</td>
<td>196 A</td>
<td>$689.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4946</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

Plant Tissue Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg (%)</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.0050</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.0048</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2674</td>
<td>0.1682</td>
<td>0.0443</td>
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<td>0.4384</td>
<td>0.4444</td>
<td>0.9379</td>
<td>0.7305</td>
<td>0.3526</td>
<td>0.9571</td>
<td>0.5424</td>
<td>0.1266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: The application of Versa Iron did not result in a significant yield difference. Foliar potassium levels were higher for the Versa Iron treatment.
Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>208 A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant</td>
<td>210 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65/bu corn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

Summary: The application of Versa Iron (Fe) on corn did not result in different yields. Leaf tissue samples from the Versa Iron (Fe) treatment had higher foliar concentrations of copper.
**Foliar Iron Fertilizer on Popcorn**

**Study ID:** 190029201502  
**County:** Chase  
**Soil Type:** Woodly fine sandy loam; Ascalon fine sandy loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/2/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/20/15  
**Population:** 29,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 15  
**Hybrid:** 427  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Wheat  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:**  
*Pre:* Lumax on 5/14/15  
*Post:* 2 oz/ac Mustang Max and 4 oz/ac Status on 6/13/15;  
12 oz/ac Medal on 7/1/15  
**Seed Treatment:** Cruzer 250  
**Foliar Insecticides:** Unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** Quilt on 7/23/15  
**Fertilizer:**  
30 lb/ac 30-30-0-5 Dry on 4/1/15;  
40 lb/ac 32-0-0 on 5/4/15;  
29 lb/ac 32-0-0 on 7/8/15 and 7/22/15  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

---

**Introduction:** This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on corn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Yield (lb/ac) †</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>119 A*</td>
<td>6,652 A</td>
<td>$1263.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe</td>
<td>121 A</td>
<td>6,779 A</td>
<td>$1262.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.2833</td>
<td>0.2833</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bushels per acre and lb 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 $0.19/lb popcorn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

**Plant Tissue Samples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg (%)</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>3.81 A</td>
<td>0.44 A</td>
<td>2.89 A</td>
<td>0.19 A</td>
<td>0.45 A</td>
<td>0.28 A</td>
<td>0.004 A</td>
<td>124 A</td>
<td>71 A</td>
<td>21 A</td>
<td>13.25 A</td>
<td>47 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe</td>
<td>3.75 A</td>
<td>0.42 A</td>
<td>2.98 A</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
<td>0.44 A</td>
<td>0.26 A</td>
<td>0.005 A</td>
<td>116 A</td>
<td>67 A</td>
<td>21 A</td>
<td>12.50 A</td>
<td>45 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.7109</td>
<td>0.4406</td>
<td>0.4586</td>
<td>0.7177</td>
<td>0.576</td>
<td>0.2452</td>
<td>0.7888</td>
<td>0.327</td>
<td>0.3985</td>
<td>0.8675</td>
<td>0.391</td>
<td>0.4166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** At this site, there was no yield or foliar differences between the Versa Iron (Fe) treatment and the check.
Foliar Iron Fertilizer on Popcorn

Study ID: 197029201501
County: Chase
Soil Type: Tassel-Duda loamy sand; Blanche very fine sandy loam;
Planting Date: 4/28/2015
Harvest Date: 11/18/15
Population: 31,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Channel 209-69 VT3PRIB
Reps: 4
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 0.375 gal/ac LUMAX and 0.25 gal/ac Touchdown on 4/30/15 after planting. Post: 0.048 gal/ac Dual II Magnum, 0.45 gal/ac Halex, and 0.25 gal/ac Touchdown on 6/18/15. 25 gal/ac Touchdown on 7/7/15.
Seed Treatment: none
Foliar Insecticides: none
Foliar Fungicides: none
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study is looking at the effect of foliarly-applied Versa Iron (Fe) liquid Fe on popcorn yield and nutrient concentrations in leaf tissue samples under high soil pH conditions (pH 7+). The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially on June 26th at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Yield (lb/ac) †</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>78 A*</td>
<td>4,387 A</td>
<td>$833.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe</td>
<td>78 A</td>
<td>4,393 A</td>
<td>$808.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9692</td>
<td>0.9692</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre and lb 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 $0.19/lb popcorn, $25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown, and $9.50 aerial application cost.

Plant Tissue Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>3.15 A</td>
<td>0.36 B</td>
<td>3.45 A</td>
<td>0.17 A</td>
<td>0.33 A</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
<td>0.002 A</td>
<td>92 A</td>
<td>51 A</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>7.25 A</td>
<td>30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versa Fe</td>
<td>3.20 A</td>
<td>0.39 A</td>
<td>3.62 A</td>
<td>0.16 A</td>
<td>0.33 A</td>
<td>0.21 A</td>
<td>0.002 A</td>
<td>94 A</td>
<td>48 A</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>7.50 A</td>
<td>32 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.8388</td>
<td>0.0462</td>
<td>0.4589</td>
<td>0.7529</td>
<td>0.8962</td>
<td>0.391</td>
<td>0.1817</td>
<td>0.7333</td>
<td>0.5123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7177</td>
<td>0.4596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: The application of Versa Iron (Fe) on popcorn did not result in different yields. Leaf tissue samples from the Versa Iron (Fe) treatment had higher foliar concentrations of phosphorus.
Combined Analysis of Foliar Iron Fertilizer on Corn

**Introduction:** There were four corn studies and two popcorn studies looking at the same foliar micronutrient product. The foliar treatment used in this study was applied at a rate of 2.5 qt/ac, mixed with Lockdown surfactant (0.3 lbs/ac), and was applied aerially at the V6 growth stage. Leaf samples were collected from treated and untreated strips approximately 1 month after application and analyzed for nutrient concentrations. Yields from treated and untreated strips were recorded with a yield monitor. Product ingredient information is at right.

Yield and foliar nutrient concentrations from these six sites are summarized in this report. Data analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD.

**Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant on corn**
(4 sites, 16 total reps)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield bu/ac</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Zn</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Cu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.05 ns</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.0001 ns</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>4.25 ns</td>
<td>1.31 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.4426</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0173</td>
<td>0.9332</td>
<td>0.2096</td>
<td>0.0972</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
<td>0.0644</td>
<td>0.2879</td>
<td>0.0417</td>
<td>0.7878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.0083</td>
<td>0.0236</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td>0.6411</td>
<td>0.0796</td>
<td>0.9207</td>
<td>0.0372</td>
<td>0.8802</td>
<td>0.2976</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.5266</td>
<td>0.1218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.9515</td>
<td>0.4311</td>
<td>0.2621</td>
<td>0.9396</td>
<td>0.5874</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.8742</td>
<td>0.694</td>
<td>0.392</td>
<td>0.9391</td>
<td>0.9144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Versa Fe liquid Fe + Lockdown surfactant on popcorn**
(2 sites, 8 total reps)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield bu/ac</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Zn</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Cu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>1.1 ns</td>
<td>-0.006</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.13 ns</td>
<td>-0.001</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>-0.004</td>
<td>-0.0001 ns</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>-3.75</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>-3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.1047</td>
<td>0.0081</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0194</td>
<td>0.0173</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.523</td>
<td>0.9563</td>
<td>0.5863</td>
<td>0.2257</td>
<td>0.924</td>
<td>0.6555</td>
<td>0.5601</td>
<td>0.7796</td>
<td>0.9055</td>
<td>0.2692</td>
<td>0.8847</td>
<td>0.4261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.5635</td>
<td>0.6252</td>
<td>0.0716</td>
<td>0.7156</td>
<td>0.6365</td>
<td>0.8223</td>
<td>0.1138</td>
<td>0.4136</td>
<td>0.2617</td>
<td>0.8764</td>
<td>0.8847</td>
<td>0.2729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Mean difference between control and treatment. Negative values indicate the control value is greater than the treated value. ns indicates mean difference is not significant at alpha = 0.10

**Summary:** Verse Fe liquid Fe resulted in a significant yield increase of 7.1 bu/ac in corn when looking at all sites together. The two popcorn sites did not have a significant yield increase. At $3.65/bu corn prices, the yield increase is enough to break even on product and application costs ($25/gal Versa Fe, $2.40/lb Lockdown surfactant, and $9.50 aerial application).
Project SENSE

Sensors for Efficient N use and Stewardship of the Environment

The Nebraska On-Farm Research Network launched a new project in 2015, focused on improving the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizer use. Project SENSE (Sensors for Efficient Nitrogen Use and Stewardship of the Environment) is a three year project, which looks at using crop canopy sensors to direct variable-rate, in-season nitrogen application in corn. 17 on-farm research sites were selected in 2015 (Figure 1). These sites were located in five Natural Resource Districts: Central Platte, Little Blue, Lower Loup, Lower Platte North, and Upper Big Blue. Since 1988, the nitrate concentration in groundwater in Nebraska's Central Platte River Valley has been steadily declining, largely due to the conversion from furrow to center-pivot irrigation. However, over the last 25 years, fertilizer nitrogen use efficiency has remained static. This trend points to the need for adoption of available technologies such as crop canopy sensors for further improvement in nitrogen use efficiency. Strategies which direct crop nitrogen status at early growth stages are promising as a way to improve nitrogen fertilizer efficiency.

