2017 MVTL Agronomic Update Meeting

Nitrogen Management Expectations and Surprises in 2016

Peter Kyveryga, PhD, Director of Analytics
Anthony Martin, Regional Agronomist, On-Farm
Network

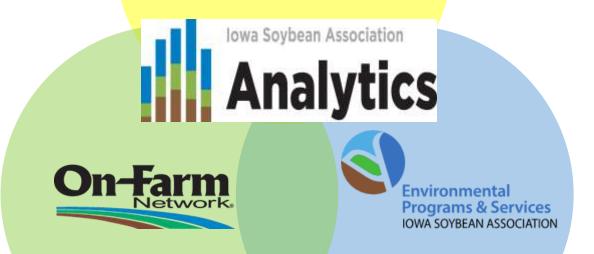






Iowa Soybean Association Research

Research Coordination with Iowa State Univ.











Outline

Evaluation of N Fertilizer Forms

UAN vs Urea

Evaluation of Commercial N Modeling Tools

Climate Fieldview Pro N Advisor

On-Line Database of On-Farm Replicated Strip Trials

Annual N Status Survey

On-Line Calculator of Late-Season N Deficiency

Broadcast Urea vs Injected UAN

Urea –SuperU

UAN –Agrotain in some trials

Rep 1	Broadcast Urea
	UAN
Rep 2	Broadcast Urea
	UAN
Rep 3	Broadcast Urea
	UAN
Rep 4	Broadcast Urea
	UAN

Research Partners





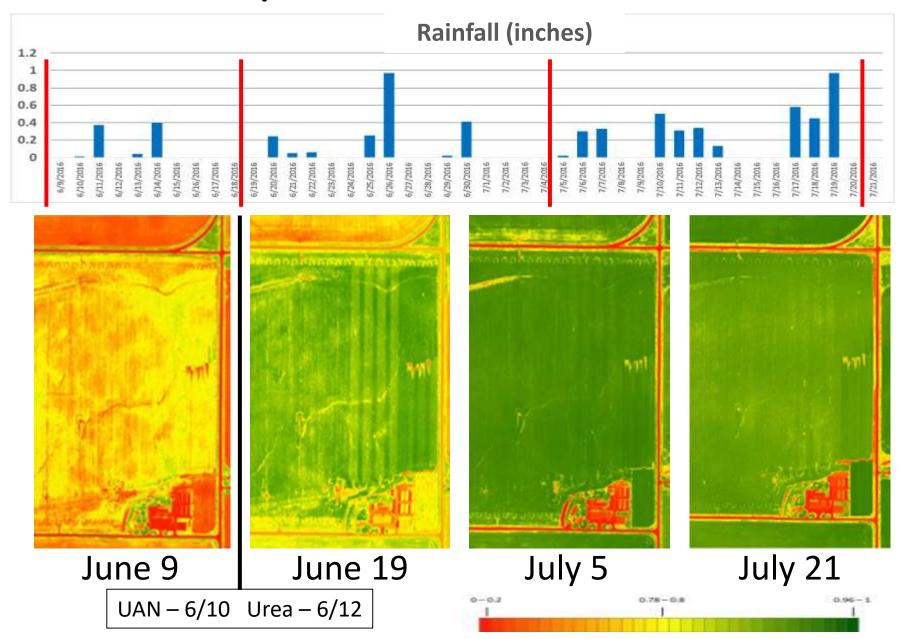








Urea Strips



Urea vs UAN

			In-Season Rate (bu/a)		Yield Dif
Trial ID	County	Rotation	UAN	Urea	(bu/a)
141	Story	CC	240.1	241.5	-1.4
99	Greene	CS	256.1	255.9	0.2
85	Story	CS	222.9	222.2	0.7
66	Adams	CS	209.4	206.9	2.5
67	Adams	CS	228.8	226	2.8
140	Humboldt	CC	203.4	197.7	5.7
98	Greene	CS	203.8	196.5	7.3

• 98 –Dry for a week/10 days after application. No spring N applied.

Commercial N Prescription Tools

- 1. Adapt N
- 2. Climate FieldView
- 3. Pioneer Encirca
- 4. FarmLogs
- 5. Mavrx
- 6. Other

Climate FieldViewTM N Advisor

- "Recommended Rates" were set up using dummy applications
- All were fixed rates
- Farmers allowed to change rates

Rep 1	Climate Nitrogen Advisor		
	Normal N Mgmt		
Rep 2	Climate Nitrogen Advisor		
	Normal N Mgmt		
Rep 3	Climate Nitrogen Advisor		
	Normal N Mgmt		
Rep 4	Climate Nitrogen Advisor		
	Normal N Mgmt		

Information for Model

Planting

- Crop
- Hybrid/Variety
- Relative Maturity
- Target Yield
- Population (Avg.)
- Planting Date

Nitrogen

- Fertilizer
- Incorporation
- Rate
- Date
- Nitrapyrin Used

Practices

- Previous Crop
- Tillage System
- Primary Tillage Date
- 2015/14/13 Tillage
- 2015/14/13 Manure

Soil

- Texture
- Organic Matter
- Soil pH
- Soil CEC
- Pattern Tile

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Predicted Nitrogen Balance



Potential Remaining N at black layer

32 lbs/ac

Weather dependent range 20 to 45 lbs/ac remaining N

"Dummy application"

Predicted Nitrogen Balance cont'd



Weather Data

- Before application date, observed weather is used
- 2 weeks following application, weather predictions
- After this, historical weather is used

