

eFields

Ohio State University Extension Corn MRTN vs. MRTN + 50lbs N Trial Protocol

Study Overview

This study aims to determine if the Ohio MRTN N rate from the Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator (<http://cnrc.agron.iastate.edu/>) reduces per-acre corn yield and returns. This protocol compares the MRTN rate vs. an MRTN plus 50 pounds rate to determine if the MRTN rate was adequate. This simplified protocol allows the comparison of MRTN performance with various soil types under different production systems. We continue to offer (and need) multi-N rate sites to inform the MRTN calculator.

Proper experimental design is important to ensure the validity of the yield results at the season's end. Plot replication and randomization make it possible for statistical analysis to account for the natural field variation that occurs. For this study, a minimum of three replications should be used, and four replications are recommended. Plots should be randomized within each replication to eliminate plot order bias.

Selecting Nitrogen Timings

- A minimum of two nitrogen rates are recommended to be replicated no less than 3 times, with 4 or 5 replications ensuring a successful study.
- The total N rate (MRTN and MRTN +50) should include all N applied regardless of source (liquid or dry) or timings (Preplant, at-plant, sidedress).
 - Note: MRTN rate with \$6 corn and \$0.75 N is 170 lbs. per acre or with \$1.00 N is 153 lbs. per acre in a soybean-corn rotation.
- Select application source methods and make sure the farmer is comfortable with treatments.

Field Dimensions

The field size will determine the total number of plots that can be installed. Remember, at least 3 replications per application placement. Plot length is typically determined by the length of the field. All plots should be at least 500 feet long. Plot width will be determined by equipment size. It is important to take into account the size of both the N application equipment and the combine, as well as any other application equipment that might impact the trial. If N is applied with the planter, this needs to be considered, as well. Lining up treatments with planters passes may make mid and late-season applications easier and help minimize crop damage caused by the applicator.

Full-width or half-width of applicator width is recommended for a plot width. It will depend on the width of the applicator plus the applicator's ability to independently control rates if a split-width setup is selected).

- If different N applicators will be used, the plot width should accommodate the size of all applicators. Example: N applied pre-plant anhydrous (8 row) and 28% UAN sidedress (12 row), plots need to be at least 60 feet (24 row).

- Estimate the field width then divide by the selected width (full- or split- width) to determine the number of passes / plots available and if you can meet the 2 treatments by 3 replications (6 plots) minimum.
- Passes / plots no less than 500-feet (not counting headland rows) are recommended.
- Plots widths should consist of two or more combine header widths.

Suggestions

- To maximize learning, at least 2 fields per county is recommended.
- Evaluate application equipment and combine width to make sure the selected plot dimensions align properly. Correct alignment of the application equipment and combine widths will ensure project success.
- Using the variety tracking option using an in-cab display can help manage the project. For example, one can setup the 2 treatments by using the treatment name (MRTN, MRTN50) then adding A, B, C, D or E (or similar nomenclature) at the end of each name.
 - Before starting each pass, select the treatment corresponding to the plot.
 - Example help guide for the Precision Planting 20/20 display illustrating how to create custom varieties for a project:
https://fabe.osu.edu/sites/fabe/files/imce/images/Precision_Ag/PP20_20_Adding_CustomHybrid_0.pdf

Data Collection

5 primary data needs for this project

1. Complete worksheet
 - A recent soil test with % organic matter is important to this study.
2. Field boundary (lat/long of field will work at minimum)
3. As-planted data (if available)
4. As-applied data for N applications
5. Yield Monitor Data (calibrated); If a yield monitor is not available, a weigh wagon can be used to weigh the total amount harvested from each plot. Accurate plot dimensions are needed (e.g. width and length of each plot)

Example Layouts

Plot layout with 4 replications.

Planter		Replication	Plot ID	Description	TRT Code
Pass					
1		1	101	MRTN50	B
2			102	MRTN	A
3		2	201	MRTN50	B
4			202	MRTN	A
5		3	301	MRTN	A
6			302	MRTN50	B
7		4	401	MRTN50	B
8			402	MRTN	A