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Adjust Nitrogen Rate to Maximize Profit in Corn

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Corn yield response to increasing nitrogen (N) rate follows the Law of Diminishing Returns – as higher and higher increments of N are applied, the increase in grain yield becomes smaller and smaller (**Figure 1**). Eventually, maximum yield occurs and applying more N does not increase yield any further.

Interestingly, maximum yield regarding N fertilization does not produce the maximum profit. Profit from N application is maximized when the value of additional grain produced is just greater than the cost of additional N. Beyond that rate of N, profit declines because the cost of N is more than the value of additional grain produced.

We recommend that farmers select the rate of N to be applied based on the cost of N and the expected value of grain. Currently, the cost of N is historically high, nearly \$1 per pound of N from anhydrous ammonia to more than \$1 per pound for liquid N. Use Table 1 to find your cost of N per pound from the per ton cost. Grain prices are also relatively high and some expect them to increase in the future.

To obtain the profit-optimizing N rate recommendation for your N cost and expected grain price use the Table for the appropriate regional grouping. For example, assuming N at 1\$ per pound and corn at \$6.50 per bushel, the optimum profitable N rate for corn after soybeans for the three IN regional groupings would be 191, 209, and 171 pounds of N per acre for fine-textured soils in central (Table 2), northeast and eastcentral (Table 3), and the remainder of Indiana including sandy non-irrigated soils (Table 4). At these profit-optimizing rates the reduction in yield would only be 1-2%, compared to fertilizing for maximum yield.

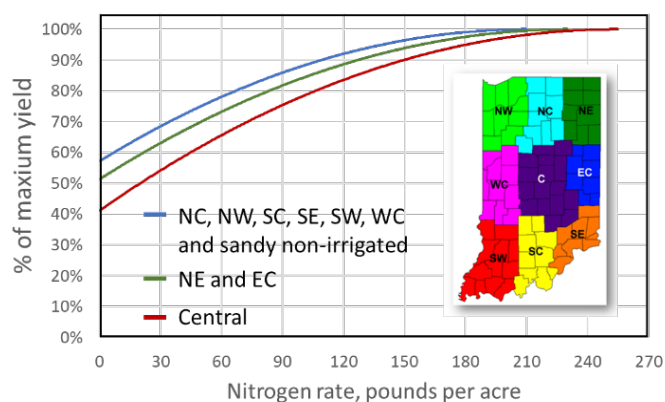


Figure 1. Percent of maximum corn grain yield produced with different nitrogen rates for three groupings of regions in Indiana; northcentral (NC), northwest (NW), southcentral (SC), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), westcentral (WC), and sandy non-irrigated soils, northeast (NE) and eastcentral (EC), and central (C).

For more information about how these recommendations were developed and other N management practices that can increase profit, download this online summary:

Jim Camberato, RL (Bob) Nielsen, and Dan Quinn. 2022. Nitrogen Management Guidelines for Corn in Indiana. Purdue University, Agronomy Dept., Applied Crop Research Update.
<https://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/corn/news/timeless/NitrogenMgmt.pdf> [URL accessed Mar 2022]

Table 1. Comparative costs per lb. of actual N for a range of costs per ton of product for four fertilizer sources of N commonly used in Indiana.

| Anhydrous N cost/lb | 28% UAN N cost/lb | 32% UAN N cost/lb | Urea N cost/lb | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| \$1,200 | \$0.73 | \$500 \$0.89 | \$725 \$1.13 | \$825 \$0.90 |
| \$1,250 | \$0.76 | \$525 \$0.94 | \$750 \$1.17 | \$850 \$0.92 |
| \$1,300 | \$0.79 | \$550 \$0.98 | \$775 \$1.21 | \$875 \$0.95 |
| \$1,350 | \$0.82 | \$575 \$1.03 | \$800 \$1.25 | \$900 \$0.98 |
| \$1,400 | \$0.85 | \$600 \$1.07 | \$825 \$1.29 | \$925 \$1.01 |
| \$1,450 | \$0.88 | \$625 \$1.12 | \$850 \$1.33 | \$950 \$1.03 |
| \$1,500 | \$0.91 | \$650 \$1.16 | \$875 \$1.37 | \$975 \$1.06 |
| \$1,550 | \$0.95 | \$675 \$1.21 | \$900 \$1.41 | \$1,000 \$1.09 |
| \$1,600 | \$0.98 | \$700 \$1.25 | \$925 \$1.45 | \$1,025 \$1.11 |
| \$1,650 | \$1.01 | \$725 \$1.29 | \$950 \$1.48 | \$1,050 \$1.14 |
| \$1,700 | \$1.04 | \$750 \$1.34 | \$975 \$1.52 | \$1,075 \$1.17 |
| \$1,750 | \$1.07 | \$775 \$1.38 | \$1,000 \$1.56 | \$1,100 \$1.20 |