Managing Variability with Sensors

It is difficult to determine the optimum amount of nitrogen to apply in a field; nitrogen needs in a field vary spatially and from year to year. Because crop canopy sensors are designed to be responsive to nitrogen needs, they can help account for this variability. Another challenge with nitrogen management is that all the nitrogen for the crop is often applied prior to the growing season, before the crop begins to rapidly uptake nitrogen. This results in unnecessary losses of nitrogen from the cropping system and has negative economic and environmental implications. Applying a portion of the total nitrogen during the growing season helps better match nitrogen availability to the time the crop uptakes nitrogen.

Active sensors work by emitting light onto the crop canopy and then measuring reflectance from the canopy with photodetectors (Figure 2). The light source simultaneously emits visible and near infrared light, which is detected synchronously by sensor electronics. When used to detect plant health, light in both the visible (VIS; 400-700 nm) and near-infrared (NIR; 700-1000 nm) portions of the electromagnetic spectrum are generally measured. These wavelengths are combined to create various vegetation indices (VI), such as the commonly used normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), that are correlated with specific crop conditions of interest. Algorithms are then used to translate the NDVI values into an in-season nitrogen recommendation rate.
For the 2015 on-farm research experiments, a high clearance applicator was equipped with an Ag Leader® Integra in-cab monitor and 2 OptRx® sensors. A master module enables connection between the OptRx® sensors and Ag Leader® in-cab monitor. An application rate module communicates the target rate from the Ag Leader® monitor to the rate controller. A GPS receiver is not required for sensing but may be used for applicator ground speed and as-applied mapping. The applicator was equipped with drop nozzles in order to apply UAN fertilizer to the crop as it was sensed (Figure 3).

Project SENSE plots were arranged in a randomized complete block design with 6 replications. The grower’s normal N management was compared to the Project SENSE N Management. For the Project SENSE strips, a base rate (75 lb N/ac for most sites) was applied at planting or very early in the growing season. Between V8 and pre-tassel, corn was sensed with the crop canopy sensors and variable-rate N was applied on-the-go. Grower N rates were noted and in-season Project SENSE N rates were logged and averaged. At harvest, yield monitor data was recorded, logged, and averaged. For each site, the average difference in N applied (lb/ac) and average difference in yield (bu/ac) was calculated. Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) was also calculated as partial factor productivity of N (lb grain/lb N fertilizer) and as lb N applied per bushel of grain produced.

### 2015 All Site Results

Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD. Results of 15 on-farm research experiment sites were summarized. Over all sites combined, the project SENSE N management resulted in a reduction of 40 lb N/acre when compared to the grower N management. This resulted in a loss of 5 bu/ac averaged across all sites. NUE was greater for the project SENSE N management, using only 0.67 lb of N to produce a bushel of grain compared to the grower management which used 0.85 lb of N to produce a bushel of grain. Marginal net return was $10.35/ac greater for the project SENSE management strategy when factoring in the N fertilizer and grain prices only. Summaries for each site are presented in the following pages of this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N Rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)</th>
<th>PFPn</th>
<th>Lb N/bu</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>227 A*</td>
<td>66 B</td>
<td>0.88 A</td>
<td>701.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>222 B</td>
<td>86 A</td>
<td>0.71 B</td>
<td>712.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.
An analysis was conducted to determine the breakeven acreage on the additional equipment needed to implement this method of N application. It was assumed that a spray rig, rate controller, and GPS are already owned. An N fertilizer price of $0.65/lb, corn price of $3.65/bu, and OptRx® price of $13,400 (includes 2 sensors, brackets, and AgLeader® monitor) was used in the calculation. The OptRx® system resale was assumed to be 10%. The breakeven acreage was calculated using average N and yield differences from all sites combined. Figure 4 shows how many acres would need to be fertilized each year using the system to break even in a given time frame. In two years, one could expect to break even on the equipment if they were using the equipment on 667 acres of corn. This calculation was based on N fertilizer and yield differences experienced this year; continuing this project over the next two years will allow for a better understanding of the range of results that may be expected and how this will influence the breakeven analysis.

**Continuing On**

Project SENSE will continue in 2016 and 2017 with a goal of 20 on-farm research experiment sites each year (4 in each of the 5 NRDs represented). Additionally field demonstration days will continue to be held in each NRD to showcase the equipment, teach how it is used, and present study results.

**Project SENSE is made possible through support from:**

Central Platte
Little Blue
Lower Loup
Lower Platte North
Upper Big Blue

![Image of tractor and field]
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 209079201501
County: Hall
Soil Type: Jansen fine sandy loam;
Planting Date: 5/06/15
Harvest Date: 10/30/15
Population: 33,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: 713 Nutec Triplestack
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Ridge-Till and Cultivate
Herbicides: Pre: Post: Post emerge: 0.75 oz/ac Armezon and 1 qt/ac Atrazine
At V4: 22 oz/ac Roundup
Seed Treatment: Herculex Xtra
Foliar Insecticides: 11 oz/ac Headline Amp applied with pivot at tassel
Foliar Fungicides: unknown

Note: Very wet June, water ponded in field, leaching, yellow corn.
Irrigation water nitrate: 2.8 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: Unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 85 lbs N/acre applied near planting. A side-dress rate of 140 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 225 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 85 lbs N/acre were applied near planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/30/15 at the V9 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 119 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 31 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 209 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>239 A*</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>0.94 A</td>
<td>$726.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>234 A</td>
<td>64 A</td>
<td>0.87 A</td>
<td>$721.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3276</td>
<td>0.0648</td>
<td>0.0595</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Wet bushels per acre. Moisture data not available to correct to standard moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 21 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no statistical difference in yield between the two treatments. There was no difference in nitrogen use efficiency.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 205079201501
County: Hall
Soil Type: Hord silt loam;
Planting Date: unknown
Harvest Date: 10/20/15
Population: unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: unknown
Tillage: unknown
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown

Note: Irrigation water nitrate: 10 ppm
Irrigation: pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction:
This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 3.5 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 155 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 158.5 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 3.5 lbs N/acre were applied at planting with an additional 71.5 lbs N/acre added on 6/2/15. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/25/15 at the V11 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 53 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 282 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>238 A*</td>
<td>84 B</td>
<td>0.67 A</td>
<td>$765.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>237 A</td>
<td>106 A</td>
<td>0.54 B</td>
<td>$781.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3960</td>
<td>0.0180</td>
<td>0.0051</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 31 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. There was no yield difference between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year due to saved N with no yield penalty.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 207121201501
County: Merrick
Soil Type: O'Neill sandy loam; Blendon fine sandy loam; O'Neill loam; Wann loam; Lamo-Saltine complex;
Planting Date: unknown
Harvest Date: 11/6/15
Population: unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Unknown
Tillage: Unknown
Herbicides: Pre: Unknown Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: 
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown
Note: Irrigation water nitrate: 20 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction:
This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Growen Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 40 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 135 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 175 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 40 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/20/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 68 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 298 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>283 A*</td>
<td>91 B</td>
<td>0.61 A</td>
<td>$919.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>282 A</td>
<td>153 A</td>
<td>0.38 B</td>
<td>$959.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.4000</td>
<td>0.0047</td>
<td>0.0017</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 67.5 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no yield difference between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year due to saved N with no yield penalty.
Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 75 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side dress rate of 205 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 280 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips 75 lbs N/acre were applied at planting and early in the season. The 75 lb N/acre was on by 6/10/15. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/22/15 at the V8 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 74 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 209 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>238 A*</td>
<td>48 B</td>
<td>1.16 A</td>
<td>$686.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>226 B</td>
<td>86 A</td>
<td>0.66 B</td>
<td>$728.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0244</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 131 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. Yield was significantly lower for the Project SENSE treatment (12 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the Project SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year because N savings outweighed the loss in yield. Since this is a sub-surface drip irrigation site, N applied on 6/22/15 likely was not incorporated until a July 2 rainfall event of ~0.60".
**Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)**

**Study ID:** 214001201501  
**County:** Adams  
**Soil Type:** Hersh fine sandy loam; Kenesaw silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** unknown  
**Harvest Date:** 10/15/15  
**Population:** unknown  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** unknown  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Hailed soybeans, then cover crop  
**Tillage:** Unknown  
**Herbicides:** Pre: Unknown Post: Unknown  
**Seed Treatment:** unknown  
**Foliar Insecticides:** Unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** Unknown  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

### Introduction:
This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

**Grower Nitrogen Treatment:** The grower initial N rate was 34 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 140 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 174 lbs N/acre.

**Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment:** For the SENSE treatment strips, 34 lbs N/acre were applied at planting with an additional 41 lbs N/acre added on 6/9/15 to bring the base rate to 75 lb N/acre. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/30/15 at the V9 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 89 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 204 lbs N/acre.

### Results:
Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>254 A†</td>
<td>82 A</td>
<td>0.68 A</td>
<td>$814.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>252 A</td>
<td>86 A</td>
<td>0.66 A</td>
<td>$813.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.6515</td>
<td>0.4013</td>
<td>0.5340</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.  
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

### Summary:
At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 10 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no yield difference between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return was $1/acre lower the Project SENSE treatment when looking at average yield and N applied.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 213035201501
County: Clay
Soil Type: Hord silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam; Crete silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/1/15
Harvest Date: 10/13/15
Population: 33,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 5, One rep was removed due to compaction from pivot work in this area.
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Reduced Tillage
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown
Note: Irrigation water nitrate: 8.9 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: 268 lbs N/acre was applied at or prior to planting.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 108 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 6/23/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 76 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 31 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 299 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>249 A*</td>
<td>52 B</td>
<td>1.08 A</td>
<td>734.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>227 B</td>
<td>73 A</td>
<td>0.77 B</td>
<td>741.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0165</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 84 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. Yield was significantly lower for the Project SENSE treatment (20 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the Project SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return for the SENSE treatment this year resulted in a loss of $18.40/ac compared to the grower treatment.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 200125201501
County: Nance
Soil Type: Ortello fine sandy loam; Hord fine sandy loam;
Planting Date: 5/6/15
Harvest Date: 10/30/15
Population: 32,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown

Note: 0-36” soil sample taken after 2014 crop for nitrates were 4.1 ppm and 7.3 ppm (average was used for NRD N recommendation).
Irrigation water nitrate: 12.3 ppm.
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: unknown
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 45 lbs N/acre and was applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 106 lbs N/acre was applied. Total N applied was 151 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 45 lbs N/acre was applied at planting with another 30 lbs N/acre applied at sidedress. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/1/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 48 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 209 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>Ib N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal net return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>212 A*</td>
<td>78 B</td>
<td>0.71 A</td>
<td>675.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>213 A</td>
<td>97 A</td>
<td>0.58 B</td>
<td>697.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.6916</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 28 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no statistical difference in yield between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year due to saved N with no yield penalty.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 201141201501
County: Platte
Soil Type: Valentine fine sand; Thurman loamy fine sand; Blendon fine sandy loam; Valentine-Thurman complex;
Planting Date: unknown
Harvest Date: 10/21/15
Population: unknown
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: unknown
Reps: 5
Previous Crop: Hailed out corn, planted soybeans late
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: unknown
Seed Treatment: unknown
Foliar Insecticides: unknown
Foliar Fungicides: unknown

Note: 0-36” soil nitrate sample after 2014 crop had 1.5 and 3 ppm (average was used for NRD N rec).
Irrigation water nitrate: 28.8 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 10.3
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 50 lbs N/acre and was applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 100 lbs N/acre was applied. Total N applied was 150 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 30 lbs N/acre was applied at planting and another 46 lb/ac in two subsequent sidedress applications. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/13/15 at the VT growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 88 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 230 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>179 A*</td>
<td>67 A</td>
<td>0.84 B</td>
<td>$555.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>171 B</td>
<td>59 B</td>
<td>0.96 A</td>
<td>$517.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0473</td>
<td>0.0203</td>
<td>0.0352</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Wet bushels per acre. Moisture data not available to correct to standard moisture.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 14 lb/acre higher than the grower’s N application. Yield was significantly lower for the Project SENSE treatment (9 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the grower N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices resulted in a loss in profit for the SENSE treatments due to lost yield. At this site, Project SENSE N application did not occur until near VT; this resulted in only 75 lb N/acre being available to the crop for much of the growing season.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 021125201501
County: Nance
Soil Type: Thurman loamy fine sand; Thurman-Ortello fine sandy loam; Loretto-Thurman complex;
Planting Date: 5/7/15
Harvest Date: 11/5/15
Population: 29,500
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Dekalb 62-97
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-till
Herbicides: Pre: Bicep and Roundup Post: Unknown
Seed Treatment: Poncho VOTivo
Foliar Insecticides: Unknown
Foliar Fungicides: Headline AMP

Note: 0-36” Soil nitrate sample after 2014 crop was 6 ppm
Irrigation Water Nitrate: 13.5 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 6.4
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 9 lbs N/acre applied at planting. Following planting 70 lbs N/acre was applied. A side-dress rate of 90 lbs N/acre was applied. Total grower N application was 169 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 79 lbs N/acre was applied at or near planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/1/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 83 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 262 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>238 A*</td>
<td>79 B</td>
<td>0.70 A</td>
<td>$758.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>240 A</td>
<td>83 A</td>
<td>0.68 B</td>
<td>$770.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.2903</td>
<td>0.0204</td>
<td>0.0174</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 7 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no yield difference between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year due to saved N with no yield penalty.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 202125201501
County: Nance
Soil Type: Hord very fine sandy loam; Detroit silt loam; Loretto-Thurman complex; Nora-Crofton complex;
Planting Date: 4/28/15
Harvest Date: 10/30/15
Population: 34,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Unknown
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: Strip-till

Note: 0-36” soil nitrate sample after 2014 crop had 6.2 ppm.
Irrigation water nitrate: N/A – river water
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 9.3
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower’s standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: In a strip-till operation prior to planting 45 lb N/ac was applied (13 gal 32% + 2 gal/ac Thiosulfate). The grower initial N rate was 45 lbs N/ac and was applied at planting. A side dress rate of 185 lbs N/acre was applied (52 gal/ac 32%). These application brought the total to 230 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 49 lb N/ac was applied in a strip-till operation prior to planting and an additional 53 lb N/ac (15 gal 32%) was applied at sidedress. This brought the base rate to 98 lb N/ac prior to crop sensing. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/1/15 at the V11 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 69 lbs N/acre with a minimum of 30 lbs N/acre and maximum of 294 lbs N/ac.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)‡</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>243 A*</td>
<td>59 B</td>
<td>0.95 A</td>
<td>737.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>237 A</td>
<td>81 A</td>
<td>0.71 B</td>
<td>756.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3460</td>
<td>0.0067</td>
<td>0.0031 N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Wet bushels per acre. Moisture data not available to correct to standard moisture. Yield data is from yield monitor and was not cleaned.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65 corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 55 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no statistical difference in yield between the two treatments. Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 211023201501
County: Butler
Soil Type: Muir silt loam; Zook silt loam; Gibbon silty clay loam; Ovina-Thurman complex;
Planting Date: 4/28/15
Harvest Date: 11/5/15
Population: 32,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Mycogen 2V709
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: Ridge Till
Herbicides: Pre: Surestart Post: Durango
Seed Treatment: CruiserMax 250
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None

Note: Irrigation water nitrate: 30 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 4”
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 91 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 106 lbs N/acre was applied on 6/9/15. Total grower N application was 197 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 91 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/1/15 at the V12 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 62 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 127 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>212 A*</td>
<td>60 B</td>
<td>0.93 A</td>
<td>$645.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>207 B</td>
<td>76 A</td>
<td>0.73 B</td>
<td>$656.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0388</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 45 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. Yield was significantly lower for the Project SENSE treatment (4 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the Project SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year because N savings outweighed the loss in yield.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 212023201501
County: Butler
Soil Type: Thurman loamy fine sand; Gibbon silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/16/15
Harvest Date: 11/4/15
Population: 34,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Mycogen 2C799
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Ridge-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Surestart Post: Durango
Seed Treatment: CruiserMax 250
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: None

Note: Irrigation water nitrate: 28.8 ppm
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 1”
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 91 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 106 lbs N/acre was applied on 6/9/15. Total grower N application was 197 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 91 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/1/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 74 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 31 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 214 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>178 A*</td>
<td>51 A</td>
<td>1.11 A</td>
<td>$521.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>158 B</td>
<td>54 A</td>
<td>1.05 A</td>
<td>$469.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0747</td>
<td>0.0960</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 32 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. This resulted in a statistically significant yield loss (20 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was not different between the two treatments. Marginal net return for the SENSE treatment this year resulted in a loss of $52.20/acre compared to the grower treatment.
**Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)**

**Study ID:** 210037201501  
**County:** Colfax  
**Soil Type:** Lawet silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/5/15  
**Harvest Date:** 11/1/15  
**Population:** 32,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)**  
**Hybrid:** GO7B39 3111A  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Minimum Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: LexarEZ Post: HalexGT  
**Seed Treatment:** Avicta Complete Corn (A500)  
**Foliar Insecticides:** ForceCS at planting  
**Foliar Fungicides:** QuiltXL

**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

![Graph](image.png)

**Introduction:** This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

**Grower Nitrogen Treatment:** The grower initial N rate was 75 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 123 lbs N/acre was applied on 6/22/15. Total grower N application was 198 lbs N/acre.

**Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment:** For the SENSE treatment strips, 75 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/10/15 at the V12 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 72 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 227 lbs N/acre.

**Results:** Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>207 A*</td>
<td>58 B</td>
<td>0.96 A</td>
<td>$626.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>201 B</td>
<td>76 A</td>
<td>0.74 B</td>
<td>$638.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.  
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

**Summary:** At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 51 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. Yield was significantly lower for the Project SENSE treatment (6 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the Project SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year because N savings outweighed the loss in yield.
Project SENSE (Sensor-based In-season N Management)

Study ID: 204159201501
County: Seward
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 4/28/15
Harvest Date: 10/27/15
Population: 34,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 1690
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Soybean
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Corvus Post: Roundup PowerMax
Seed Treatment: Pioneer Standard Rate with Poncho PPST 250
Foliar Insecticides: None
Foliar Fungicides: Aproach Prima
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 4.80"
Rainfall (in.):

Introduction:
This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 25 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side dress rate of 175lbs N/acre was applied on 7/5/15. Total grower N application was 200 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 25 lbs N/acre were applied at planting with an additional 50 lbs N/acre added on 6/10/15. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/8/15 at the V12 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 61 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 30 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 194 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (lb grain/lb N)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>243 A*</td>
<td>68 B</td>
<td>0.81 A</td>
<td>$756.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>232 B</td>
<td>95 A</td>
<td>0.58 B</td>
<td>$758.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, the Project SENSE N application was 64 lb/acre lower than the grower's N application. This resulted in a statistically significant yield loss (11 bu/ac). Partial Factor Productivity of N was higher for the SENSE N treatment. Marginal net return looking at grain and N prices was favorable for the SENSE treatment this year due to greater monetary return for saved N than monetary loss for reduced yield.
In-Season Nitrogen with Crop Canopy Sensor vs Maize-N Model vs Grower Rate

Study ID: 049081201501
County: Hamilton
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam
Planting Date: 5/4/2015
Harvest Date: 10/29/15
Population: 32,500
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Golden Harvest (ent) E116K4
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Ridge-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Lexar EZ on 5/4/15 (planting) Post: Unknown
Seed Treatment: Unknown
Foliar Insecticides: Unknown
Foliar Fungicides: Quilt XL 10.5 - 14 fl.oz at brown silk (End of July first week of August)

Introduction: This study compares crop canopy sensor based in-season N application to Maize-N model in-season N recommendation to the grower's standard N management.

Grower Nitrogen Treatment: The grower initial N rate was 45 lbs N/acre applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 150 lbs N/acre was applied on 6/19/15. Total grower N application was 195 lbs N/acre.

Maize-N Nitrogen Treatment: (Maize-N is a nitrogen recommendation model developed at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The user inputs information on the current corn crop, last season crop, tillage, crop residue management, basic soil properties, fertilizer management, and long-term weather data of the field.) For the Maize-N treatment, 45 lbs N/acre were applied at planting. A side-dress rate of 187 lbs N/acre were applied on 6/19/15. Total Maize N application was 232 lbs N/acre.

Project SENSE Nitrogen Treatment: For the SENSE treatment strips, 45 lbs N/acre were applied at planting with an additional 30 lb N/ac added on 6/2/15. Crop canopy sensing and application occurred on 7/2/15 at the V10 growth stage. Across all project SENSE treatments, the average N rate applied in-season was 93 lbs N/acre with a minimum rate of 31 lbs N/acre, and maximum rate of 298 lbs N/acre.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total N rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Partial Factor Productivity of N (PFPn)</th>
<th>lbs N/ bu grain</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower N Management</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>197 A</td>
<td>57 B</td>
<td>0.99 B</td>
<td>$592.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project SENSE N Management</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>204 A</td>
<td>68 A</td>
<td>0.82 C</td>
<td>$635.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize-N Nitrogen Rate</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>201 A</td>
<td>49 C</td>
<td>1.15 A</td>
<td>$582.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.1624</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Wet bushels per acre. Moisture data not available to correct to standard moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.
‡Marginal net return based on $3.65/bu corn and $0.65/lb N fertilizer. Cost of applicator and equipment is not included in this calculation.

Summary: At this site, Project SENSE N application was 27 lb/acre lower than the grower’s N application. There was no significant difference in yield between the three N recommendation approaches. Partial Factor Productivity of N was highest for the Project SENSE N treatment. Project SENSE N management maximized net returns.
Maize-N Nitrogen Sidedress Rate

**Study ID:** 004053201501  
**County:** Dodge  
**Soil Type:** Alcester silty clay loam; Moody silty clay loam; Moody-Alcester silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/30/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/28/15  
**Population:** 27,500  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Within each treatment is two different hybrids (Hoegemeyer 8345 and 8066)  
**Reps:** 3  
**Previous Crop:** Soybean  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:**  
*Pre:* 2.0 qts/ac Keystone LA (atrazine & acetochlor at planting 4/30/15.  
*Post:* 0.5 oz/ac Armezon, 1 pt/ac Atrazine, and 32 oz/ac Roundup Powermax on 6/8/15.  
**Seed Treatment:** Poncho 1250  

Introduction: Maize-N is a nitrogen recommendation model developed at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The user inputs information on the current corn crop, last season crop, tillage, crop residue management, basic soil properties, fertilizer management, and long-term weather data of the field. The Maize-N program was run on June 11, 2015, and weather events up to that week were included in the calculations for in-season sidedress rate. The program generated an attainable yield of 210 bu/ac for this field on June 11, 2015. The grower had already applied 84 lb N/ac at planting. The model calculated in-season N recommendation at 63 lb N/ac. To test this recommendation, two treatments of N were used: the Maize-N rate (20 gallons/acre 32% UAN) and the Maize-N rate + 30 lb N/ac (28.5 gallons/acre 32% UAN). Treatments were applied on June 24.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was performed with Fisher's LSD. There was no interaction between hybrid and nitrogen rate (N rate x hybrid P=0.5487), therefore these factors are reported separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoegemeyer 8345</td>
<td>222 A</td>
<td>810.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoegemeyer 8066</td>
<td>221 A</td>
<td>800.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.8309</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N Rate</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize-N Sidedress Rate</td>
<td>222 A</td>
<td>775.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize-N Sidedress Rate + 30</td>
<td>221 A*</td>
<td>756.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4919</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.  
‡Net return based on $3.65/bu corn price, $0.49/lb N fertilizer price, $19/unit price difference between the 2 hybrids (8066 cost more).

Summary: There was no significant difference between Hoegemeyer 8345 and Hoegemeyer 8066 or between the Maize-N rate and Maize-N + 30 rate. The Maize-N treatment resulted in yields that were not different than Maize-N + 30 lb/acre and therefore had a higher net return.
Introduction: This study is evaluating mid-season nitrogen application to nitrogen deficient corn. Heavy spring rains in 2015 resulted in nitrogen deficiency symptoms in corn. Previous on-farm research conducted in Nebraska in 2013 and 2014 and in Missouri in previous years indicated mid-season nitrogen application may be economically feasible. In Northwest Missouri in 2013, local ag suppliers were flying on urea to nitrogen deficient corn fields. This experiment was conducted to test the feasibility of this management practice. Dry urea (46-0-0) was applied on Aug. 8 at R1 at rates of 0, 50, 75, and 100 lbs N/ac. According to radar interpolated estimates, the next measurable rainfall at this location was on Aug. 27 and totaled 0.92 inches. This method simulated nitrogen being top-dressed with a high clearance ground applicator or aerial application. The experiment was designed as a randomized complete block design with 4 replications. These plots were 25’ x 15’ (6 30” rows) located on-farm. At harvest, the 2 middle rows (5’ x 15’) were hand-harvested. Corn was shelled, tested for moisture and yields were calculated on a 15.5% moisture basis.

