

Experiment Info :

Planted:	4/28
Variety:	NK68B
Population:	32,000
Row Spacing:	30"
Previous Crop:	Soybeans
Plot Size:	4 rows x 153'
Replications:	2
PRE:	4/296
Harvested:	10/27

Soil Test Values (ppm):

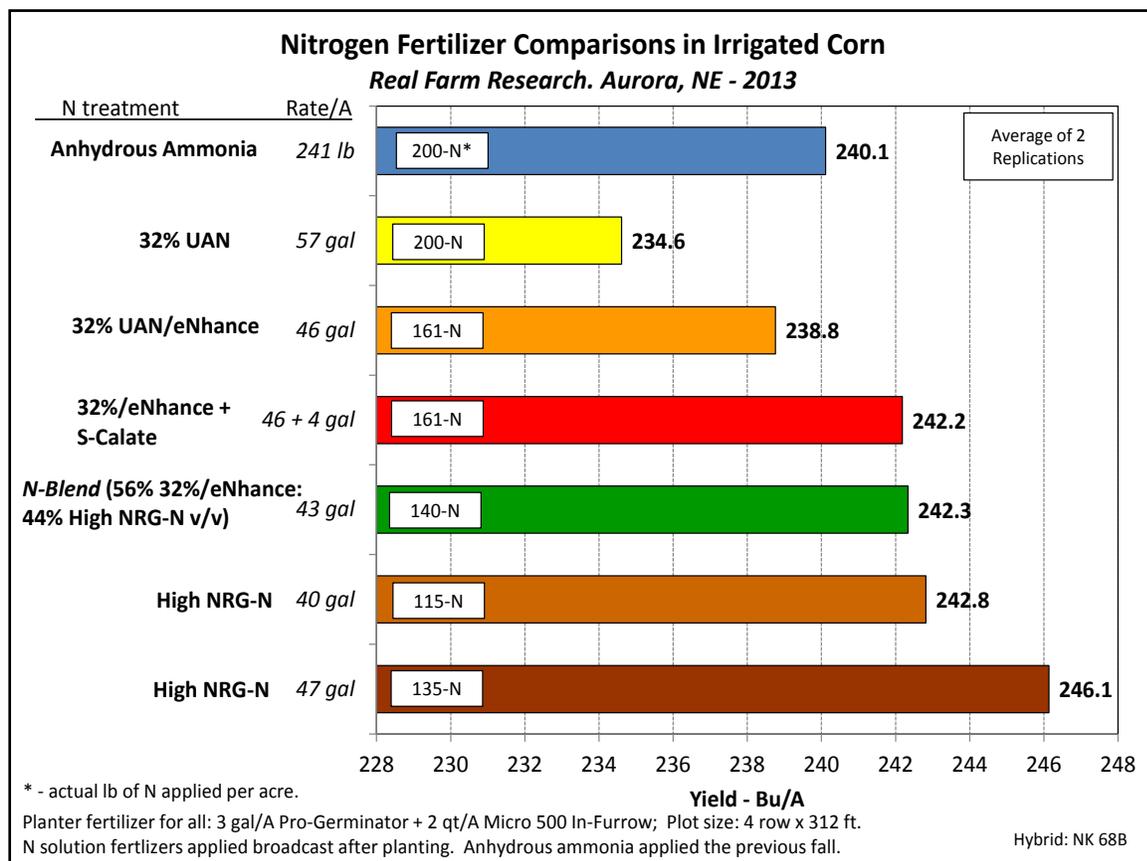
pH:	7.1
CEC:	25
% OM:	3.3
Bray P1:	33
K:	406
S:	20
% K:	4.2
% Mg:	8
% Ca:	88
% H:	0
Zn:	1.55
Mn:	87.3

Yield Goal:	200 bu
Target Fertilizer Rate:	200-20-0

Objective:

Compare different nitrogen sources and rates for effects on corn yield.

Performance of nitrogen sources may vary by location in the country. This experiment was set up to evaluate performance of several sources of UAN solutions applied broadcast after planting in South Central Nebraska. The standard N source for the area is fall applied anhydrous ammonia. The target N rate was 200 lb-N/A. Two rates of High NRG-N were applied: 40 and 47 gal/A which represent approximately 60 and 70% of the total standard N rate used. There has been some interest in the combination of UAN/eNhance and High NRG-N. This is thought to perhaps enable faster N response plus extended N usability into the season. One product was evaluated as an additive to the UAN treatment: S-Calate. This was to evaluate the effects of added sulfur and calcium at the time of N application. Yield results appear in the following chart.



Conclusions:

- Highest overall yield was with the 47 gal/A of High NRG-N. This treatment applied only 135 actual pounds of N compared to the standard 200 lb N rate with anhydrous ammonia and 32% UAN.
- Yields produced with the lower rate of High NRG-N, N Blend, 32% UAN/enhance + S-Calate were also significantly higher than that with the 32% UAN.
- The AgroLiquid treatments enabled higher corn yields than with the conventional treatments, but with less applied N which is good for faster application as well as less fertilizer applied to the environment.
- High NRG-N is suited for broadcast applications in this drier climate typical of Nebraska.