

## The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service WE ARE OKLAHOMA

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented education

for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.



# Pre-Plant Nitrogen Response in Irrigated Corn

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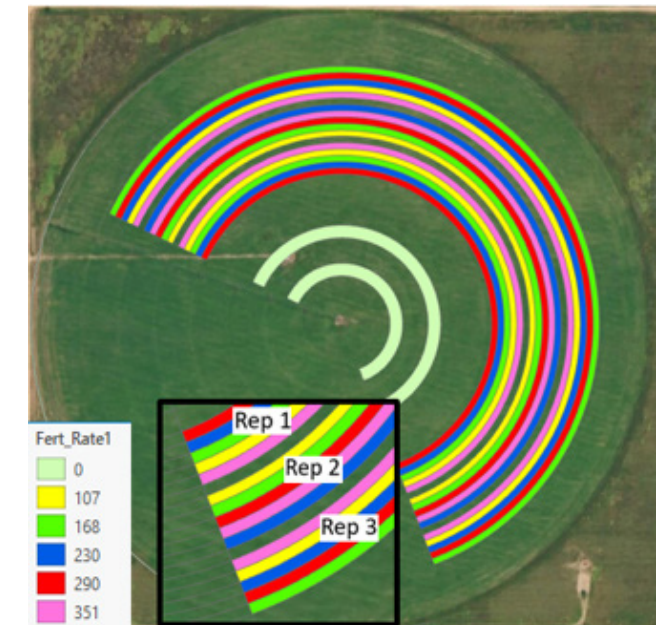
## Introduction

A 2018 study was initiated at the McCaull Research and Demonstration farm in the Oklahoma Panhandle to evaluate corn yield response to pre-plant applied nitrogen with different irrigation rates based on evapotranspiration (ET) replacement. The irrigation rates were 1 inch (80 percent ET), 1.25 inches (100 percent ET), and 1.5 inches (120 percent ET) approximately every five days. The resulting yield data was used to provide estimates of economic returns as a function of gross revenue and variable costs. This large, field scale project provides valuable insight into the benefits of optimizing N and irrigation management to improve profitability and sustainability of irrigated corn production in the Panhandle.

## Field Study Description

In 2018 a large scale field trial was initiated at the McCaull Research and Demonstration Farm located in northern Texas County, OK near Elkhart KS. The study was conducted on a 125-acre pivot where pre-plant nitrogen was applied at rates of 100, 150, 200, 250 pounds nitrogen per acre<sup>-1</sup> as anhydrous ammonia plus 100 pounds of a blended fertilizer containing 12 percent nitrogen, 40 percent P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 10 percent sulfur and 1 percent zinc. These treatments were applied in three replicated strips around the pivot between wheel tracks 4 and 7 (Figure 1). A 16-row commercial strip till applicator, with 20-inch row spacing was used to apply these treatments March 23. This allowed for the five nitrogen rates to be located between pivot tracks. The zero anhydrous ammonia check strips received 100 pounds per acre<sup>-1</sup> of the blended fertilizer and were located towards the center of the pivot instead of within the replicated area to allow for more replicated fertilizer nitrogen treatments within the main study for a higher resolu-

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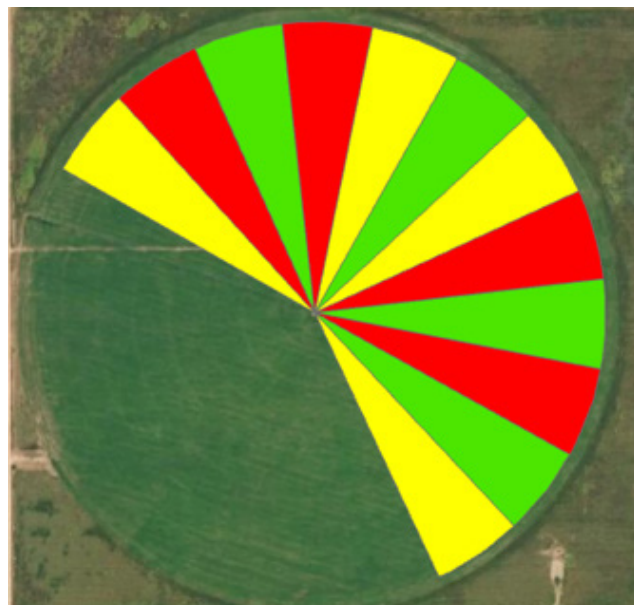