Table 2. Range of economic optimum N rate (EONR) values (lbs applied N / ac) for **corn following soybean in central Indiana on medium- and fine-textured soils** as influenced by nitrogen cost per lb N (Table 1) and grain price per bushel. The underlying yield response data are from 23 field scale trials conducted from 2006 to date. The average agronomic optimum N rate for this region of Indiana is approximately 232 lbs N / ac. These rates assume N management practices that minimize the risk of N loss prior to plant uptake.

Central Indiana

| N cost | Grain price | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$4.50 | \$5.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.00 | \$6.50 | \$7.00 | \$7.50 |
| \$0.60 | 196 | 200 | 203 | 205 | 207 | 209 | 211 |
| \$0.75 | 187 | 192 | 195 | 198 | 201 | 203 | 205 |
| \$0.90 | 178 | 184 | 188 | 192 | 195 | 197 | 200 |
| \$1.05 | 169 | 175 | 181 | 185 | 189 | 192 | 194 |
| \$1.20 | 160 | 167 | 173 | 178 | 182 | 186 | 189 |
| \$1.35 | 151 | 159 | 166 | 171 | 176 | 180 | 184 |
| \$1.50 | 142 | 151 | 158 | 165 | 170 | 174 | 178 |
| \$1.65 | 133 | 143 | 151 | 158 | 164 | 168 | 173 |

Table 3. Range of economic optimum N rate (EONR) values (lbs applied N / ac) for **corn following soybean in northeast and eastcentral Indiana on medium- and fine-textured soils** as influenced by nitrogen cost per lb N (Table 1) and grain price per bushel. The underlying yield response data are from 37 field scale trials conducted from 2006 to date. The average agronomic optimum N rate for these regions of Indiana is approximately 254 lbs N / ac. These rates assume N management practices that minimize the risk of N loss prior to plant uptake.

Northeast & Eastcentral Indiana

| N cost | Grain price | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | \$4.50 | \$5.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.00 | \$6.50 | \$7.00 | \$7.50 |
| \$0.60 | 215 | 219 | 222 | 225 | 227 | 229 | 231 |
| \$0.75 | 205 | 210 | 214 | 217 | 220 | 223 | 225 |
| \$0.90 | 195 | 201 | 206 | 210 | 213 | 216 | 219 |
| \$1.05 | 185 | 192 | 198 | 203 | 207 | 210 | 213 |
| \$1.20 | 176 | 184 | 190 | 195 | 200 | 204 | 207 |
| \$1.35 | 166 | 175 | 182 | 188 | 193 | 197 | 201 |
| \$1.50 | 156 | 166 | 174 | 181 | 186 | 191 | 195 |
| \$1.65 | 146 | 157 | 166 | 173 | 179 | 185 | 189 |

Table 4. Range of economic optimum N rate (EONR) values (lbs applied N / ac) for **corn following soybean in northcentral, northwest, southcentral, southeast, southwest, and westcentral Indiana primarily on medium- and fine-textured soils, plus sandy non-irrigated areas throughout the state** as influenced by nitrogen cost per lb N (Table 1) and grain price per bushel. The underlying yield response data are from 106 field scale trials conducted from 2006 to date. The average agronomic optimum N rate for these regions of Indiana is approximately 211 lbs N / ac. These rates assume N management practices that minimize the risk of N loss prior to plant uptake.

Northcentral, Northwest, Southcentral, Southeast, Southwest, Westcentral + Sandy Non-irrigated areas of Indiana

| N cost | Grain price | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | \$4.50 | \$5.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.00 | \$6.50 | \$7.00 | \$7.50 |
| \$0.60 | 176 | 180 | 182 | 185 | 187 | 188 | 190 |
| \$0.75 | 167 | 172 | 175 | 178 | 181 | 183 | 185 |
| \$0.90 | 159 | 164 | 168 | 172 | 175 | 177 | 180 |
| \$1.05 | 150 | 156 | 161 | 165 | 169 | 172 | 174 |
| \$1.20 | 141 | 148 | 154 | 159 | 163 | 166 | 169 |
| \$1.35 | 132 | 140 | 147 | 152 | 157 | 160 | 164 |
| \$1.50 | 124 | 132 | 139 | 145 | 150 | 155 | 159 |
| \$1.65 | 115 | 124 | 132 | 139 | 144 | 149 | 153 |