Response of Corn to Starter Fertilizer – 2015 Research Update

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Starter fertilizer is the placement of fertilizer near or with the seed at planting. Traditional starter fertilizer placement has been two inches below and two inches to the side of the seed and is termed 2X2 placement. When in this position, the seedling roots encounter the fertilizer shortly after emergence. Different starter fertilizer placements, positioned both vertically and horizontally from the seed, are possible. In-furrow fertilizer, often referred to as pop-up, is an alternative to 2X2 placement that involves less hardware, cost, and lower amounts of fertilizer. Placement with the seed may result in earlier nutrient utilization by the plant than 2X2 placement.

In previous research, starter fertilizer often accelerated the early growth of corn, resulting in taller corn and more dry matter. Sometimes early growth responses resulted in increased grain yield, but sometimes they did not. Grain moisture was sometimes lower with starter fertilizer than without, even when grain yield was unaffected.

Some suggest that starter fertilizer is most likely to increase corn yield under the following conditions: no or limited tillage, early planting into cold soils, hybrids with slow-growing roots, corn following corn or another crop leaving behind large amounts of low nitrogen (N) residue, low soil levels of nutrients [N and phosphorus (P) in particular], and high yield conditions (perhaps under irrigation). Unfortunately even with these conditions a positive and profitable response to starter fertilizer is not ensured. It is likely some of the factors influencing corn response to starter fertilizer are yet unknown.

Our research question

The objective of our research is to understand how starter fertilizers affect crop growth and development and the impact of early-season benefits of starter fertilizers on grain yield. Additionally we want to better define the soil, weather, and management factors that affect corn grain yield response to starter fertilizer and to quantify the frequency and magnitude of the response.

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How we did our trials

We conducted starter fertilizer trials in 2014 (3) and 2015 (3) at several Purdue Agricultural centers (circled at right).

Our treatments were no starter fertilizer (Control), pop-up (PU), 25 pounds (lbs.) of actual N per acre in 2X2 placement (LoSt), PU&LoSt for a total of 25 lbs. of actual N per acre, and 50 lbs. of actual N per acre in 2X2 placement (HiSt). The pop-up fertilizer source was 3 gallons per acre of ammonium polyphosphate (APP; 10-34-0) equal to 3.4 lbs. actual N. The 2X2 fertilizer source was a combination of urea ammonium nitrate (UAN; 28-0-0) and APP resulting in an analysis of 19-17-0 or 21-11-0 dependent on location.

The application rate of sidedress N was adjusted for the amount of N applied at planting so that the total amount of N applied was the same across all treatments, but P fertilizer rates were not adjusted. Soil test P levels were adequate at each location, ranging from 27 to 34 ppm Bray1-P. Hybrids adapted to each location were seeded at 33,000 plants per acre using commercial corn planters equipped with both 2x2 and popup fertilizer applicator attachments.

Individual plots were 12 rows (30-inch spacing) wide and 350 to 2,000 feet long and replicated 4 to 6 times dependent on the field size at each location. Plots were sidedressed using commercial applicators before the plants exceeded 20 inches tall. Plots were harvested with commercial combines and grain yield and moisture were estimated with calibrated yield monitors at all locations.

In 2015 we also documented the early-season crop response by determining growth stage every week to 10 days up to silking and determining crop height, dry matter, and nutrient uptake at about the V7 growth stage just before sidedressing.

What we found

Crop growth responses to starter fertilizer were similar at all locations. Plant height and dry matter increased by an average of 49 and 140% respectively when comparing the Control with HiSt treatment. Other starter fertilizer treatments were intermediate in their effects on height and dry matter. The AirScout aerial image from SEPAC illustrates the visible differences in growth from starter fertilizer treatments on June 23 (8 to 9 leaf collars).

