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# Impact of Nitrogen Application Timing on Corn Production

John E. Sawyer

Daniel W. Barker

John P. Lundvall

Department of Agronomy

Iowa State University

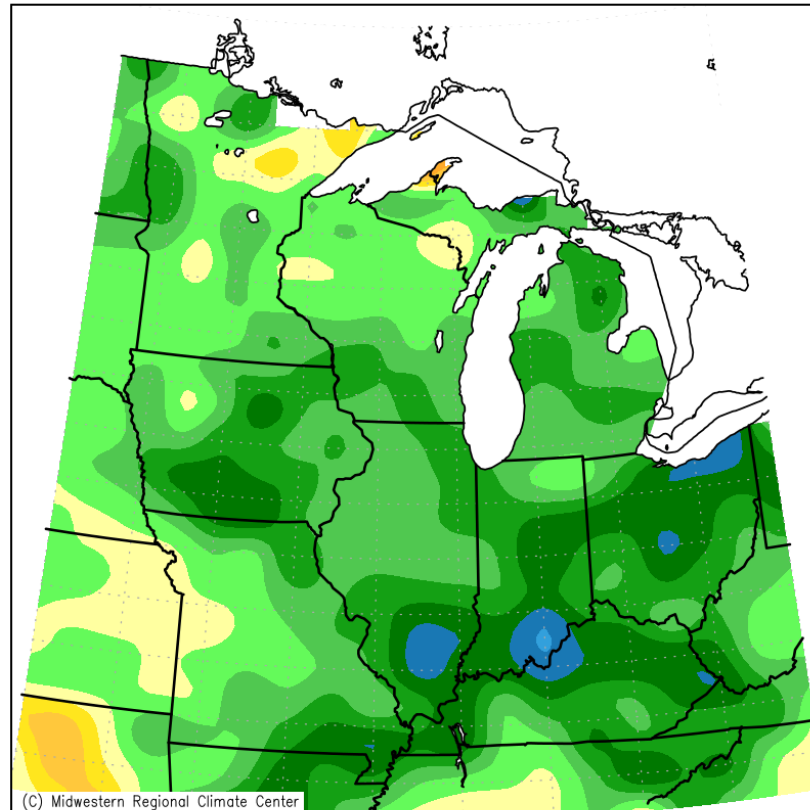
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# Summary Of Timing Studies

- ❖ Projects in 2004-2015
- ❖ Nine studies
- ❖ Sixty five site-years
- ❖ Nitrogen application timings
  - Fall, spring preplant, at planting, split/sidedress, mid-vegetative, late-vegetative

# 2004-2015 High Precipitation Period

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from Mean  
January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2015



Mean period is 1981-2010.