Predicted Nitrogen Balance cont'd



Weather Data

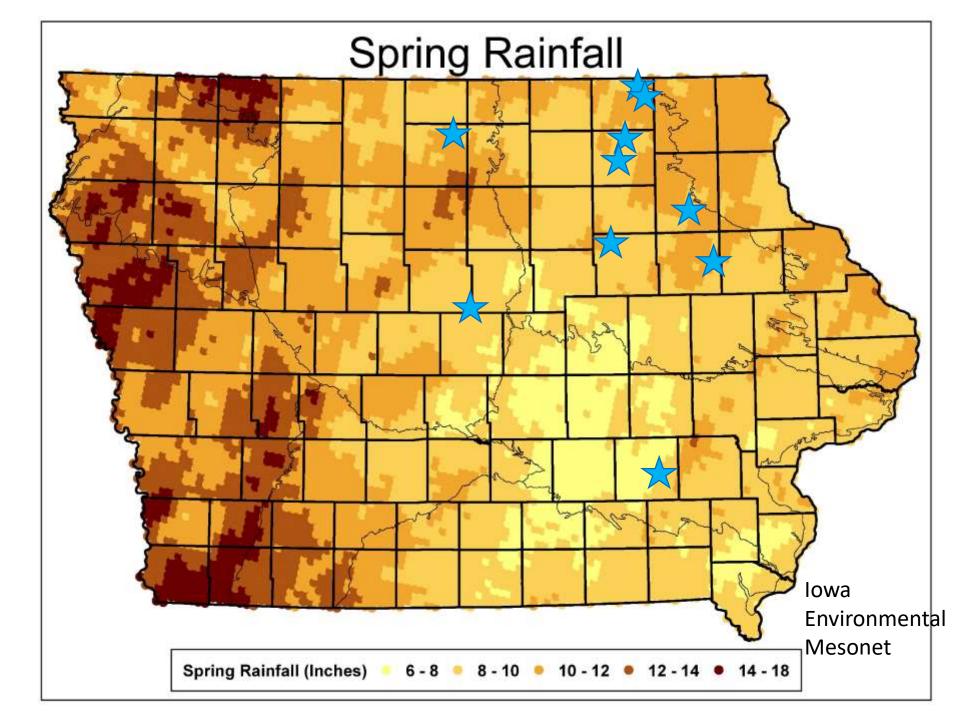
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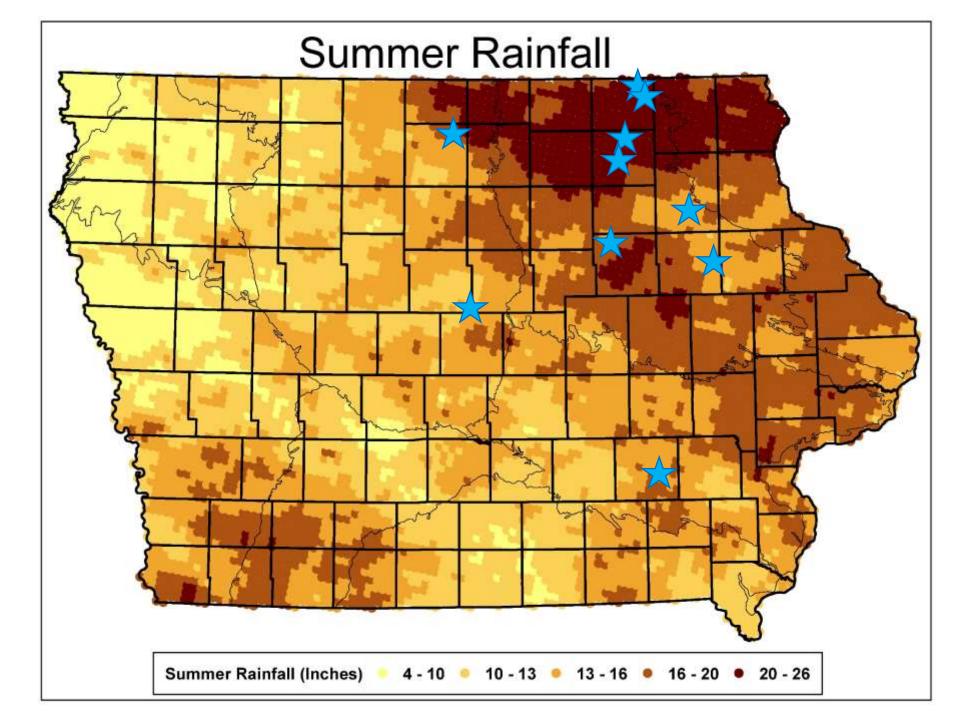
Predicted Nitrogen Balance cont'd



Weather Data

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Yield Summary

		Base Rate (lbs		In-Season Rate (lbs N/a)		Yield (bu/a)		
Trial ID	County	N/a)	Model Detail	Farmer	Model	Normal	Model	Yld Dif
74	Fayette	135	N50, NH3 (6/7)	235	185	217.4	205.5	-11.9
144	Buchanan	196	N30, UAN (6/14)	271	226	251.8	241.7	-10.1
34	Chickasaw	100	N0	150	100	228.9	221.3	-7.6
125	Hancock	0	N100, UAN (6/7)	120	100	217.9	214.3	-3.6
136	Black Hawk	85	N40, NH3 (6/7)	155	125	218.8	215.4	-3.4
126	Hancock	0	N95 HAN (6/6)	120	95	210.9	207.9	-3
57	Keokuk	140	N0	170	140	198	198	0
138	Howard	55	N112, UAN (6/19)	131	167	242.8	248.3	5.5
47*	Chickasaw	5	N130 UAN (6/8)	195	135	224.7	217.2	-7.5
76	Hamilton	130	N0	166	130	221.7	218.2	-3.5

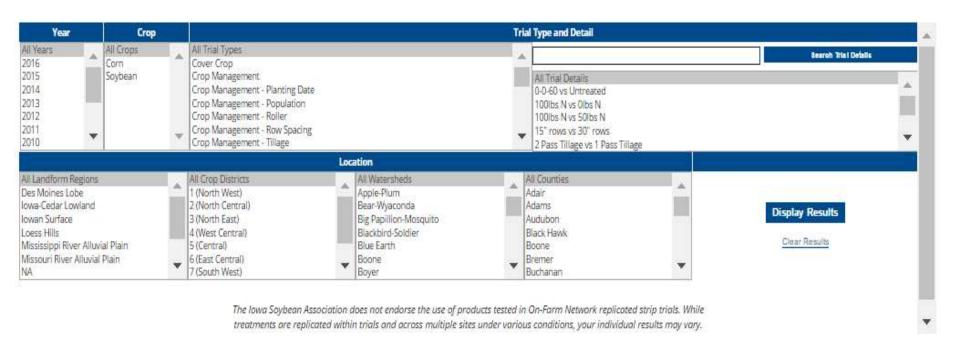
- Model Rate for 47* was changed by farmer due to low recommendation
- Three models indicated no additional nitrogen was needed

<u>Summary of Model Evaluations</u>

- Model based rates were lower than farmers due to drier spring conditions.
- In many fields economic return for both treatments was almost the same.

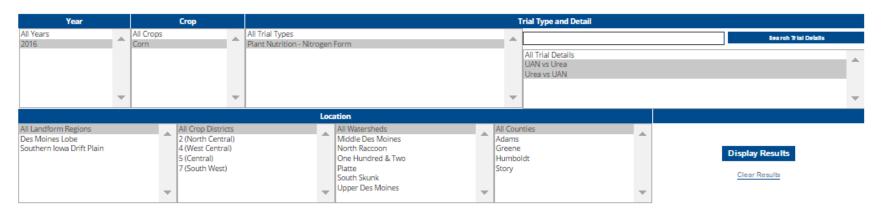
- Higher summer rainfalls increased corn N demand.
- Site-specific data of soil test, soil organic matter and pH would improve prediction accuracy.

