FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT FOR STRIP-TILL AND NO-TILL CORN PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Strip-tillage for corn production can be advantageous over no-till, particularly in areas with heavy soils and high rainfall during spring months. Under these conditions in no-till systems, planting delays and/or slow, uneven emergence are common. Strip-tillage creates a narrow tilled area for the seedbed while maintaining the inter-row residue cover, allowing for erosion protection associated with no-till, yet providing an area in the row where the soil will dry out and warm up earlier in the season. Objectives for this study were to evaluate strip-till and no-till for early planted corn and to compare various fertilizer management options for these tillage systems, including time of fertilizer application and nitrogen rates. Field studies were conducted at three locations in Kansas in 2003. Nitrogen rates included 40, 80, and 120 lbs N/acre applied with 30 lbs P_2O_5/acre, 5 lbs K_20/acre and 5 lbs S/acre. Nutrients were applied either with fall strip-till, at planting after fall strip-till, or at planting with no-till. Soil temperature measurements were taken at two locations from selected treatments in each tillage system at 4 cm depth. Results to date from this research indicate that strip-till provides for warmer soil temperatures early in the season, resulting in better early season growth, and higher grain yields than no-till. Fertilizer applied during the fall strip-till performed similarly to fertilizer applied at planting where fall strip-tillage was done.

INTRODUCTION

Conservation tillage practices leave residue from the previous crops on the soil surface, reduce soil erosion, and decrease trips across the field with heavy tillage equipment. Although no-till provides soil and water conservation benefits to producers, the cooler, wetter soil conditions found in no-till systems result in potential problems for planting and establishing crops. Crop residues affect the soil surface energy balance by providing insulation and reflective properties. Thus, covered and bare surfaces have different energy balances with soil under a residue staying cooler and wetter in comparison to bare soil (Horton et al., 1996). The inherent residue layer associated with no-till contributes to cooler temperatures in the seed zone at spring planting (Al-Darby and Lowery, 1987). Lower soil temperatures negatively affect seedling emergence and early season growth, especially with early planting dates. Corn root growth increased five-fold when soil temperature increased from 18 C to 25 C (Mackay and Barber, 1984). If no-till systems are limited by crop residues on the soil surface, then seed-row residue removal should lead to corn growth similar to that of tilled systems (Kaspar et al., 1990). Strip-tillage provides an ideal combination of no-till with conventional tillage. Residue removal from within the row should allow for rates of development that are similar to that of conventional tillage. Maintaining a concentration of residue in the interrow will allow the no-till advantages of lower soil water evaporation and reduced runoff (Fortin, 1993) to be salvaged. Strip-till also offers the option of applying fertilizer nutrients during the fall strip-till operation. A second option is to apply nutrients in the spring at planting after creating the strip-till in the fall. The overall objective for this research is to compare strip-till and no-till as options for early planted corn in Kansas by evaluating i) seed row temperature differences between strip-till and no-till and effects on emergence, early season growth, and grain yield; and ii) management options for rates and timing of fertilizer application.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Field experiments were conducted in 2003 at three Kansas State University Research and Extension field sites in eastern Kansas (Belleville, Crete silty clay loam; Manhattan, Reading silt loam; Ottawa, Woodson silty clay loam). Tillage treatments were no-tillage and strip-tillage. A four-row strip-till rig was used in the fall at each site to disturb the soil to a depth of approximately 6 inches in the row with a 4-5" wide area of residue-free soil over the row. Interrow regions were left undisturbed. Previous crops included wheat (Belleville) and soybean (Manhattan and Ottawa). Fertilizer treatments included either 40, 80, or 120 lbs N/acre applied with 30 lbs P_2O_5/acre, 5 lbs K_2O/acre, and 5 lbs S/acre. No-fertilizer check plots were included for both strip-till and no-till at each site. Time of fertilizer application for the strip-till treatments occurred either in the fall during the strip-till operation or with the planter in the spring. One strip-till fertilizer treatment consisted of a split application with 2/3 applied during fall strip-till and the balance at planting time. No-tillage plots received fertilizer applications during the planting operation. Fertilizer was placed to approximately 5-6" depth with the strip-till operation or in a 2x2 placement with the planter on no-till plots and strip-till plots receiving spring application of nutrients. Fertilizer combinations were made using UAN, 10-34-0 and potassium thiosulfate. Corn was planted in early April. At the Manhattan site and the Belleville site Cu-constantan thermocouples were installed at the seeding depth in selected no-till plots and strip-till plots to measure soil temperature. Daily temperature data were taken at in-row positions in each of the selected plots from mid-April through May. At the V6 growth stage, plants were randomly selected from non-harvest rows in each plot to determine dry matter yield and analyzed for nutrient concentration. Ear leaf samples were collected for nutrient analysis at tasselling. Whole plot samples were taken at physiological maturity at the Manhattan site to determine total biomass and nutrient analysis. Grain yields were determined by either hand harvesting or machine harvest, depending on location.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although there were no differences in final plant stands due to tillage, corn in the strip-till treatments emerged quicker and more uniformly than no-till (data not shown), likely due to higher soil temperatures. Average daily soil temperatures at both Manhattan and Belleville through April and May were higher in strip-till compared to no-till (Figures 1 and 2). The effect of higher soil temperatures in strip-till was reflected in the increased V6 dry matter production compared to no-till at all locations (Tables 1, 2, 3). In addition to the better early growth, the use of strip-till significantly increased corn yields in comparison to no-till at all locations in 2003 (Tables 1, 2, 3). Grain yields were excellent in 2003 at the Manhattan site for dryland corn due to early planting and timely rains through mid-July. Strip-till provided significantly increased early season growth over no-till and a 28 bu/ac grain yield advantage over no-till at the Manhattan site (Table 3). Grain yields at Belleville were reduced due to dry conditions, but even with lower yields, strip-till yields were 12 bu/ac higher than no-till yields at Belleville (Table 3). Advantages in early season dry matter production and grain yield were also observed for strip-till at the Ottawa field site. No significant difference existed between fertilizer applications made in the fall with the strip-till operation as compared to applying fertilizer in the spring after fall strip-till (Table 2). Results suggest that under similar conditions fertilizer can be applied during fall strip-till without concern of yield reduction. Nitrogen rate effects varied by location and previous crop, but increasing N rates generally increased grain yields.