Results: Data were analyzed using the GLM and REG procedures in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Stand count was tested as a covariate with yield to check if plant number influenced yield. Stand counts were not significant indicating that plant numbers did not influence yield. Yield had a significant linear response to N rate (p=0.0215) (Figure 1). Additional N rates are needed to determine at what N rate yield plateaus. At $0.51/lb N fertilizer, an application cost of $9.50/ac and $3.65/bu corn price, each additional pound of N applied would result in an increase in yield of $3.72/ac.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N Rate (lb/ac)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count (plant/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>23946 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>26268 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>22640 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>25252 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
Starter Fertilizer on Rainfed Corn

**Study ID:** 001155201501  
**County:** Saunders  
**Soil Type:** Yutan, eroded - Aksarben silty clay loam; Judson silt loam  
**Planting Date:** 4/15/15  
**Harvest Date:** 9/30/15  
**Population:** 28,500  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** LG 5622 VT2 RIB  
**Reps:** 9  
**Previous Crop:** Soybean  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** *Pre:* Corvus - behind planter  
**Post:** 1 qt/ac Roundup PowerMax  
**Seed Treatment:** Poncho/Votivo  
**Foliar Insecticides:** none  
**Foliar Fungicides:** none  

**Fertilizer:** 130 lbs/ac fall applied anhydrous, 10 gal/ac UAN 32%, and 2 gal/ac liquid thiosol  
**Irrigation:** None, Total: N/A  
**Rainfall (in.):**

---

**Introduction:** This study is a continuation of a similar effort conducted in 2013 and 2014, looking at different starter fertilizer products. The purpose of this study was to try to answer the question, "Does applying starter fertilizer at planting impact rainfed corn yields?" At planting 5 gal/acre of 6-24-6 was applied in-furrow, placed below the seed.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Check</strong></td>
<td>239 A*</td>
<td>21.4 A</td>
<td>27,233 A</td>
<td>$872.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-24-6 starter (5 gal/ac)</td>
<td>241 A</td>
<td>20.6 B</td>
<td>27,382 A</td>
<td>$861.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1377</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.6554</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. 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 $3.65/bu corn and $3.70/gal starter fertilizer cost.

**Summary:** There was a visual difference between the check and starter treated corn early in the growing season (starter treated crop appeared darker green) as shown in Figure 1. The starter fertilizer application did not result in an increased yield. The check had higher grain moisture at harvest. There was no difference in stand counts at harvest. No soil tests were available for this field.

---

**Figure 1:** Satellite imagery from mid-June, 2015 from FarmLogs (http://farmlogs.com).
Nachurs® Starter Fertilizer on Soybeans

**Study ID:** 007155201502  
**County:** Saunders  
**Soil Type:** Yutan silty clay loam; Judson silty clay loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/22/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/22/15  
**Population:** 140,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 15  
**Hybrid:** 2607R2  
**Reps:** 9  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides: Pre:** Valor XLT, 2,4-D, Roundup, and AMS  
**Post:** Roundup, AMS, Targa, and Fomesafen  
**Seed Treatment:** Acceleron Fungicide  
**Foliar Insecticides:** unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** unknown  

**Fertilizer:** None  
**Irrigation:** None, Total: N/A  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** In this study, the grower looked at the effect of Nachurs® HKW6 starter product on soybean yield and economics compared to an untreated check. The product was applied at a rate of 3 gal/ac in-furrow. Product information is shown at right.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>67 A*</td>
<td>10.3 A</td>
<td>596.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nachurs (3 gal/ac)</td>
<td>67 A</td>
<td>10.3 A</td>
<td>579.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5087</td>
<td>0.4468</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $16.95/acre Nachurs fertilizer cost.

**Summary:** There was no statistical yield or moisture difference for using the Nachurs® HKW6 starter compared to the check.
Aurora Bean Starter™ Application on Soybeans

Study ID: 038035201502
County: Clay
Soil Type: Crete silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/2/15
Harvest Date: 9/15/15
Population: 195,000
Row Spacing (in.) 15
Hybrid: Asgrow 24-31
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: Roundup PowerMax Post: Roundup PowerMax
Seed Treatment: Not specified (Standard)
Foliar Insecticides: 3 lbs sugar applied at R1
Foliar Fungicides: Unknown
Fertilizer: 45 lbs/ac P, 2 lbs/ac Zn, 15 lbs/ac S (fall applied)

Introduction: In this study the grower looked at the effect of Aurora Bean Starter™ on soybean yield and economics compared to an untreated check. Product information is at right. The Aurora Bean Starter™ product was applied at a rate of 1 gal/ac, in-furrow at planting. Soybeans were drilled in 15" rows.

Note: Some shattering on this field prior to harvest due to hail event Sept. 13. Estimated 5-6 bpa on the ground.
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 3.65"
Rainfall (in.):

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>79 A*</td>
<td>9.4 A</td>
<td>58 A</td>
<td>703.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora Bean Starter 1 gal./ac</td>
<td>79 A</td>
<td>9.6 A</td>
<td>57 A</td>
<td>693.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.8438</td>
<td>0.2022</td>
<td>0.1747</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $10.00/acre starter fertilizer cost.

Summary: There was no statistical difference in soybean yield, moisture, stand counts, or test weight for the starter fertilizer compared to the untreated check.
Introduction: AnnGro® -EW Fertilizer Additive (ANNgro USA) is a bio-based product which claims enhancement in uptake and transport of plant nutrients. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of AnnGro® -EW Fertilizer Additive applied with UAN and Thiosulfate fertilizer versus UAN and Thiosulfate fertilizer with no AnnGro® -EW Fertilizer Additive. UAN was applied through a center pivot at a rate of 7 gpa. AnnGro® -EW was applied at 1 L per ton of UAN and was applied through the pivot on 7/6/15 and 7/20/15 to the selected pie sections.

Note: At this location, part of the field was inadvertently harvested earlier (10/10/15) as wet corn (east part of field), while the remainder was harvested on 11/12/15 as dry corn. For analysis, yield data was removed so that only yield data from the harvest date that comprised the greatest area in each pie wedge remained in each treatment area. The statistical analysis then used a nested replication term to account for the harvest dates. Data was analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). This product is not commercially available, therefore marginal net return is not included in the results.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check - UAN 32% and Thiosulfate</td>
<td>269 A*</td>
<td>21.4 A</td>
<td>30,284 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnnGro in Solution with UAN 32% and Thiosulfate</td>
<td>265 B</td>
<td>21.4 A</td>
<td>29,808 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.0331</td>
<td>0.8378</td>
<td>0.0540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

Summary: The addition of AnnGro® -EW did not increase corn yields, grain moisture, or harvest stand counts when compared to the check treatment (UAN and thiosulfate).

This study was sponsored in part by: AnnGro USA, LLC
AnnGro Additive with UAN through Pivot

**Study ID:** 195019201501  
**County:** Buffalo  
**Soil Type:** Hall silt loam; Wood River silt loam; Hord silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/15/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/5/15  
**Population:** 35,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Channel 209-53 STX  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Strip-till  
**Herbicides:**  
*Pre:* Lexar 1.5 qts/ac with crop oil  
*Post:* Roundup 33 oz/ac + AMS  
**Seed Treatment:** Poncho 500  
**Foliar Insecticides:** None

**Foliar Fungicides:** Headline AMP  
**Fertilizer:**  
-Spring - 20 gal/ac 32-0-0 and 5 gal/ac 10-34-0 on 3/20/15  
-15 gal/ac 32-0-0 on 4/15/15 at planting  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

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**Introduction:** AnnGro® -EW Fertilizer Additive (ANNGRO USA) is a bio-based product which claims enhancement in uptake and transport of plant nutrients. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of AnnGro® -EW Fertilizer Additive applied with UAN fertilizer versus UAN fertilizer with no additives. The treatments are UAN and UAN with AnnGro® -EW. The treatments were applied through a center pivot. Both the UAN treatment and UAN with AnnGro® -EW were applied at a rate of 7.5 gpa at 3 times through the growing season between 6/20/15 and 7/5/15. This product is not commercially available, therefore marginal net return is not included in the results.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnnGro in Solution with UAN 32%</td>
<td>284 A*</td>
<td>19.0 B</td>
<td>33,167 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check - UAN 32%</td>
<td>283 A</td>
<td>19.1 A</td>
<td>32,875 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6109</td>
<td>0.0647</td>
<td>0.6858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

**Summary:** The addition of AnnGro® -EW did not have any impact on corn yields. Grain moisture at harvest was significantly drier for the AnnGro® -EW treatments. There was not difference in harvest stand counts between the AnnGro® -EW treatment and the check.