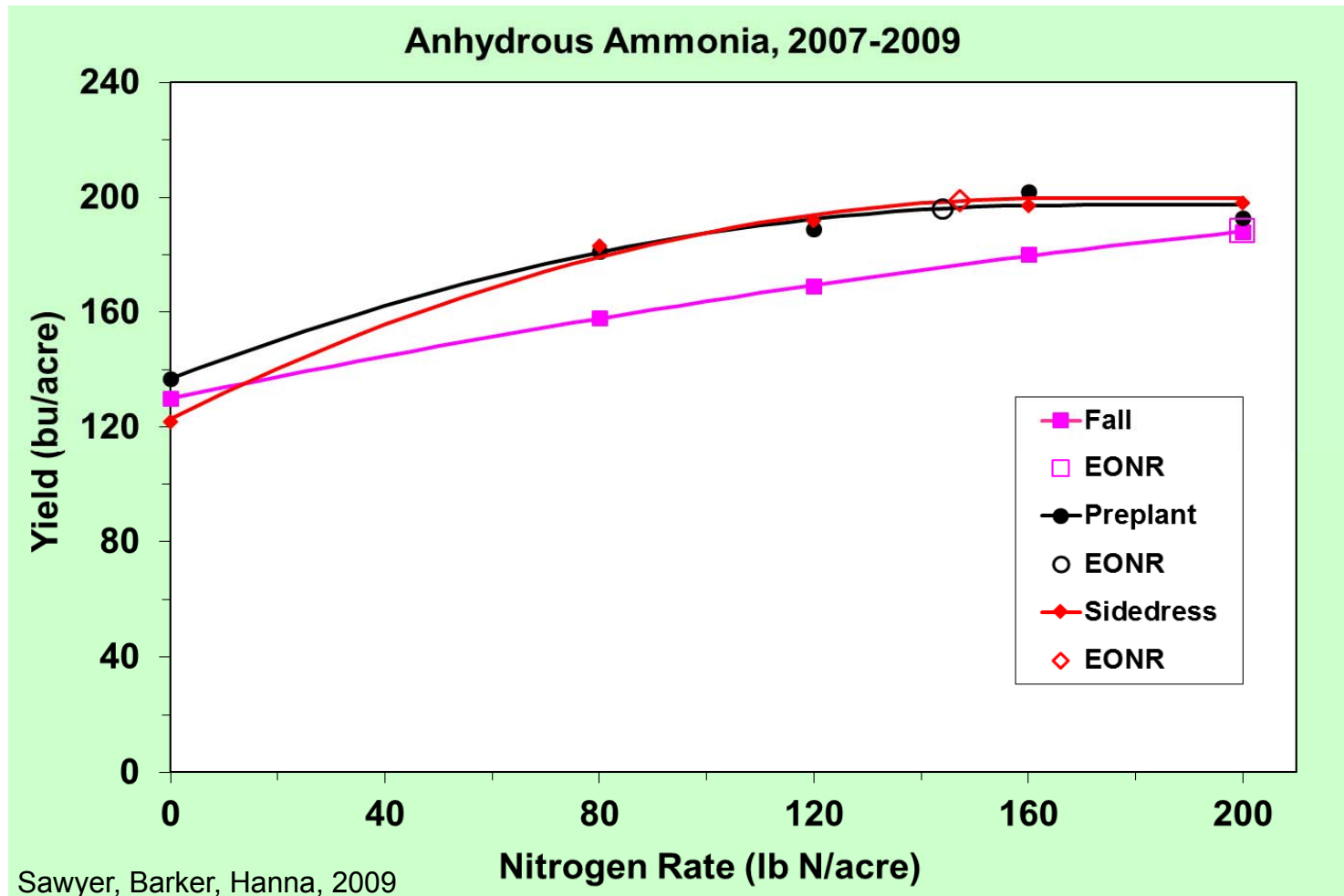
Midwestern Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
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# Anhydrous Ammonia Timing Study

- ❖ Late fall (< 50°F), spring preplant (mid-April to mid-May) & split/sidedress (V2-V4 corn stage, early-mid June)
- ❖ Five N rates
- ❖ No nitrification inhibitor
- ❖ Corn following soybean
- ❖ Three years (2007-2009)
- ❖ Central Iowa