**Figure 1. Orientation of pre-plant fertilizer strips, replicated 3 times between pivot wheel tracks. The zero anhydrous ammonia check strips are in lime green near center of pivot.**

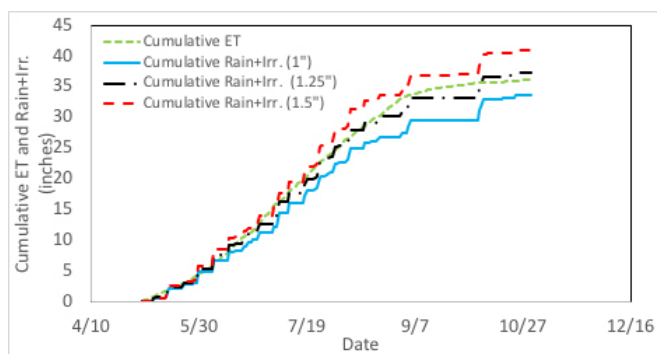
tion assessment of nitrogen response at the top of the yield curve. Irrigation was applied at 1-inch, 1.25-inch and 1.5-inch application rates such that the 1.25-inch treatment served to replace 100 percent crop ET with a minimum return interval of 4.9 days to simulate 3.8, 4.8 and 5.8 gallons per minute acre<sup>-1</sup> irrigation capacities. The amount of irrigation water applied was manipulated for each treatment by adjusting pivot speed. These irrigation treatments were applied in 18-degree slices of the pivot overtop of the nitrogen rate strips to provide four replicates of each irrigation treatment (Figure 2).

## Results

The cumulative in season rainfall at this location was 12.4 inches, which is above the typical average of 10 inches during this time of year in the Panhandle region. Figure 3 shows the cumulative ET as estimated using the Mesonet irrigation planner, as well as the cumulative rainfall + irriga-



**Figure 2. Placement of the 1" (red), 1.25" (yellow), and 1.5" (green) irrigation treatments using pivot telemetry and speed control.**

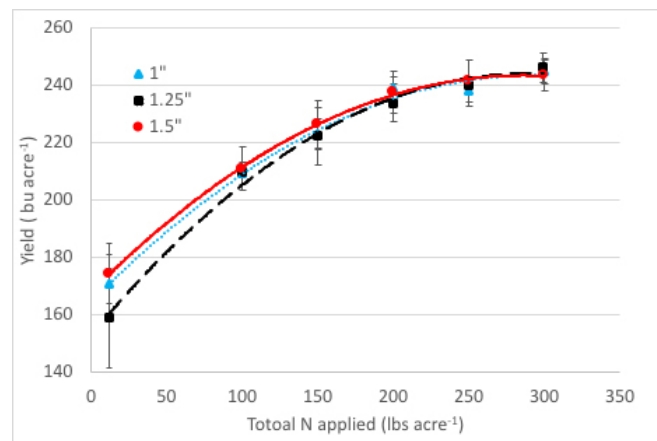


**Figure 3. The cumulative ET as estimated from the Mesonet irrigation planner (Eva station) and the cumulative rainfall + irrigation resulting from each irrigation treatment.**

tion applied with each treatment. The final irrigation event was applied September 2. The 1.25-inch irrigation treatment was successful in replacing crop ET as estimated from the Mesonet. The 1-inch, 1.25-inch and 1.5-inch irrigation treatments resulted in 17, 21 and 24.5 inches of irrigation during the growing season, respectively.