---

This study was sponsored in part by: AnnGro USA, LLC
Accomplish® LM on Soybeans

Study ID: 038035201501
County: Clay
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/3/15
Harvest Date: 9/16/15
Population: 190,000
Row Spacing (in.) 15
Hybrid: Asgrow 24-31
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: Sprayed 2 times with Roundup PowerMax
Seed Treatment: Standard
Foliar Fungicides: 3 lb/ac foliar sugar at R1
Fertilizer: 15 lb/ac P, 2 lb/ac Zn, and 15 lb/ac S (Fall applied)

Introduction: In this study the grower looked at the effect of Accomplish® LM on soybean yield and economics compared to an untreated check. Product information is below. Accomplish® LM was applied at a rate of 2 qt/ac, in-furrow at planting. Soybeans were drilled in 15" rows.

Note: Soybeans were lightly shattering prior to harvest.
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 4.10
Rainfall (in.):

### Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>76 A*</td>
<td>13.1 A</td>
<td>57 A</td>
<td>676.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplish® LM 2 qt/ac</td>
<td>76 A</td>
<td>13.2 A</td>
<td>57 A</td>
<td>660.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4844</td>
<td>0.7554</td>
<td>0.4126</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $16.00/acre Accomplish LM cost.

Summary: There was no statistical difference in soybean yield, moisture, stand counts, or test weight for the Accomplish® LM compared to the untreated check.
Manganese on Soybean

Study ID: 026185201502
County: York
Soil Type: Hastings silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/12/15
Harvest Date: 10/3/15
Population: 140,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 93Y15
Reps: 6
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Ridge-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 24 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax and 5 oz/ac Authority First on 5/12/15 Post: 32 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax on 6/9/15, 40 oz/ac Roundup PowerMax, and 6 oz/ac Targa on 6/30/15
Seed Treatment: Unknown
Foliar Insecticides: Unknown

Foliar Fungicides: Unknown
Fertilizer: None other than product being tested
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 4"
Rainfall (in.):

Soil Tests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Soil pH 1:1</th>
<th>OM LOI-%</th>
<th>0-10&quot; Nitrate (ppm)</th>
<th>11-24&quot; Nitrate (ppm)</th>
<th>Weak Bray 1:7 (ppm)</th>
<th>Strong Bray 1:7 (ppm)</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate (ppm SI)</th>
<th>Sum of Cations (me/100g)</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>2416</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>2066</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2066</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>4003</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4003</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: Conklin® Feast® Micro Master (6.0% chelated manganese) was applied at 1 pt/ac on 6/30/15 with herbicide application (40 oz/ac Roundup, 6 oz/ac Targa, 1 lb/ac sugar). Soil sample test results for the study area are reported above. The application was 24 rows wide; the grower harvested the center 20 rows of each strip to eliminate spray drift contamination. The purpose of this study was to determine if the application of the manganese product increased soybean yields and profit.

Results:

| Check (Roundup + Targa + Sugar) | 79 A* | 11.7 A | 703.10
| Check (Roundup + Targa + Sugar) + Manganese | 80 A | 11.7 A | 707.50
| P-Value | 0.4083 | <0.0001 | N/A

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $4.50/acre Manganese product cost.

Summary: The application of manganese did not increase soybean yields or result in grain moisture differences.
Strip-till Fertilizer Placement in Soybeans

Study ID: 024155201502
County: Saunders
Soil Type: Tomek silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 5/19/2015
Harvest Date: 9/30/15
Population: 140,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Fontanelle 64R20
Reps: 7
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: Strip-till
Herbicides: Pre: Burndown 1pt 2,4-D (4lb/gal), 2 oz/ac Authority XL, and 18 oz/ac Authority Elite on 4/24/2015 Post: 32 oz/ac PowerMax, 1qt/ac Class Act, 6.5 oz/ac Revolution, and 4 oz/ac Avatar on 6/26/2015
Seed Treatment: Acceleron - Fungicide
Unknown - Insecticide

Foliar Insecticides: Leverage 4 oz/ac on 7/30/15
Foliar Fungicides: Priaxor 8 oz/ac on 7/30/15
Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 1"

Rainfall (in.):

Introduction: Strip tillage is an agronomic practice that prepares the seedbed and offers the opportunity for nutrient placement. This grower typically supplies fertilizer at strip-till in the fall prior to corn production. The purpose of this study was to evaluate placement of nutrients with strip-till prior to soybeans. This study compared an application of 100 lbs/acre MESZ to an application of 100 lbs/acre MESZ plus 50 lbs/acre 0-0-60. MESZ (Micro Essentials SZ) is a 12-40-0-10S-1Zn product. Strip-till and fertilizer application was completed on April 23, 2015. Soil test results are not available for the field.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MESZ (100 lbs)</td>
<td>83 A*</td>
<td>12.2 A</td>
<td>708.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESZ (100 lbs) + 0-0-60 (50 lbs)</td>
<td>84 A</td>
<td>12.2 A</td>
<td>706.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.3039</td>
<td>0.8182</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Yield data from weigh wagon. Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans, $10.87/acre 0-0-60, and $29.75/acre Mesz.

Summary: The addition of 50/acre of 0-0-60 to the 100 lbs/acre MESZ applied with strip-till did not result in increased yield or net return. There was no difference in grain harvest moisture between the two treatments. Because there was no completely untreated check, it is unknown if the addition of 100 lbs/acre MESZ was of benefit to crop yield and net return.
**Fulvic Acid In-Furrow on Soybeans**

**Study ID:** 032035201501  
**County:** Clay  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam; Hastings silty clay loam; Crete silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/1/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/1/15  
**Population:** 155,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Asgrow 2431  
**Reps:** 6  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Conventional Till  
**Herbicides:**  
*Pre:* 6.4 oz/ac Optil Pro  
*Post:* 36 oz/ac Roundup  
**Seed Treatment:** Acceleron + X-ite Bio Innoculant  

**Insecticides:** 5 oz/ac Hero (foliar application with Priaxor)  
**Foliar Fungicides:** 4 oz/ac Priaxor  
**Fertilizer:** 11-52-0 zone applied, 1/22/15.  
Note: Hail, Sept. 8, 15% damage  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: 6"  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** Fulvic Acid was applied in furrow. This product is sold by Aurora Coop; active ingredients are not available. The Fulvic Acid treatment was compared to an untreated check.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>91 A*</td>
<td>10.9 A</td>
<td>809.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulvic Acid</td>
<td>91 A</td>
<td>10.6 B</td>
<td>805.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6941</td>
<td>0.0907</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $4.00/ac Fulvic Acid treatment.

**Summary:** Fulvic Acid did not result in an increase in yield. The check treatment had significantly higher grain moisture when compared to the Fulvic Acid treatment.
**Metalosate Big 5 on Soybeans**

**Study ID:** 069023201503  
**County:** Butler  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 6/1/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/9/15  
**Population:**  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** NK S27-J7  
**Reps:** 4  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides:** Pre: unknown  
**Post:** 40 oz/ac RoundUp PowerMax, 17 lbs/100 gal AMS, and 4 oz/ac Cadet on 7/9/15  
**Irrigation:** Pivot, Total: unknown  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This study was looking at Metalosate Big 5 applied with herbicide. The herbicide only (check) consisted of 40 oz/ac RoundUp PowerMax, 17 lb/100 gal AMS, and 4 oz/ac Cadet. Additionally, 2 rates of Metalosate Big 5 were tested - 16 oz/ac and 32 oz/ac. Products were applied at 10 gpa on 7/9/15 using air induction nozzles, which resulted in spotting of application rather than uniform seen with a flat fan nozzle. Foliar tissue samples were taken 7 days after application. Detailed product information is not available as this is an experimental product.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide Only (Check)</td>
<td>6.02A*</td>
<td>0.47A</td>
<td>3.08A</td>
<td>0.44A</td>
<td>1.16A</td>
<td>0.35A</td>
<td>0.00020A</td>
<td>153A</td>
<td>102A</td>
<td>49B</td>
<td>12.50A</td>
<td>45B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 16 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>5.72A</td>
<td>0.47A</td>
<td>3.13A</td>
<td>0.41A</td>
<td>1.11A</td>
<td>0.35A</td>
<td>0.00020A</td>
<td>176A</td>
<td>89A</td>
<td>49B</td>
<td>12.25A</td>
<td>52AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 32 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>5.86A</td>
<td>0.47A</td>
<td>3.15A</td>
<td>0.42A</td>
<td>1.10A</td>
<td>0.36A</td>
<td>0.00020A</td>
<td>202A</td>
<td>101A</td>
<td>52A</td>
<td>12.25A</td>
<td>60A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Height (in.)</th>
<th>Pods/plant</th>
<th>Chlorophyll Meter</th>
<th>Trifoliate Nodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 4</td>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
<td>Aug. 4</td>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide Only (Check)</td>
<td>23.6 A</td>
<td>31.0 A</td>
<td>31 A</td>
<td>39 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 16 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>24.4 A</td>
<td>31.7 A</td>
<td>36 A</td>
<td>35 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 32 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>23.7 A</td>
<td>29.5 A</td>
<td>35 A</td>
<td>36 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5711</td>
<td>0.1849</td>
<td>0.2352</td>
<td>0.1454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Weight (g/100 seeds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide Only (Check)</td>
<td>69 A</td>
<td>39.7 A</td>
<td>19.1 A</td>
<td>18 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 16 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>67 A</td>
<td>40.0 A</td>
<td>19.0 A</td>
<td>17 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide + 32 oz/ac Metalosate Big 5</td>
<td>69 A</td>
<td>39.7 A</td>
<td>19.7 A</td>
<td>18 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1819</td>
<td>0.5919</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Summary:** Boron tissue samples were higher for the 32 oz/ac rate of Metalosate when compared to the 16 oz/ac rate and the check. Zinc tissue samples for the 32 oz/ac rate of Metalosate were higher than the check. Both rates of Metalosate had an increase in number of trifoliate nodes on Aug. 4 when compared to the check. No differences were seen in height, pods/plant, chlorophyll readings, yield, % protein, % oil, or seed weight. No cost information is available for Metalosate Big 5 as it is an experimental product.
Commence® Seed Treatment on Soybeans