SUMMARY

Fall strip-till significantly increased corn grain yields over no-till corn yields in 2003. Application of nutrients during the fall strip-till operation resulted in similar yields to that of spring applied fertilizer, thus indicating that fall application of nutrients with strip-till is an effective way to implement a fertilizer program into the system. Additionally, soil temperatures were higher in strip-till over the course of the early season, providing an advantage to emergence and early season growth in strip-till. Overall, fall strip-till seems to be a viable option for producers who want to utilize conservation tillage practices while increasing yield.

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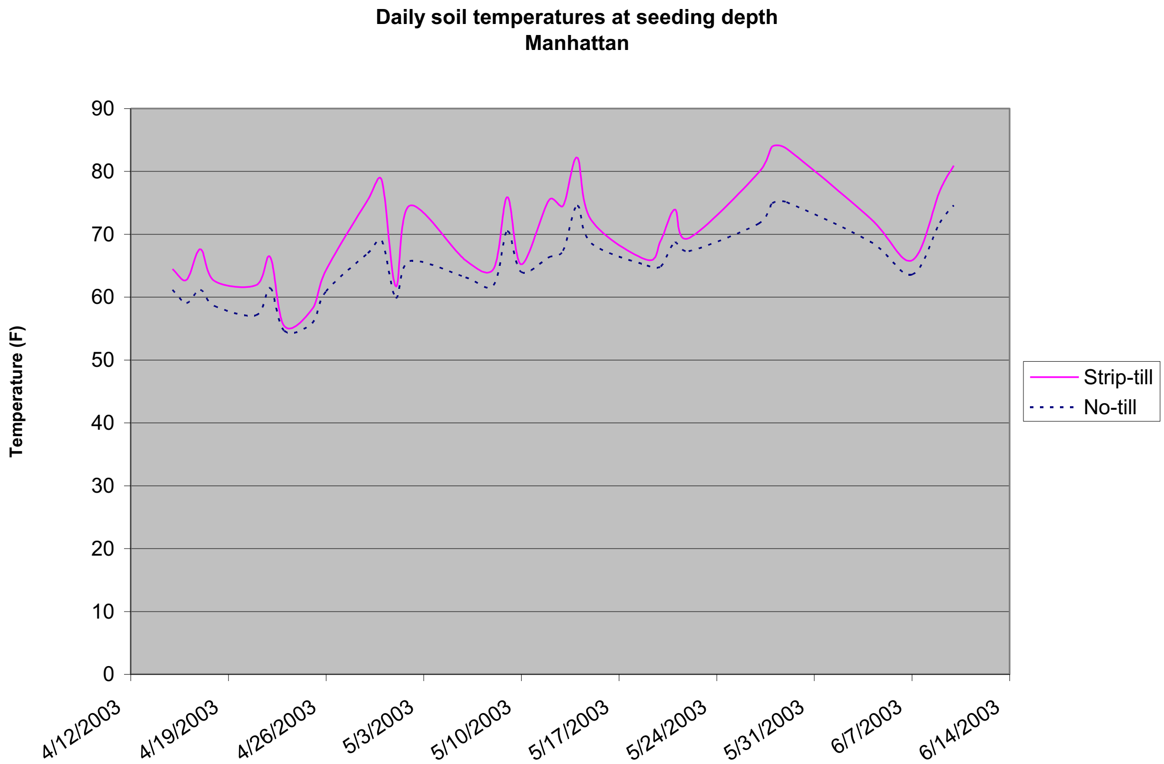

Figure 1.