# Preplant and Split/Sidedress Anhydrous Ammonia

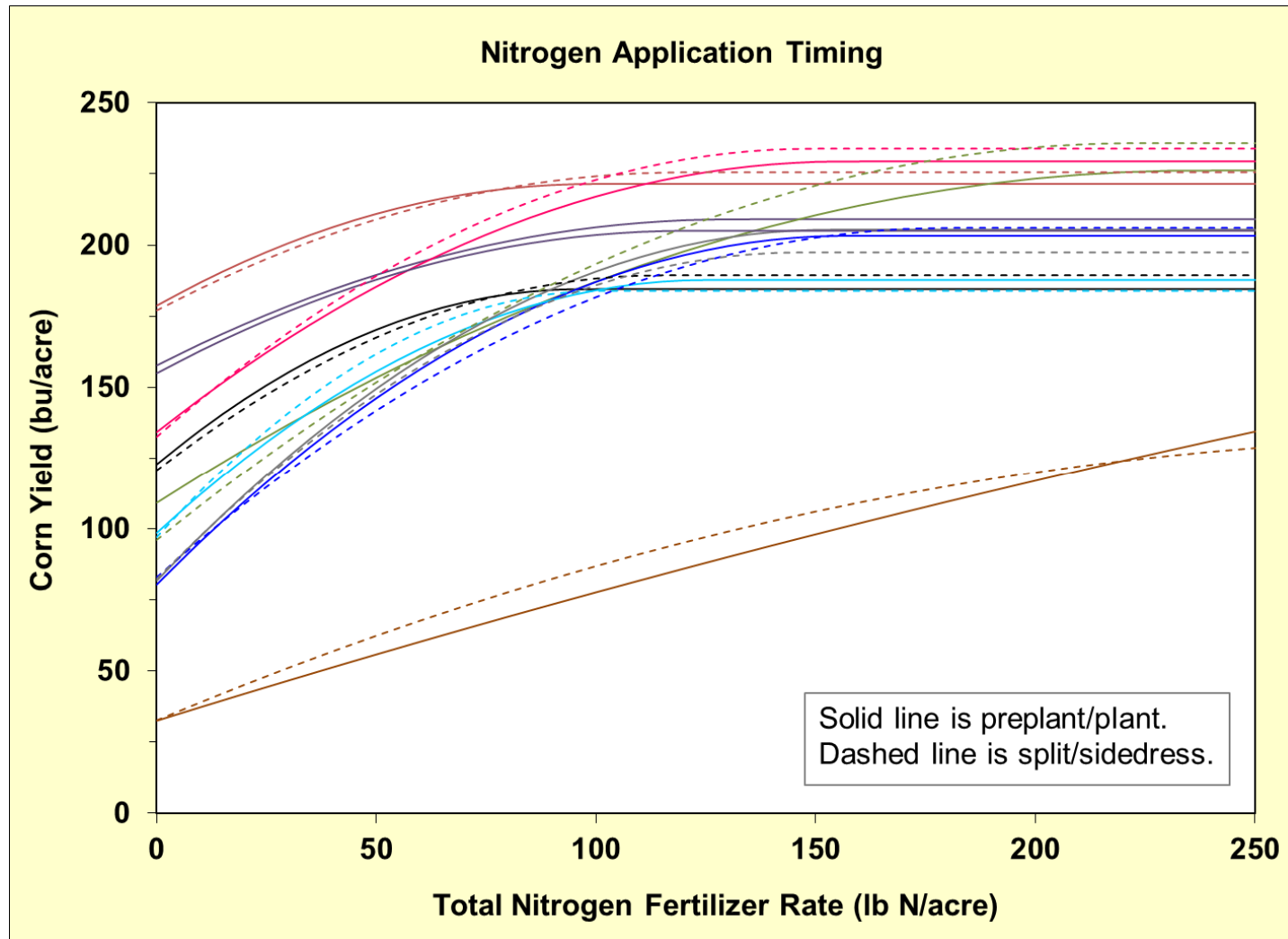


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## Springtime Timing Studies

- ❖ Spring preplant or at-planting & split/sidedress
- ❖ Sidedress at V4 – V9 corn growth stage
- ❖ Six to eight N rates
- ❖ UAN, urea, ammonium nitrate
- ❖ Corn following soybean
- ❖ Two years (2014-2015)
- ❖ Nine site-years across Iowa

# Preplant or At-Planting and Split/Sidedress



Sawyer, Lundvall, Hall, Barker 2015

# Preplant or At-Planting and Split/Sidedress

Category	Sites	Mean EONR		Mean YEONR	
		Pre	Split	Pre	Split
		-- lb N/acre --		-- bu/acre --	
Split EONR 10 lb N/acre lower than Preplant	1	116	95	187	184
Preplant EONR 10 lb N/acre lower than Split	3	108	126	203	207
Preplant and Split EONR within 10 lb N/acre	4	153	147	217	217
<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>209</b>
Chariton	1	250*	250*	134	129

Based on N response equations and 0.10 N:corn price ratio.  
Sawyer, Lundvall, Hall, and Barker, 2015.