Introduction: This study was looking at Commence® seed treatment applied to soybeans. The product was applied at 2 oz/50 lbs of seed. Product cost was $6/ac and application of the product was $2/ac. This product was a stand-alone application on soybeans. Product information is at right.

Results: Note: Plots were not randomized therefore conclusions should not be extrapolated beyond this field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stand Count</th>
<th>Height (in.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>June 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>147,696 A</td>
<td>3.6 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>148,807 A</td>
<td>3.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.7408</td>
<td>0.8317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trifoliate Nodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>2 A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>2 A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.4424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pods/plant Aug 12</th>
<th>Chlorophyll Meter Aug 12</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Weight (g/100 seeds)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>31 A</td>
<td>39.1 A</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>43.2 A</td>
<td>18.7 A</td>
<td>16 A</td>
<td>534.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>32 A</td>
<td>39.0 A</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>43.1 A</td>
<td>18.5 A</td>
<td>16 A</td>
<td>526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.5033</td>
<td>0.7999</td>
<td>0.2634</td>
<td>0.3807</td>
<td>0.6058</td>
<td>0.1702</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
†Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $8/acre Commence seed treatment and application cost.

Summary: There was no height, trifoliate node, stand count, pods per plant, chlorophyll reading, yield, % protein, % oil, or seed weight differences between the two treatments.
Commence® Seed Treatment on Soybeans

Study ID: 221109201501
County: Lancaster
Soil Type: Crete silty clay loam; Kennebec silt loam; Colo silty clay loam;
Planting Date: 6/9/15
Harvest Date: 10/15/15
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 31T11R
Reps: 7 (Yield was only measured for 4 reps)
Previous Crop: Corn
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: unknown Post: 12.8 oz/ac FlexStar 12.8, 36 oz/ac RoundUp PowerMax, 1 qt/ac TailWind, 2 qt/100 gal FinishLine, and Navigator 3% on 6/30/15 at 15 gpa shortly after the 1st trifoliate stage.
Note: part of field had areas that were underwater due to storms.
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):

Soil Sample:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH 1:1</th>
<th>Modified WDRF BpH</th>
<th>Soluble Salts 1:1 mmho/cm</th>
<th>Excess Lime Rating</th>
<th>OM LOI %</th>
<th>FIA Nitrates ppm N</th>
<th>0-8&quot; Nitrate Lbs N/A</th>
<th>M-P3 ppm P</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Ca-P Sulfate ppm S</th>
<th>DTPA ppm</th>
<th>Hot Water Boron ppm B</th>
<th>Sum of Cations me/100g</th>
<th>% Base Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>2763</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>138.7</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction: This study was looking at Commence® seed treatment applied to soybeans. The product was applied at 2 oz/50 lbs of seed. Product cost was $6/ac and application of the product was $2/ac. This product was a stand-alone application on soybeans. Product information is at right.

Results: Plots were not randomized therefore conclusions should not be extrapolated beyond this field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Season Stand Counts</th>
<th>Height (in.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>132,049 A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>133,729 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.6891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trifoliate Nodes</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>July 13</th>
<th>July 23</th>
<th>July 30</th>
<th>Aug 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>7 A</td>
<td>9 B</td>
<td>13 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>14 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9288</td>
<td>0.7046</td>
<td>0.831</td>
<td>0.0998</td>
<td>0.2819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from:

Guaranteed Analysis
Cobalt (Co) ................. 1.90%
Iron (Fe) ................. 0.45%
Manganese (Mn) ............... 0.61%
Zinc (Zn) ............... 0.38%

Plant Nutrient Derived
FROM: Cobalt Carbonate, Cobalt Sulfate, Copper (II) Carbonate, Iron (III) Oxide, Manganese (II) Oxide, Manganese (II) Sulfate, Zinc Carbonate, Zinc Sulfate

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## Summary

Untreated seed had fewer trifoliate nodes on June 30. There were no height, stand counts, pots/plant, chlorophyll, % oil, % protein, or yield differences between the Commence® seed treatment and the untreated check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pods/plant July 13</th>
<th>Chlorophyll Meter Aug 13</th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>39 A</td>
<td>38.6 A</td>
<td>80 A</td>
<td>20.1 A</td>
<td>39.7 A</td>
<td>712.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commence 8 oz/ac</td>
<td>39 A</td>
<td>38.4 A</td>
<td>82 A</td>
<td>20.0 A</td>
<td>40.0 A</td>
<td>721.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9938</td>
<td>0.5298</td>
<td>0.3534</td>
<td>0.4586</td>
<td>0.4723</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 13% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $8.90/bu soybeans and $8.00/ac Commence treatment.
Combined Analysis Commence® Seed Treatment on Soybeans

Introduction: This analysis looks at two studies evaluating Commence® seed treatment applied to soybeans. The product was applied at 2 oz/50 lbs of seed at both locations. Product cost was $6/ac and application of the product was $2/ac. This product was a stand-alone application on soybeans. Product information is below. Both studies were small plot studies conducted on-farm in Butler and Lancaster Counties. There were a total of 15 replications (12 replications of yield, protein, and oil).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GUARANTEED ANALYSIS</th>
<th>PLANT NUTRIENT DERIVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt (Co) .......... 1.90%</td>
<td>FROM: Cobalt Carbonate, Cobalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu) .......... 0.45%</td>
<td>Sulfate, Copper (II) Carbonate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe) ............ 0.94%</td>
<td>Iron (III) Oxide, Manganese (II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn) ...... 0.61%</td>
<td>Oxide, Manganese (II) Sulfate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc (Zn) ........... 0.38%</td>
<td>Zinc Carbonate, Zinc Sulfate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product information from:
http://www.kellysolutions.com/erewals/documentsubmit/KellyData/ND%5CFertilizer%5CProduct%20Label%5CCommence_for_Soybeans_9_1_2015_10_52_24_AM.pdf

The objective was to determine the effect of Commence® Seed Treatment on yield, stand, chlorophyll, pods/plant, and seed protein and oil content. Data were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield Bu/ac</th>
<th>Stand Count Plants/acre</th>
<th>Chlorophyll</th>
<th>Pods/plant</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>0.8 ns</td>
<td>-566 ns</td>
<td>-0.195 NS</td>
<td>0.33 NS</td>
<td>0.059 NS</td>
<td>-0.10 NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0956</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.2033</td>
<td>0.7674</td>
<td>0.4296</td>
<td>0.8335</td>
<td>0.6305</td>
<td>0.5586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.4712</td>
<td>0.4382</td>
<td>0.7182</td>
<td>0.9475</td>
<td>0.1956</td>
<td>0.9392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Mean difference between control and treatment. Negative values indicate the control value is greater than the treated value. Ns, indicates mean difference is not significant at alpha = 0.10

Summary: Looking across both sites there were no significant yield, stand count, chlorophyll meter, pods per plant, protein, or oil differences between the Commence® treated seed and the untreated seed.
SUGAR STUDIES

- Cane Molasses on Corn
- Sugar on Sorghum
- Sugar on Sorghum
- Combined Sugar on Sorghum Analysis (2014-2015)
Cane Molasses on Corn

**Study ID:** 038035201503  
**County:** Clay  
**Soil Type:** Crete silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 4/23/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/20/15  
**Population:** 34,000  
**Row Spacing (in.)** 30  
**Hybrid:** Dekalb 62-68  
**Reps:** 5  
**Previous Crop:** Corn  
**Tillage:** Ridge-Till  
**Herbicides:** *Pre:* Sprayed once with Roundup PowerMax  
**Seed Treatment:** Acceleron 250  
**Foliar Insecticides:** none  
**Foliar Fungicides:** none

**Fertilizer:** 100 lb/ac 11-52-0; 205 lb/ac N, 2 lb/ac Zn, 15 lb/ac S; 6 gal/ac 10-34-0  
**Irrigation:** Gravity, Total: 5.0"  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This is the fifth year these producers have applied sugar to their corn fields. The objective was to determine the impact of sugar application on corn yield, economics, and standability. Products tested and yield and stalk rot results from 2010-2014 are shown at right. While yield was not statistically increased in these studies, there was a reduction in stalk rot for using the sugar products. This year 1 qt/ac molasses were applied at V8. There was a hard, fast rain immediately after the application, so the molasses were re-applied right after the rain event.