ON-FARM NETWORK® REPLICATED STRIP TRIAL DATABASE

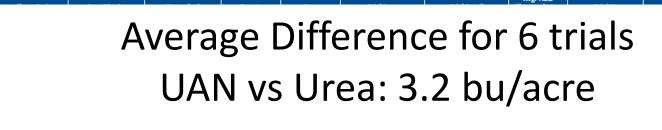


http://www.iasoybeans.com/programs/isa-research/get-informed/research-results/online-database/

ON-FARM NETWORK® REPLICATED STRIP TRIAL DATABASE

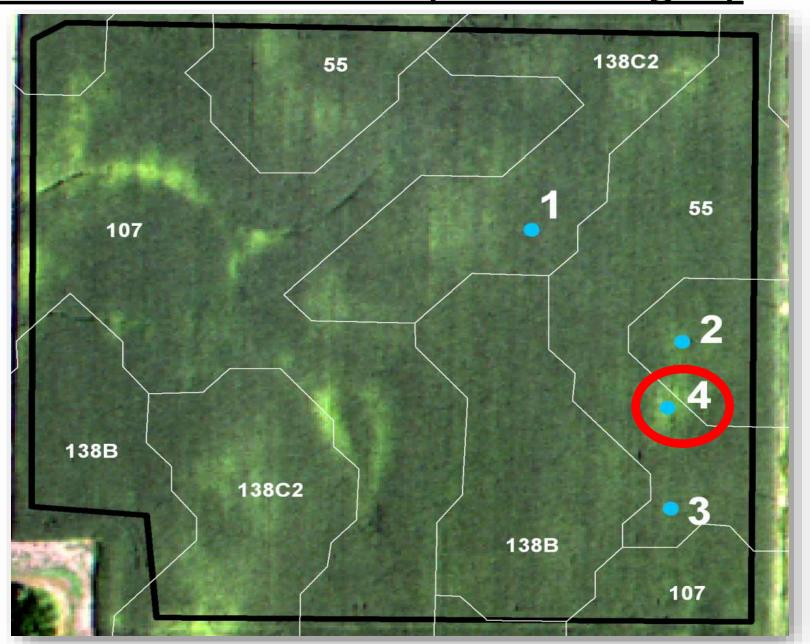


Click a column heading to sort the table by that column.



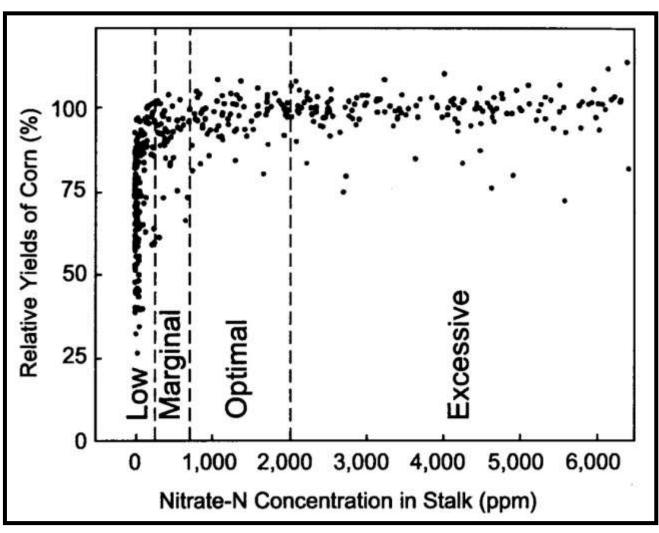
90% Confidence Interval for the Mean: from 1.3 to 5.1 bu/acre