## In-Season Sensor-Based Project

- ❖ Spring preplant or early sidedress (Pre-N)
- ❖ In-season mid- to late-vegetative SPAD meter-based high clearance (Post-sensing N)
- ❖ Four Pre-N rates plus sensor-based N
- ❖ UAN Post-sensing N product
- ❖ Corn following soybean
- ❖ Three years (2004-2006)
- ❖ Thirty on-farm sites across Iowa with field-length strips

# N Applied Pre and Post-Sensing

N Application Treatment	Mean Total N Applied <sup>†</sup> lb N/acre	Number of Sites		Relative CM Value	Mean Yield <sup>‡</sup> bu/acre
		with Post-Sensing	N Applied		
0	0	--	--	0.82	141d
60	60	--	--	0.93	177c
60+	115	28	28	---	185b
120	120	--	--	0.97	192a
120+	131	9	9	---	193a
240	240	--	--	1.00	197a

<sup>†</sup> Sum of Pre-N and Post-sensing N rate, averaged across all 30 SC sites.

<sup>‡</sup> Mean yields are not significantly different when followed by the same letter ( $P \leq 0.10$ ).

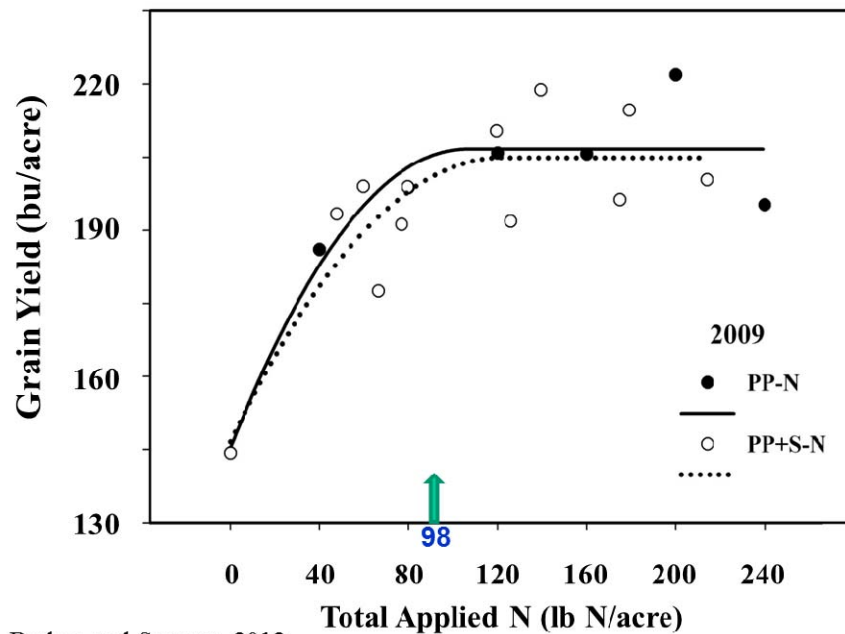
Hawkins, Lundvall, Sawyer, 2006

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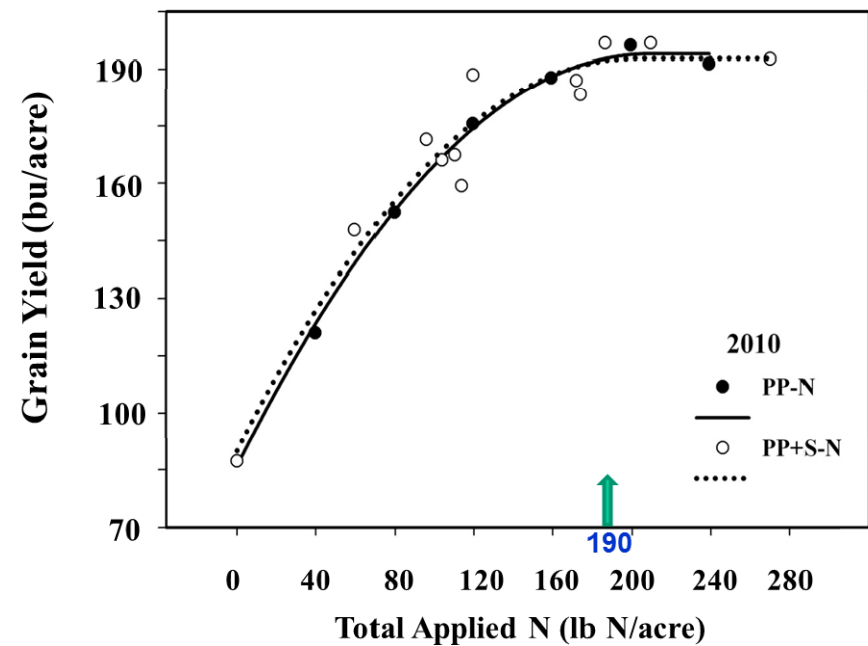
# Mid-Vegetative Sensor-Based Timing Study