Field note: this field had severe grey leaf spot and no fungicide was used.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Harvest Stand Count</th>
<th>Stalk Rot (%)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>194 A*</td>
<td>12.1 A</td>
<td>63 A</td>
<td>30,800 A</td>
<td>61 A</td>
<td>708.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>194 A</td>
<td>12.0 A</td>
<td>63 A</td>
<td>32,000 A</td>
<td>62 A</td>
<td>707.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9793</td>
<td>0.6135</td>
<td>0.5589</td>
<td>0.3239</td>
<td>0.941</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 $3.65 corn and $0.80/qt molasses treatment cost.

**Summary:** In 2015, there was no yield, stalk rot, stand count, test weight, or moisture difference between the check and the molasses treatment.
Sugar on Sorghum

Study ID: 009129201501
County: Nuckolls
Soil Type: Hall silt loam;
Planting Date: 5/18/15
Harvest Date: 10/6/15
Population: 65,000
Row Spacing (in.) 30
Hybrid: Pioneer 85P05
Reps: 8
Previous Crop: Wheat
Tillage: No-Till
Herbicides: Pre: 2 qt/ac Lumax and 32 oz/ac Touchdown on 4/28/15;
0.7 qt/ac Lumax, 32 oz/ac Touchdown, and 0.5 lb/ac aatrex on 5/21/15 Post: 13 oz/ac Huskie and 1lb/ac aatrex on 6/18/15
Seed Treatment: Cruiser Max
Fertilizer: Injected 120 lb N/ac as liquid 32% on 4/14/15; Broadcast 34 lb P/ac and 1 lb Zn/ac on 4/18/15

Introduction: This was the second year this producer has tried applying sugar to sorghum. The objective was to determine the effect of sugar application on yield, economics, and lodging of sorghum. Rescue herbicide treatments in sorghum often lead to lodging, making harvest more difficult. After seeing the corn stalk strength results, the producer wondered if adding sugar to sorghum would help with lodging after adding a post rescue treatment of Huskie and Atrazine to his field. Three lb per acre of granulated sugar was applied in 10 gallons of water and sprayed in a paired comparison design to sorghum at V7. The sprayer was then filled with Huskie and Atrazine and applied to the entire field which included the plot area.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Stand Count (Sept. 21)</th>
<th>Lodging (%) (Sept. 21)</th>
<th>Marginal Net Return ($/ac)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>139 A*</td>
<td>18.1 A</td>
<td>61 A</td>
<td>52,333 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>500.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliar Sugar</td>
<td>139 A</td>
<td>18.6 A</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>55,167 A</td>
<td>3 B</td>
<td>499.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.9075</td>
<td>0.4291</td>
<td>0.2038</td>
<td>0.5883</td>
<td>0.0478</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 14% moisture.
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.
‡Net Return based on $3.60 sorghum and $1.32/ac. treatment cost. No additional application cost is added as it is expected that this product would be applied with a post herbicide.

Summary: Consistent with research in 2014, there was no statistical yield, moisture, or stand count difference between the sugar and check treatments. This site did see a significant reduction in lodging for the sugar treatment.

Figure 1: Harvest of research plot testing sugar application to sorghum.

Note: Aug. hail storm caused wind/hail damage more to west end of field. Hard and heavy rains at time of emergence thinned stand.
Irrigation: None
Rainfall (in.):
**Sugar on Sorghum**

**Study ID:** 009129201502  
**County:** Nuckolls  
**Soil Type:** Hastings silt loam;  
**Planting Date:** 5/30/15  
**Harvest Date:** 10/15/15  
**Population:** 65,000  
**Row Spacing (in.):** 30  
**Hybrid:** Dekalb 37-07  
**Reps:** 10  
**Previous Crop:** Wheat  
**Tillage:** No-Till  
**Herbicides: Pre:** 2 qt/ac Lumax and 32 oz/ac Touchdown on 4/28/15; 0.7 qt/ac Lumax, 32 oz/ac Touchdown and 0.5 lb/ac atrazine on 6/2/15  
**Post:** 13 oz/ac Huskie and 1 lb/ac atrazine on 6/27/15  
**Seed Treatment:** Poncho  
**Foliar Insecticides:** unknown  
**Foliar Fungicides:** unknown  
**Fertilizer:** Injected 120 lb N/ac as liquid 32% on 4/14/15; Broadcast 34 lb P/ac and 1 lb Zn/ac on 4/18/15  
**Note:** Heavy rains at time of emergence thinned stands.  
**Irrigation:** None  
**Rainfall (in.):**

**Introduction:** This was the second year this producer has tried applying sugar to sorghum. The objective was to determine the effect of sugar application on yield, economics, and lodging of sorghum. Rescue herbicide treatments in sorghum often lead to lodging, making harvest more difficult. After seeing the corn stalk strength results, the producer wondered if adding sugar to sorghum would help with lodging after adding a post rescue treatment of Huskie and Atrazine to his field. Three lb per acre of granulated sugar was applied in 10 gallons of water and sprayed in a paired comparison design to sorghum at V7. The sprayer was then filled with Huskie and Atrazine and applied to the entire field which included the plot area.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield (bu/ac)†</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Test Weight</th>
<th>Stand Count (Sept. 21)</th>
<th>Lodging (%)</th>
<th>‡Marginal Net Return ($/ac)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>130 A</td>
<td>14.3 A</td>
<td>61 A</td>
<td>56,700 A</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>468.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliar Sugar</td>
<td>133 A*</td>
<td>14.6 A</td>
<td>60 A</td>
<td>57,000 A</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>477.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Value</td>
<td>0.1807</td>
<td>0.5633</td>
<td>0.4187</td>
<td>0.8756</td>
<td>0.6783</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bushels per acre corrected to 14% moisture.  
*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.  
‡Net Return based on $3.60/bu sorghum, $1.32/ac treatment cost. No additional application cost is added as it is expected that this product would be applied with a post herbicide.

**Summary:** There was no statistical yield difference between the sugar and check treatments for yield, lodging, stand count or moisture. This is consistent with results from 2014.
Combined Analysis of Sugar on Sorghum (2014-2015)

Introduction: There were three studies in Nuckolls County in 2014 and 2015 that looked at sugar application on sorghum. All sites were no-till, rainfed sites. Rescue herbicide treatments in sorghum often lead to lodging, making harvest more difficult. It was speculated that adding sugar to sorghum may help with lodging after adding a post rescue herbicide. For each site, 3 lb/acre of granulated sugar was applied in 10 gallons of water and sprayed in a paired comparison design to sorghum at V7. The objective was to determine the effect of sugar application on yield, economics, and lodging of sorghum. Data analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Mean separation was done with Fisher’s LSD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yield Bu/ac</th>
<th>Moisture %</th>
<th>Stand Count Plants/acre</th>
<th>Lodging %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mean (treated-check)†</td>
<td>1.6ns</td>
<td>0.33 ns</td>
<td>1711 ns</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0.0357</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.3346</td>
<td>0.3009</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>0.0050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site*Treatment (P&gt;F)</td>
<td>0.7872</td>
<td>0.9161</td>
<td>0.8054</td>
<td>0.0107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Mean difference between control and treatment. Negative values indicate the control value is greater than the treated value. Ns, indicates mean difference is not significant at alpha = 0.10

Summary: Looking across all 3 sites, there was no significant yield, moisture, or stand count differences between the check and the sugar application. However, there was a significant reduction in lodging for the sugar treatment (3.7%) when compared to the check. Additional sites and years of research will be helpful in understanding this trend.
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