Corn N Status Survey with Imagery



<u>Annual Nitrogen Status Survey:</u>

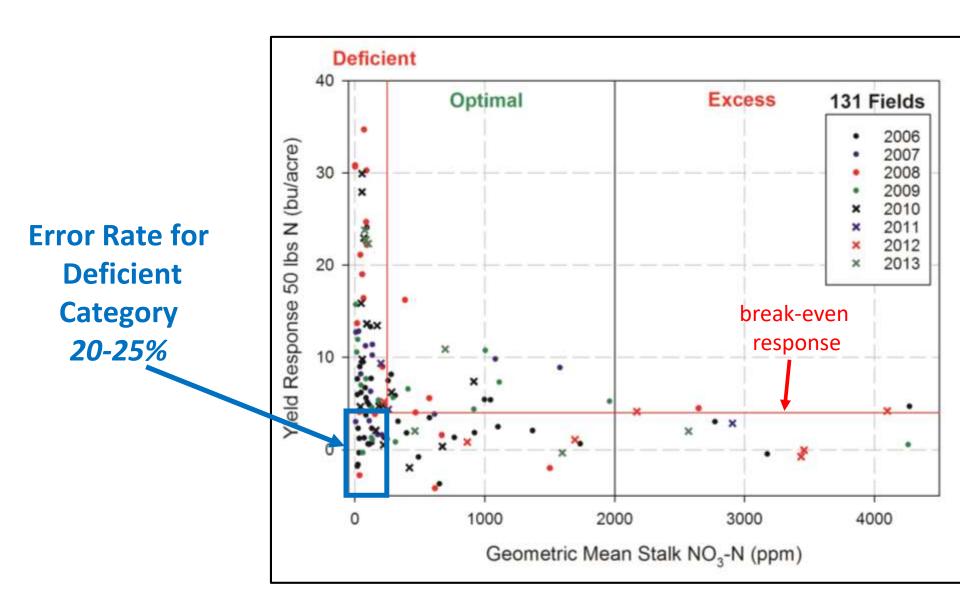


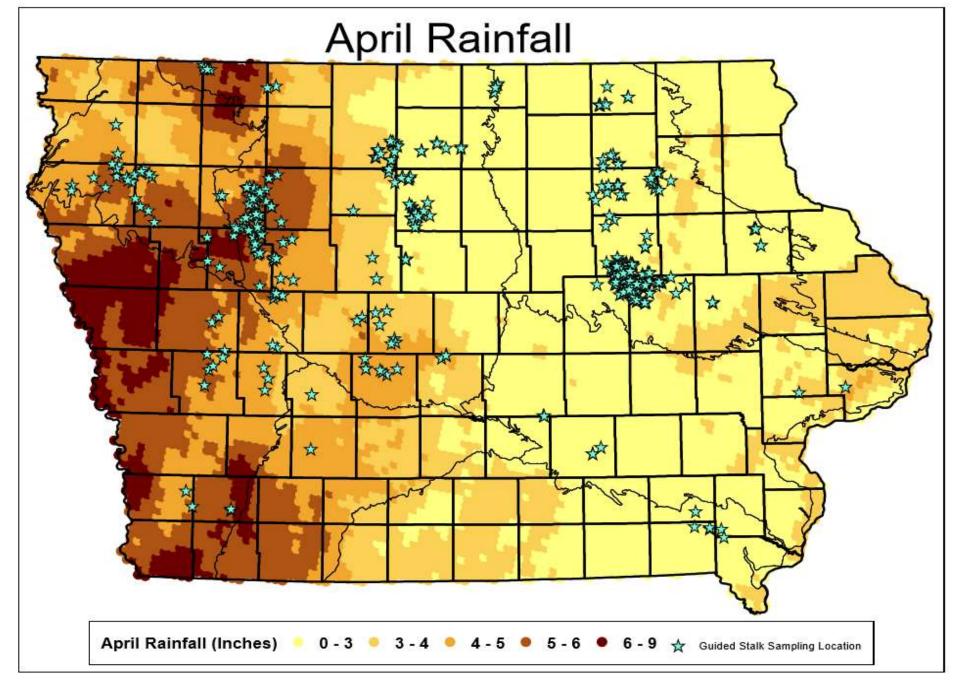


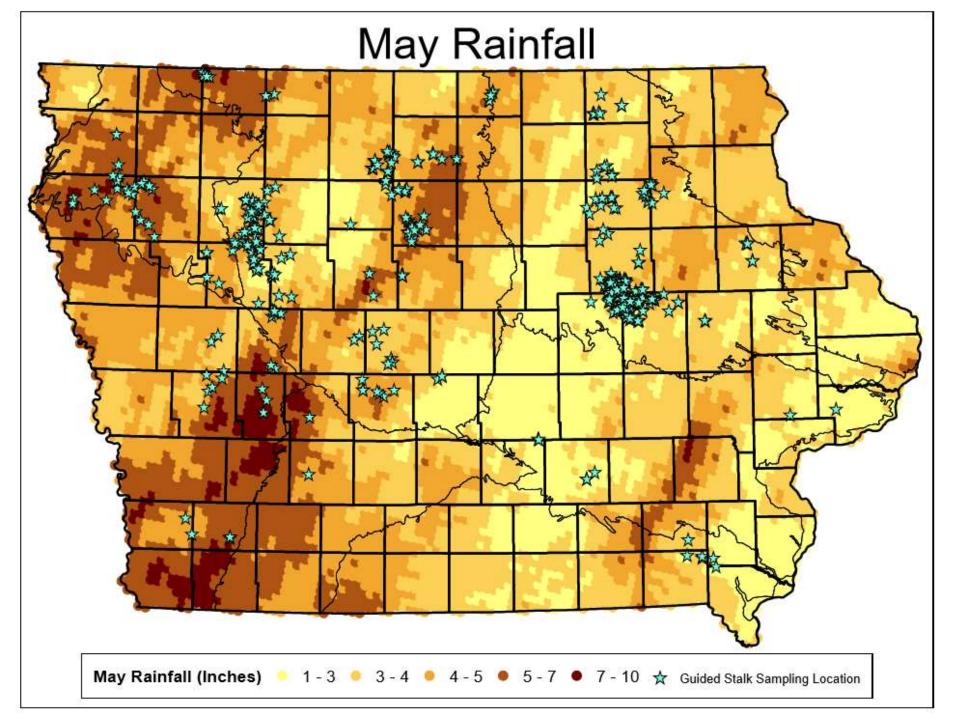
Iowa State Univ. PM 1584

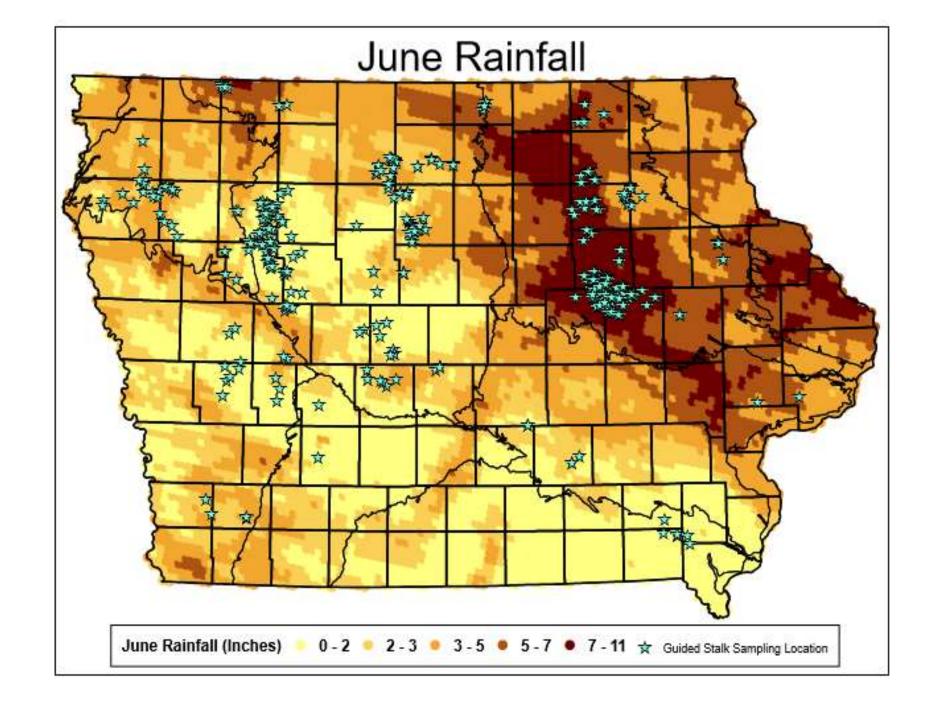
Yields do not correlate with stalk nitrate values for the same sufficiency categories