- ❖ Spring preplant urea (PP-N)
- ❖ Mid-vegetative (V10 stage) active canopy sensor-based application (PP+S-N)
- ❖ Seven PP-N rates plus sensor-based N
- ❖ UAN Post-sensing N product
- ❖ Corn following soybean
- ❖ Two years (2009-2010)
- ❖ Central Iowa, new site each year

# N Applied Preplant and Mid-Vegetative Based on Canopy Sensing



Barker and Sawyer, 2012

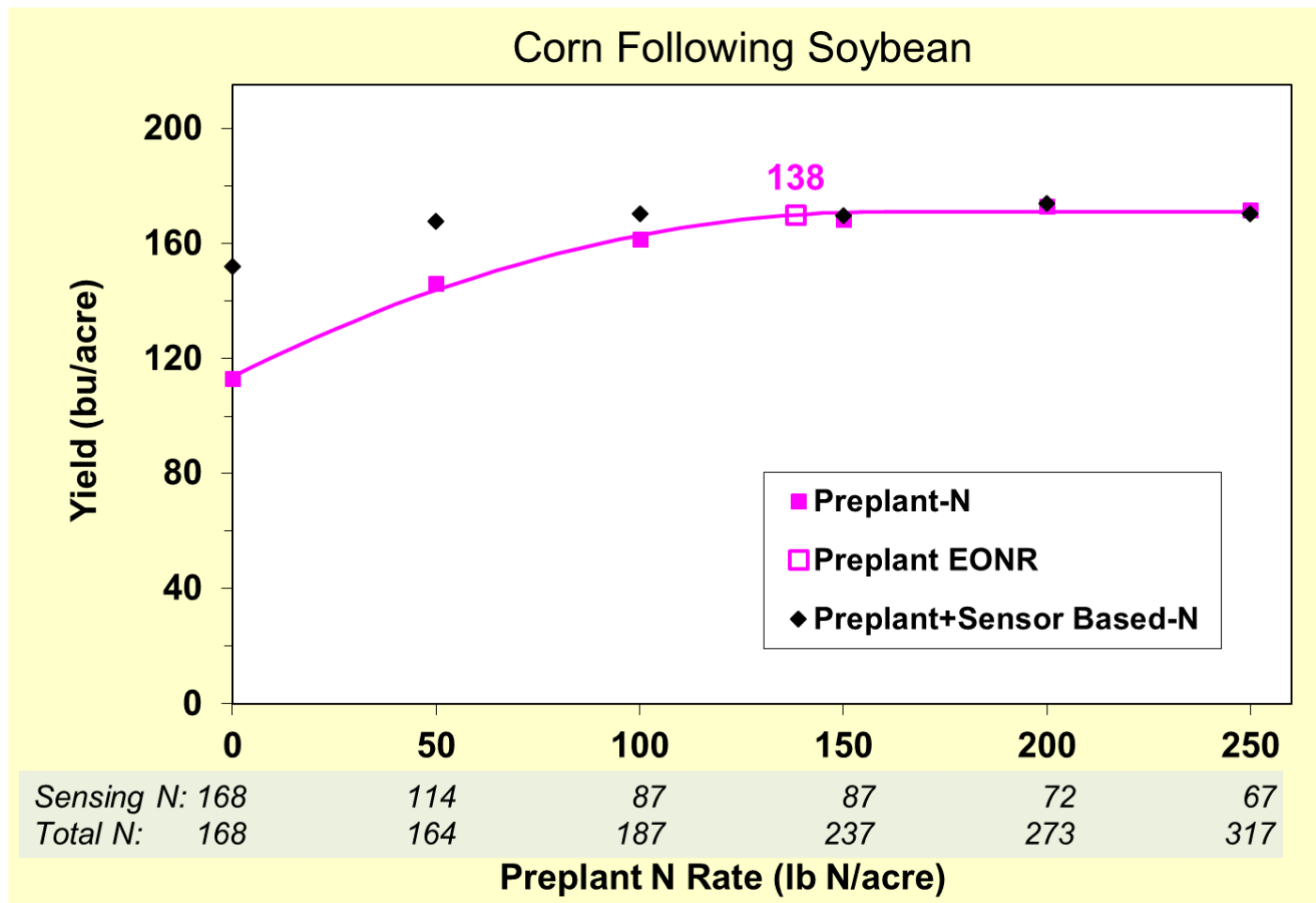


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# Mid-Vegetative Sensor-Based Timing Project

- ❖ Spring preplant UAN or urea
- ❖ Mid-vegetative active canopy sensor-based application (V10 stage)
- ❖ Six preplant rates plus sensor-based N
- ❖ Broadcast urea post-sensing N
- ❖ Corn following soybean
- ❖ Two years (2012-2013)
- ❖ Eight sites

# N Applied Preplant and Mid-Vegetative Based on Canopy Sensing



8 SC Sites, 2012-2013. Barker and Sawyer, 2013. In-season N applied at V10 corn stage.

# Mid-Vegetative Sensor-Based Demonstration

- ❖ Preplant N Rate (PP-N)
  - Farmer rate and product (Fall, Sp, Split,  $\text{NH}_3$ , NS, UAN)
- ❖ Preplant + In-Season Fixed Rate (PP+F-N)
  - Farmer rate + 100 lb urea/acre (46 lb N)
- ❖ Preplant + In-Season Sensor Rate (PP+S-N)
  - Farmer rate + 3 potential sensor-based rates
  - Un-calibrated NDVI (no relative index)
    - 1)  $\geq 0.85$  no N; 2) 0.85-0.50 100 lb urea/acre (46 lb N);  
3)  $< 0.50$  150 lb urea/acre (70 lb N)
  - Sensor-based N applied June 28–30, 2011