Figure 4 shows the nitrogen response curves for corn yield produced under the three irrigation regimes. The data shows no difference in yield response among the irrigation treatments. Yields in the fertilized strips ranged from 210 bushels per acre<sup>-1</sup> with 100 pounds nitrogen acre<sup>-1</sup> to 245 bushels per acre<sup>-1</sup> with 300 pounds nitrogen per acre<sup>-1</sup>. The check strip which received no nitrogen except for 12 pounds nitrogen per acre<sup>-1</sup> in the blended fertilizer produced an average yield of 168 bushels per acre<sup>-1</sup>.

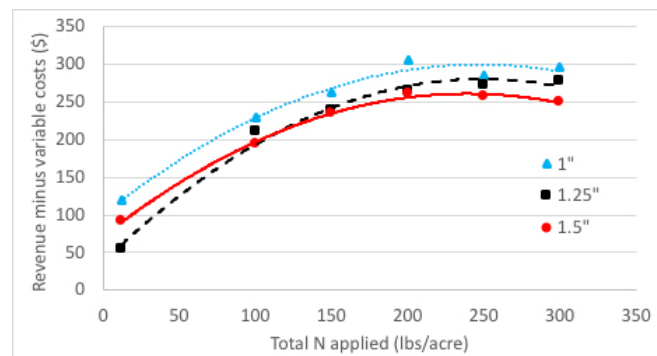
The data show that optimum yield could be achieved with the 17 inches of irrigation applied in the 1-inch treatment,



**Figure 4. Corn grain yield response to pre-plant anhydrous ammonia applications under three irrigation regimes at McCaull R&D farm in 2018.**

which supplied approximately 80 percent of crop ET. The ET reported at the Eva station for this corn crop was below the 15-year average ET reported at the Goodwell station (40 inches). This, combined with in-season rainfall, which was 2.4 inches above average, can further explain the relatively low amount of irrigation required to optimize yield. Furthermore, many research findings in the regions have shown that 75 to 85 percent of ET replacement is sufficient to optimize irrigated corn yields.

Figure 5 shows the revenue based on \$4 corn price minus the variable costs. The data show that there was very little or no return on investment for nitrogen fertilizer at nitrogen rates above 200 pounds nitrogen per acre<sup>-1</sup>. Furthermore, it shows that the 1-inch treatment, which supplied 80 percent of crop ET provided for optimum revenue over variable costs with \$300 revenue-variable cost, whereas the 1.25-inch treatment provided \$260 revenue-variable cost per acre. It is important to note that this research was limited because only the speed of the pivot could be changed to alter the irrigation applied. This is why the different depths were used. A similar financial outcome could have most likely been achieved by reducing the frequency of the 1.25-inch application so it provided for 80 percent of ET replacement.



**Figure 5. Revenue (based on \$4/bu corn price) minus variable costs as a function pre-plant anhydrous ammonia applications under 3 irrigation regimes at McCaull R&D farm in 2018.**

It is interesting to note that the 1.5-inch treatment did not decrease yield response to nitrogen in the fertilized treatments. This suggests that in this one year of data, the irrigation applied in excess of ET did not cause sufficient leaching to decrease availability of the pre-plant applied anhydrous ammonia.

### Summary

Corn yield response was unaffected by the amount of irrigation water applied in this study. In fact, yield was unresponsive to irrigation treatments imposed because the 1-inch treatment provided irrigation capacity sufficient to supply 80 percent of ET which was sufficient to optimize grain yield. The excess water supplied by the 1.5-inch (120 percent of ET) irrigation treatment apparently did not cause detrimental leaching of the pre-plant anhydrous nitrogen applied in this

study. Economic returns were optimized with the 1-inch irrigation treatment receiving 200 pounds nitrogen acre<sup>-1</sup>; first because of reduced pumping cost; and secondly because the added revenue resulting from the yield maximized with 300 pounds nitrogen per acre<sup>-1</sup> was insufficient to pay for the additional nitrogen and harvest costs associated with this fertilizer treatment.

### Acknowledgements

Thanks to Daren Buck for his support of our efforts at the McCaull Research and Demonstration Farm. He and his personnel not only helped by fertilizing, planting and harvesting these plots, but also provided a great deal of guidance in the management plan for this field scale project that supported its success.