

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 6
Issue 4 *Southeast Research and Extension*
Center Agricultural Research

Article 6

2020

Timing of Side-Dress Applications of Nitrogen for Corn in Conventional and No-Till Systems

D. W. Sweeney
Kansas State University, dsweeney@ksu.edu

D. Ruiz Diaz
Kansas State University, ruizdiaz@ksu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Sweeney, D. W. and Ruiz Diaz, D. (2020) "Timing of Side-Dress Applications of Nitrogen for Corn in Conventional and No-Till Systems," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 6: Iss. 4. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.7908>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 2020 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Timing of Side-Dress Applications of Nitrogen for Corn in Conventional and No-Till Systems

Cover Page Footnote

This work is supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Hatch project KS00-0104-HA.

Timing of Side-Dress Applications of Nitrogen for Corn in Conventional and No-Till Systems

D.W. Sweeney and D. Ruiz-Diaz¹

Summary

Corn yield and yield components were affected by tillage and nitrogen (N) side-dress application options in 2019. Average corn yields were 15% greater with conventional tillage than with no-till. Yields were improved by either splitting N rate between pre-plant and side-dress at the V10 growth stage or adding additional side-dress N as compared with applying 150 lb/a pre-plant.

Introduction

Environmental conditions vary widely in the spring in southeastern Kansas. As a result, much of the N applied prior to corn planting may be lost before the time of maximum plant N uptake. Side-dress or split applications to provide N during rapid growth periods may improve N use efficiency while reducing potential losses to the environment. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of timing of side-dress N fertilization compared with pre-plant N applications for corn grown on a claypan soil.

Experimental Procedures

The experiment was established in spring 2015 on a Parsons silt loam soil at the Parsons Unit of the Kansas State University Southeast Agricultural Research Center. The experiment was a split-plot arrangement of a randomized complete block design with four blocks (replications). Whole plot tillage treatments were conventional tillage (chisel, disk, and field cultivate) and no tillage. Sub-plot nitrogen treatments were six pre-plant/side-dress N application combinations that include:

1. A no-N control;
2. 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant;
3. 100 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a applied at the V6 (six-leaf) growth stage;
4. 100 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a applied at the V10 (ten-leaf) growth stage;
5. 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a applied at the V6 growth stage; and
6. 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a applied at the V10 growth stage.

¹Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS.

The N source for all treatments was liquid urea-ammonium nitrate (28% N) fertilizer. Pre-plant N fertilizer was applied on March 13, 2019, side-dress N at V6 on June 3, 2019, and side-dress N at V10 on June 13, 2019, to appropriate plots. All N was broadcast applied with 7-stream pattern fertilizer nozzles. Corn was planted on April 11 and harvested on September 5, 2019.

Results and Discussion

In 2019, average corn yielded 22 bu/a more with conventional tillage than with no-tillage, partially due to having a 9% greater established stand (Table 1). Adding N fertilizer more than tripled yields obtained in the no-N control. Splitting the N fertilizer to apply 100 lb N/a preplant followed by 50 lb N/a at the V10 growth stage improved yields by 15 bu/a more than all N applied pre-plant. Adding 50 lb N/a extra at the V6 or V10 growth stages to a 150 lb N/a preplant application did not improve yields more than that obtained with 150 lb N/a applied split pre-plant and side-dress at V10. These effects of N application timing on corn yield in 2019 appeared to be related to the combined responses in kernel weight, ears/plant, and kernels/ear.

Acknowledgment

This work is supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Hatch project KS00-0104-HA.

Table 1. Tillage and nitrogen (N) side-dress application effects on yield and yield components of corn in 2019

Treatment	Yield	Stand	Kernel weight	Ears/plant	Kernels/ear
	bu/a	plants/a	mg		
Tillage					
Conventional ¹	167	22,300	271	0.95	709
No-till	145	20,400	258	0.97	689
LSD (0.10)	15	800	NS	NS	NS
N timing ²					
No-N control	54	21,900	205	0.84	371
150 PP	164	21,600	260	0.99	752
100 PP/50 V6	166	21,600	273	0.99	724
100 PP/50 V10	179	22,200	273	0.98	768
150 PP/50 V6	187	21,000	287	0.99	801
150 PP/50 V10	186	21,000	289	1.00	778
LSD (0.05)	9	NS	15	0.05	52

¹Conventional tillage: chisel, disk, and field cultivate.

²Nitrogen treatments:

Control = no N fertilizer.

150 PP = 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant with no side-dress N.

100 PP/50 V6 = 100 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a side-dress applied at V6 (six-leaf) growth stage.

100 PP/50 V10 = 100 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a side-dress applied at V10 (ten-leaf) growth stage.

150 PP/50 V6 = 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a side-dress applied at V6 growth stage.

150 PP/50 V10 = 150 lb N/a applied pre-plant with 50 lb N/a side-dress applied at V10 growth stage.