Stalk Nitrate Test Calibration

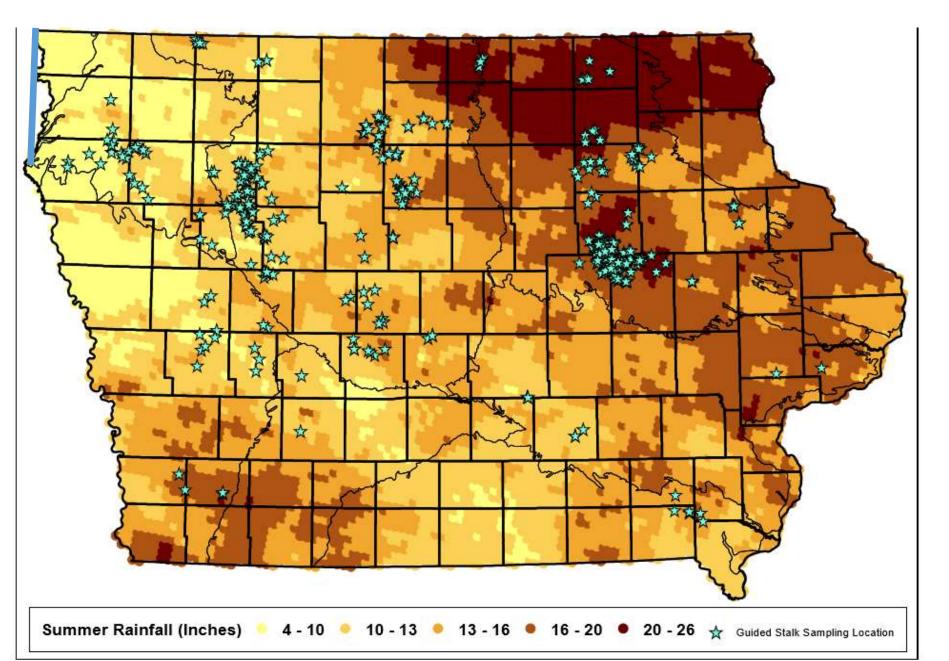




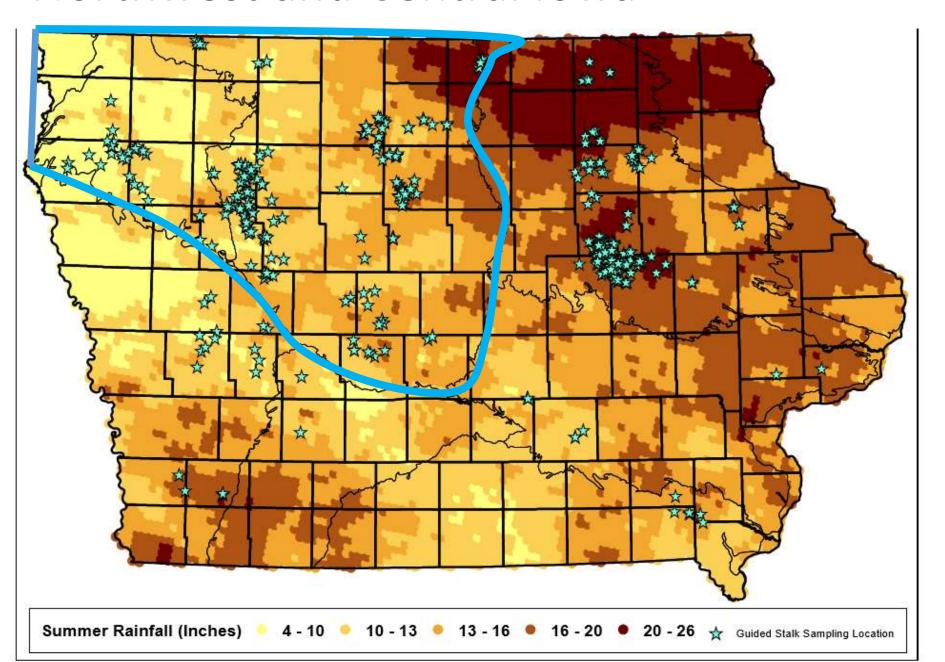




Summer Rainfall

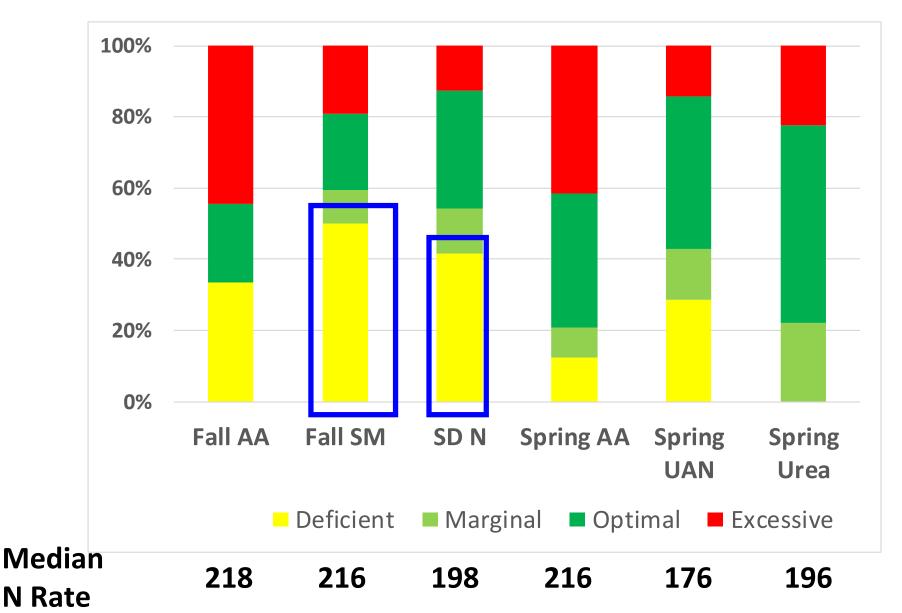


Northwest and Central Iowa

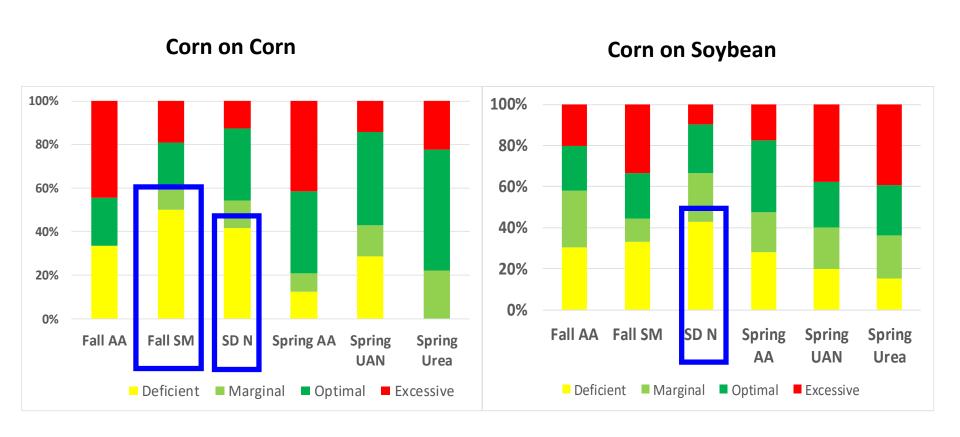


2016 Northwest and Central Iowa

Corn after Corn

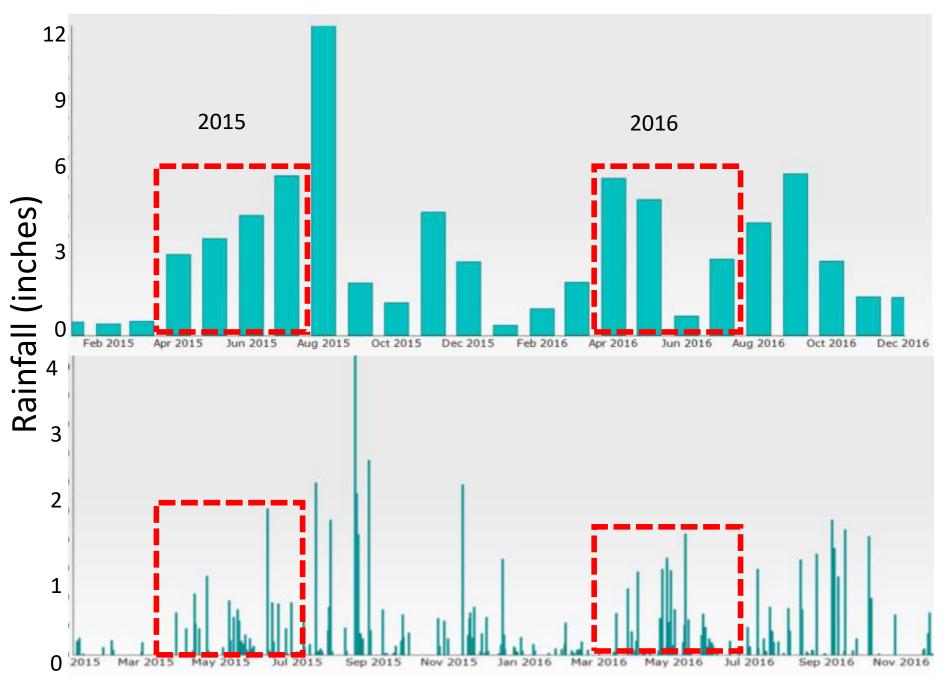


2016 Des Moines Lobe and Northwest Iowa

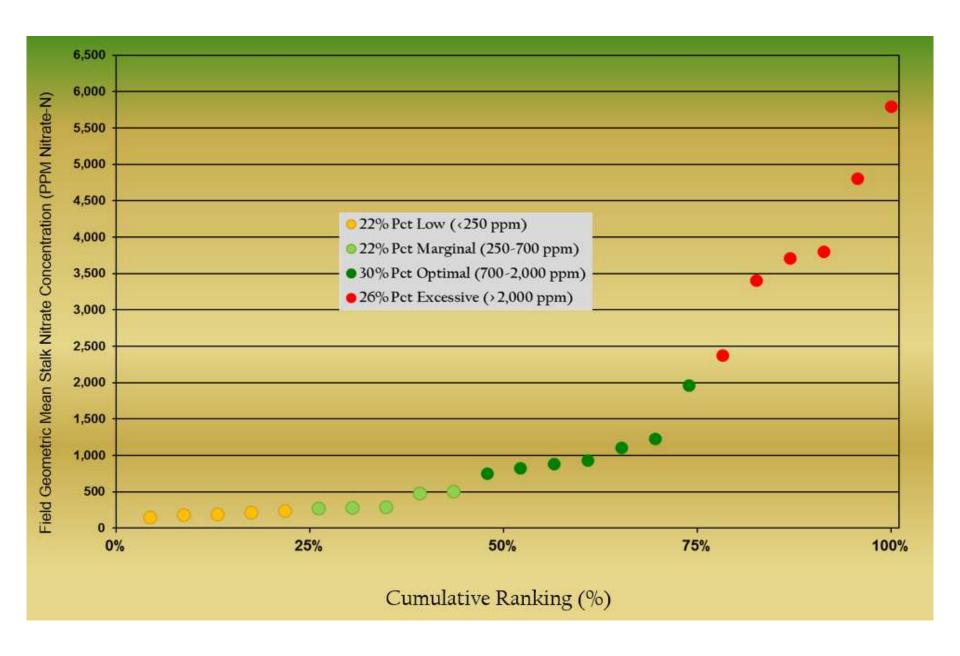