Starter fertilizer accelerated the appearance of leaf collars from as early as 2 collared leaves through late vegetative growth. SEPAC is shown as an example (Fig. 1), but all locations had similar responses. Differences in collared leaves among starter fertilizer treatments continued to increase throughout the sampling period.
Figure 1. Starter fertilizer effects on the average number of leaf collars at SEPAC in 2015. Starter fertilizer treatments had statistically greater leaf collar number at all sampling dates. Similar results were obtained at the other locations.

When plants in the Control had about 10-12 leaf collars, the HiSt treatment was approximately 2 leaf collars more advanced (Fig. 2). The other starter fertilizer treatments had intermediate effects on the rate of leaf collar appearance.

Figure 2. Starter fertilizer effects on the average number of leaf collars at three Purdue Agricultural Centers (PACs) on the second to last sampling date in 2015. Within a PAC, bars topped by the same letter are statistically similar.
As a result of the faster leaf collar appearance, plants with starter fertilizer reached tasseling (VT) and silking (R1) earlier than plants without starter (Fig. 3). Differences among the treatments varied to some extent by location, but generally the PU&LoSt and HiSt treatments had the greatest percentage of plants at VT/R1, LoSt was intermediate, and the Control and PU treatments had the lowest percentage.

**Fig. 3.** Starter fertilizer effects on the percentage of plants with tassels (VT) and/or silks (R1) at three Purdue Agricultural Centers (PACs) in 2015. Within a PAC, bars topped by the same letter are statistically similar.

Grain moisture at harvest averaged 0.5, 1.1, 1.6, and 1.7 percentage points drier than the no starter Control in the PU, LoSt, PU&LoSt, and HiSt treatments, respectively (averaged over all locations in 2014 and 2015). The drier grain at harvest was likely due to those plots maturing somewhat earlier in the fall when the temperatures were also slightly warmer, both of which favor more rapid field drydown of grain.

Although starter fertilizer produced consistent enhancements of early season growth and development and drier grain, a positive grain yield response occurred at only one location each year (Fig. 4).

At SEPAC 2014, HiSt had the highest yield (215 bu/ac) of all treatments. Grain yield was greater with LoSt (208 bu/ac) and PU&LoSt (209 bu/ac) than with PU (198 bu/ac) or the Control (196 bu/ac). The PU and Control treatment yields did not differ. In the second year at SEPAC (2015), starter fertilizer did not increase grain yield (avg. of 203 bu/ac) despite the accelerated growth, earlier silking, and lower grain moisture at harvest seen in 2015.

At NEPAC 2015, grain yield was increased by all starter fertilizer treatments in comparison to the Control (162 bu/ac). Yield was 168, 172, 174, and 177 bu/ac for PU, LoSt, PU&LoSt, and HiSt, respectively, with PU differing from HiSt but no differences among the other treatments.
Fig. 4. Starter fertilizer effects on grain yield at three Purdue Agricultural Centers (PACs) in 2014 and 2015. Within a year and a PAC, bars topped by the same letter, or by no letter, are statistically similar.
Summary

Starter fertilizer treatments, compared to a no starter Control, consistently increased early-season plant height and dry matter and accelerated plant development resulting in earlier silking and drier grain at harvest. These effects were similar across locations varying in tillage, planting date, and yield level. The effectiveness of the starter treatments increased in the order of increasing N and P application rates, PU < LoSt ≈ PU&LoSt < HiSt.

Despite the consistent increases in plant growth and development and grain moisture at all locations resulting from starter fertilizer, increased yield only occurred at 2 of 6 locations. Both responsive locations (SEPAC 2014 and NEPAC 2015) were no-tillage. However, corn yield at the same SEPAC location in 2015 (same field, same no-tillage, same hybrid) did not respond to starter fertilizer.

Future intentions

Factors thought to influence corn response to starter fertilizer include soil temperature, the difference between air and soil temperature, soil nutrient level, soil strength, hybrid rooting pattern and vigor, seasonal rainfall, irrigation, and general yield level. We will conduct additional studies over the next few years to better quantify and understand the variation in corn response to starter fertilizer.