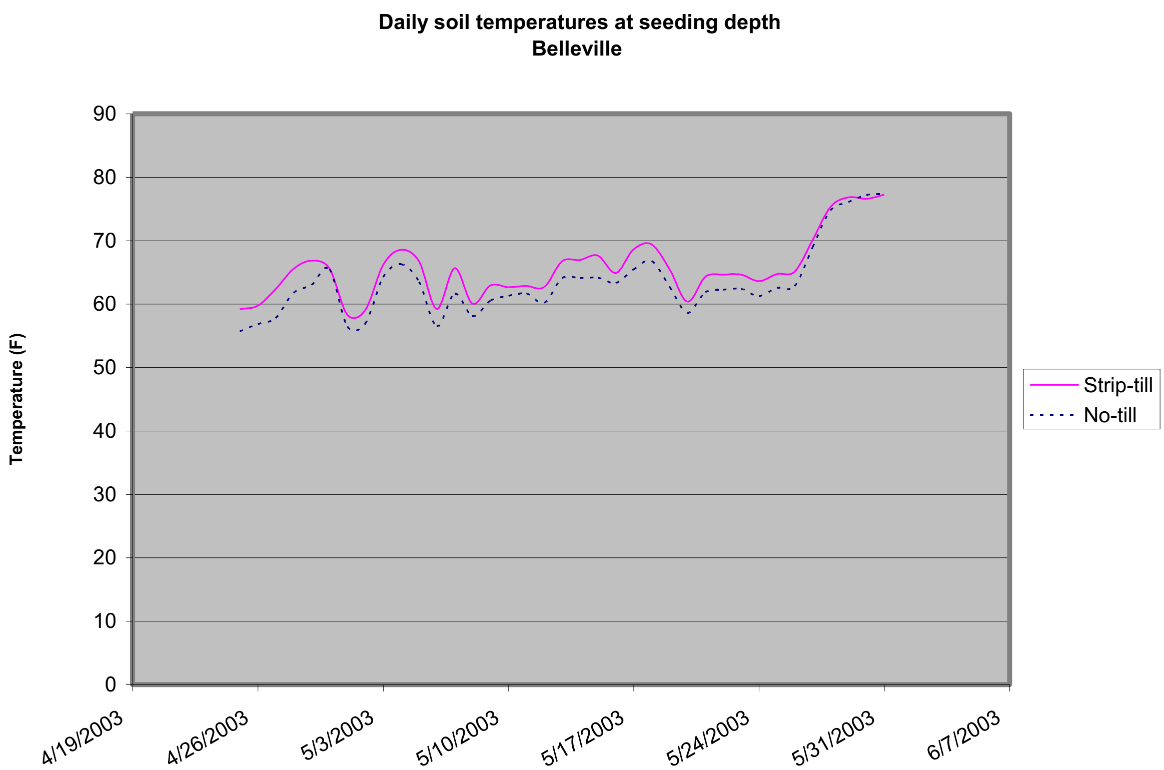

Figure 2.

Table 1. Effects of tillage, time of fertilizer application and N rate on corn.

Tillage	Time of Fertilizer Application	Fertilizer Rate N	P	K	S	Manhattan V6 Dry weight	Manhattan Grain Yield	Belleville V6 Dry weight	Belleville Grain Yield	Ottawa V6 Dry weight	Ottawa Grain Yield
		- - - - - - lb/a - - - - - -				lb/a	bu/a	lb/a	bu/a	lb/a	bu/a
Strip-till	--	0	0	0	0	339	170	155	42	121	78
Strip-till	Fall	40	30	5	5	417	182	276	56	307	86
Strip-till	Fall	80	30	5	5	450	193	284	58	332	96
Strip-till	Fall	120	30	5	5	452	205	361	67	346	91
Strip-till	2/3 Fall 1/3 Planting	120	30	5	5	493	193	406	75	363	89
Strip-till	Planting	40	30	5	5	468	185	263	52	421	90
Strip-till	Planting	80	30	5	5	485	187	283	60	357	88
Strip-till	Planting	120	30	5	5	424	187	353	71	328	78
No-till	Planting	40	30	5	5	366	152	178	45	257	80
No-till	Planting	80	30	5	5	360	167	189	48	224	90
No-till	Planting	120	30	5	5	310	174	198	51	191	86
No-till	--	0	0	0	0	263	121	105	36	97	66
LSD (0.05)						76	25	34	12	77	9

Table 2. Effects of time of fertilizer application and N rate on strip-till corn.

Variable		Manhattan V6 Dry Weight	Manhattan Grain Yield	Belleville V6 Dry Weight	Belleville Grain Yield
		lb/a	bu/a	lb/a	bu/a
Time of fertilizer					
Application:	During strip-till (fall)	440	193	307	60
	Planting time	459	186	300	61
	LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS
N Rate:	40	443	184	269	54
lb/a	80	468	190	283	59
	120	438	196	357	69
	LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	24	6

Table 3. Effects of tillage and N rate on corn[1].

Variable		Manhattan V6 Dry Weight	Manhattan Grain Yield	Belleville V6 Dry Weight	Belleville Grain Yield
		lb/a	bu/a	lb/a	bu/a
Tillage:	Strip-till	429	182	264	57
	No-till	325	154	168	45
	LSD (0.05)	37	15	17	7
N Rate:	0	301	146	130	40
lb/a	40	417	169	221	49
	80	423	177	236	54
	120	367	181	276	61
	LSD (0.05)	52	21	25	10

[1] Averaged across treatments receiving fertilizer at planting time.