Cherokee IA, Mesonet Weather Station

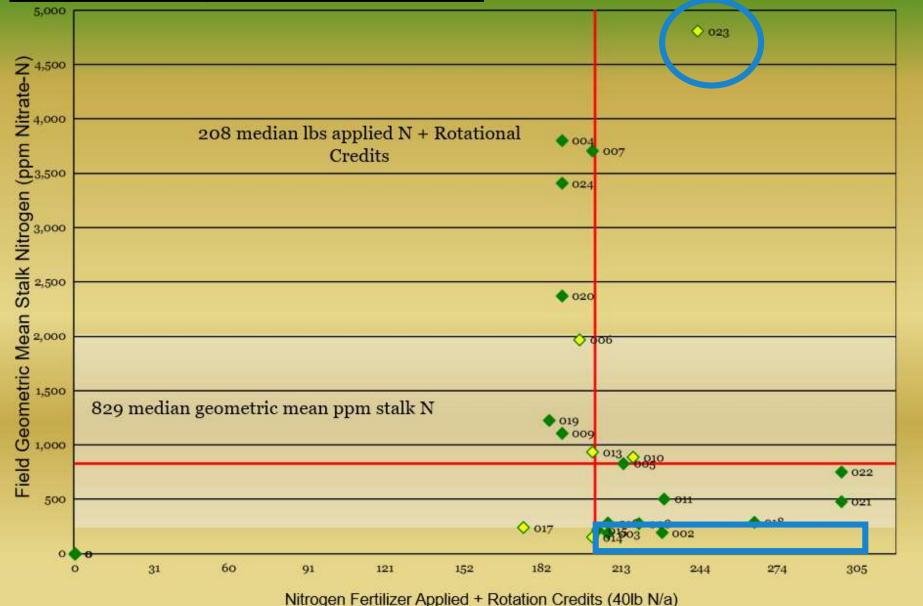


Geometric Means Stalk Nitrate: Farmer Group, Northwest Iowa



Nitrogen Rate plus Rotation Credit for Corn after Soybean

Farmer Group, Northwest Iowa



Identifying Problems in N Management



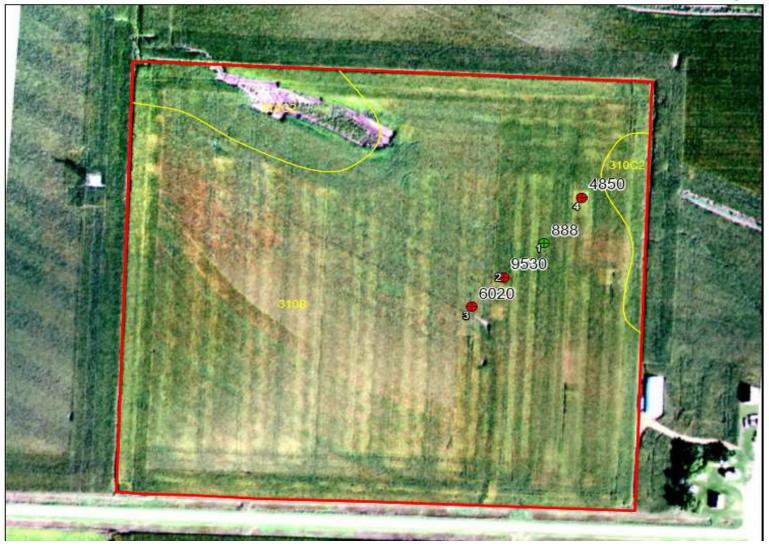


<u>Identifying Problems in N Management</u>

2016 Stalk Nitrate Results

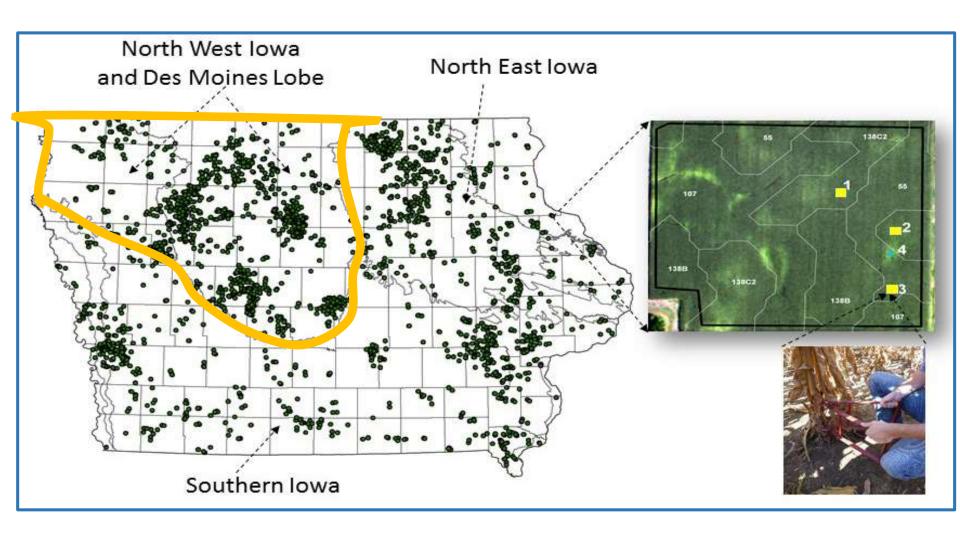
GSS2016IASA007