- ❖ Thirteen fields

# Sensor-Based Demonstration SC

Application	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	----- bu/acre -----						
PP-N	218	213	211	212	212	198	
PP+F-N	217	214	199	194	223	193	
PP+S-N	219	206	209	222	205	198	
Sign. (0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
	----- lb N/acre -----						
PP-N	159	161	160	160	160	160	
PP+F-N	205	206	205	205	205	205	
PP+S-N	209	212	208	209	206	210	
NDVI	0.699	0.674	0.691	0.693	0.703	0.682	
Barker and Sawyer, 2011							



# Sensor-Based Demonstration CC

Application	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
	----- bu/acre -----						
PP-N	204	209	199	214	224	214	231
PP+F-N	202	213	199	221	224	217	245
PP+S-N	210	211	198	---	223	---	---
Sign. (0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	*
	----- lb N/acre -----						
PP-N	120	195	208	192	192	250	200
PP+F-N	165	240	254	237	238	295	246
PP+S-N	167	244	255	---	230	---	---
+ Manure PP	Yes						Yes
NDVI	0.717	0.690	0.696	0.723	0.714	0.696	0.719
Barker and Sawyer, 2011							

## Time of Nitrogen Application Summary

- ❖ Fall anhydrous ammonia less efficient than spring or split/sidedress
- ❖ Generally, no difference in corn yield or EONR between springtime N application timing; preplant, split/sidedress, or mid-vegetative
- ❖ If a springtime timing difference, not consistent between preplant and sidedress
- ❖ Even in extremely wet and N responsive conditions, similar corn yield and EONR