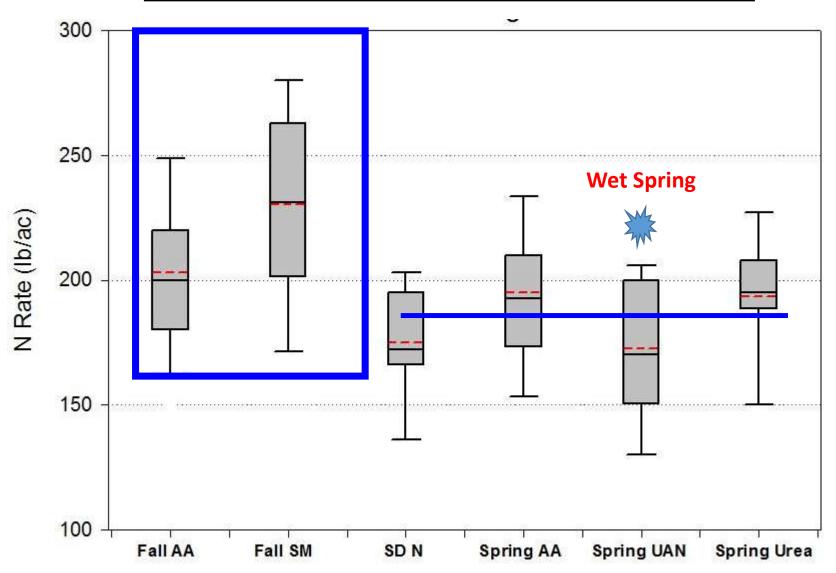


Historical Data

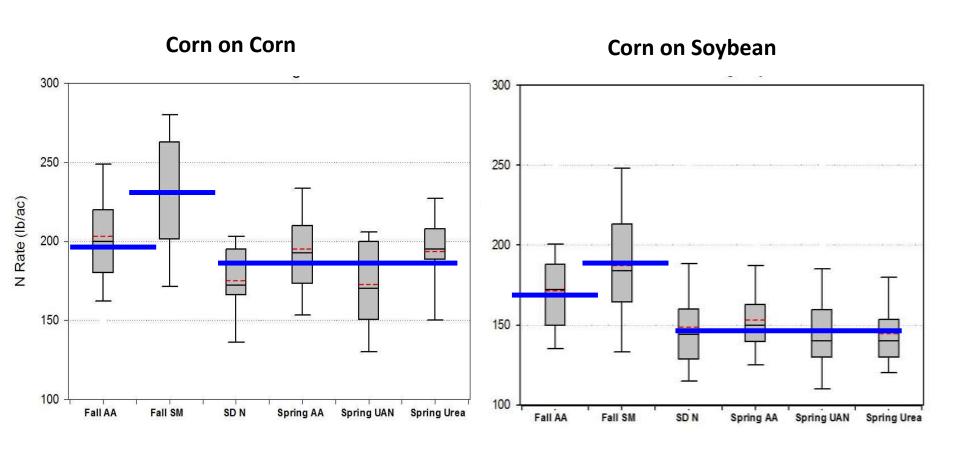
2345 fields



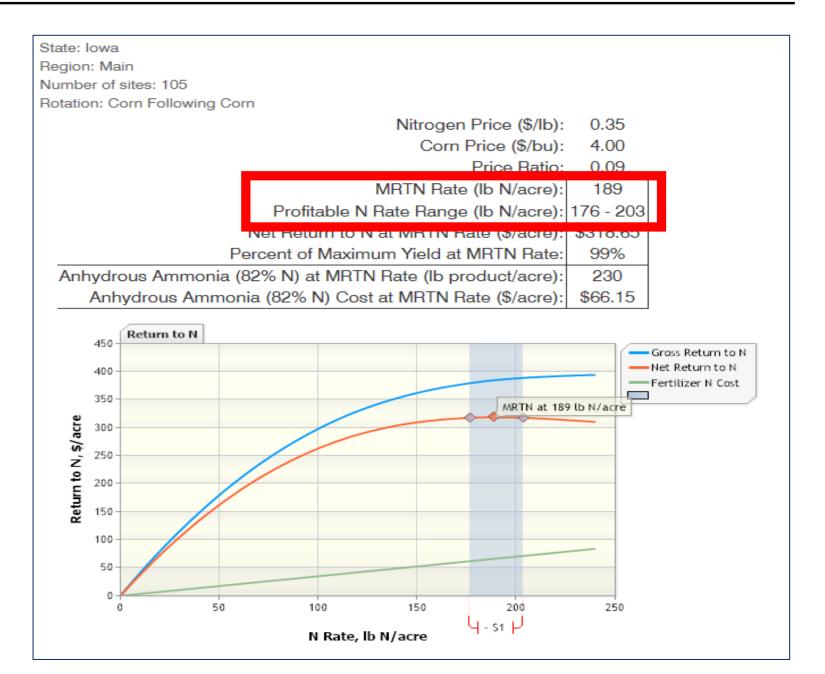
<u>Des Moines Lobe and Northwest Iowa:</u> <u>2006 to 2016: Corn on Corn</u>



Des Moines Lobe and Northwest Iowa: 2006 to 2016



Reference N Rates: ISU Maximum Return to N Calculator

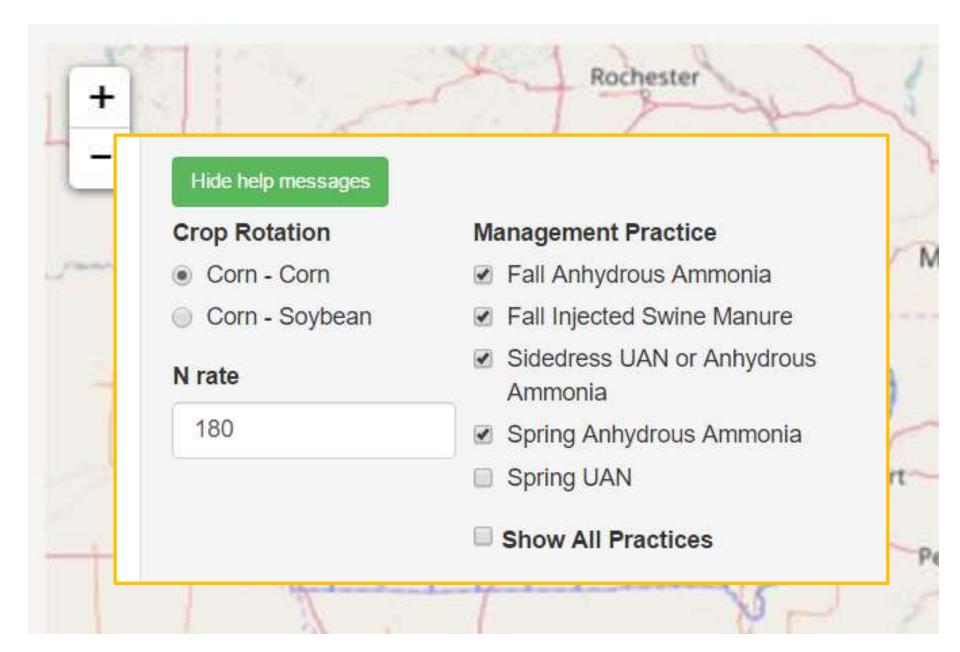


Historical Trends: DSM Lobe and Northwest Iowa:

Increased chance of N deficiency:

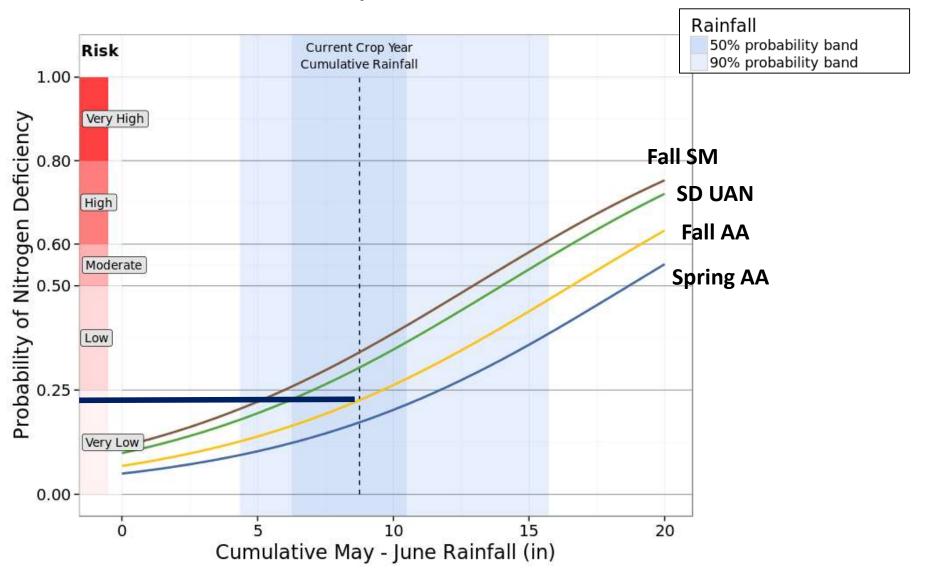
- 1. With Higher May through June rainfall.
- 2. For Corn after Soybean vs Corn after Corn.
- For Fall SM, Spring UAN or Sidedress N vs Spring AA.

Risk Calculator of Late-Season N Deficiency



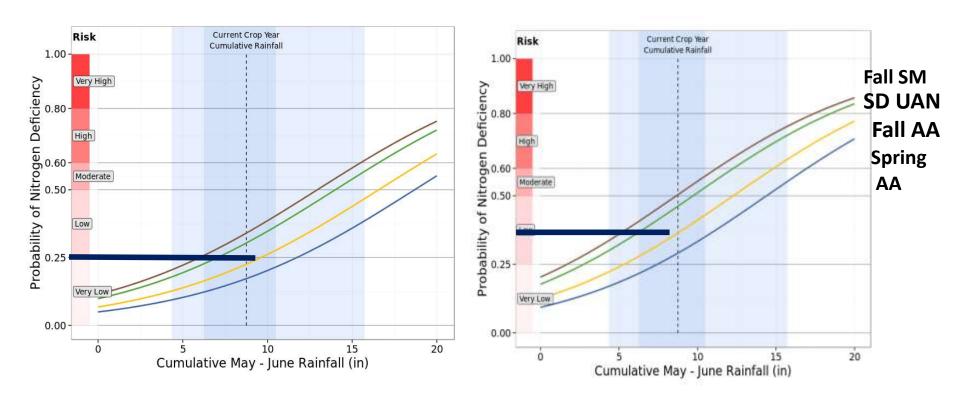
ISA Risk Calculator of Late-Season N Deficiency

Corn on Corn: 180 lb/N acre by Cherokee



Corn on Corn vs Corn on Soybean

Corn on Corn: 180 lb/N acre Corn on soybean: 150 lb/N acre



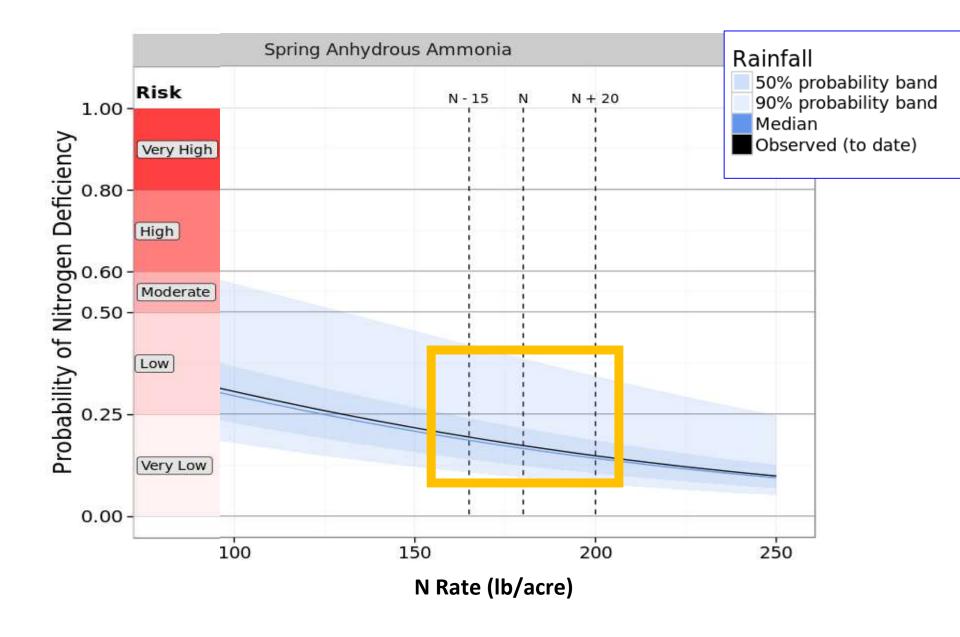
Rainfall

50% probability band 90% probability band

Risk Categories of Late-Season Deficiency

Probabilities of Deficient	Descriptive	Sign
030	Very Low	All Clear
.3150	Low	ACAUTION
.5160	Moderate	WARNING
.6180	High	DANGER
.8199	Very High	A DANGER

N Rate Effects on Risk of N Deficiency



Conclusions

 "May through June" rainfalls- are driving the risk of N deficiency.

2. Spring and SD applications have higher efficiency than fall applications.

Conclusions

3. Risk of deficiency is the same for all combinations of timing and N forms, except Spring AA.

- 4. Higher N rates do not always reduce the risk of deficiency.
- 5. Manure fields should benefit from adaptive management approaches.

QUESTIONS?

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