

# Strip-Till Corn Production Systems: The Known and the Unknown

**Tony J. Vyn & Graduate Students,  
Colleagues & Farmers**



# Successful Strip Tillage after Soybean and Reasonable Soil Moisture Conditions



Source: Norm Larson, Elburn Co-op, IL



# Fall Strip Tillage





# Berms after Soybean Harvest

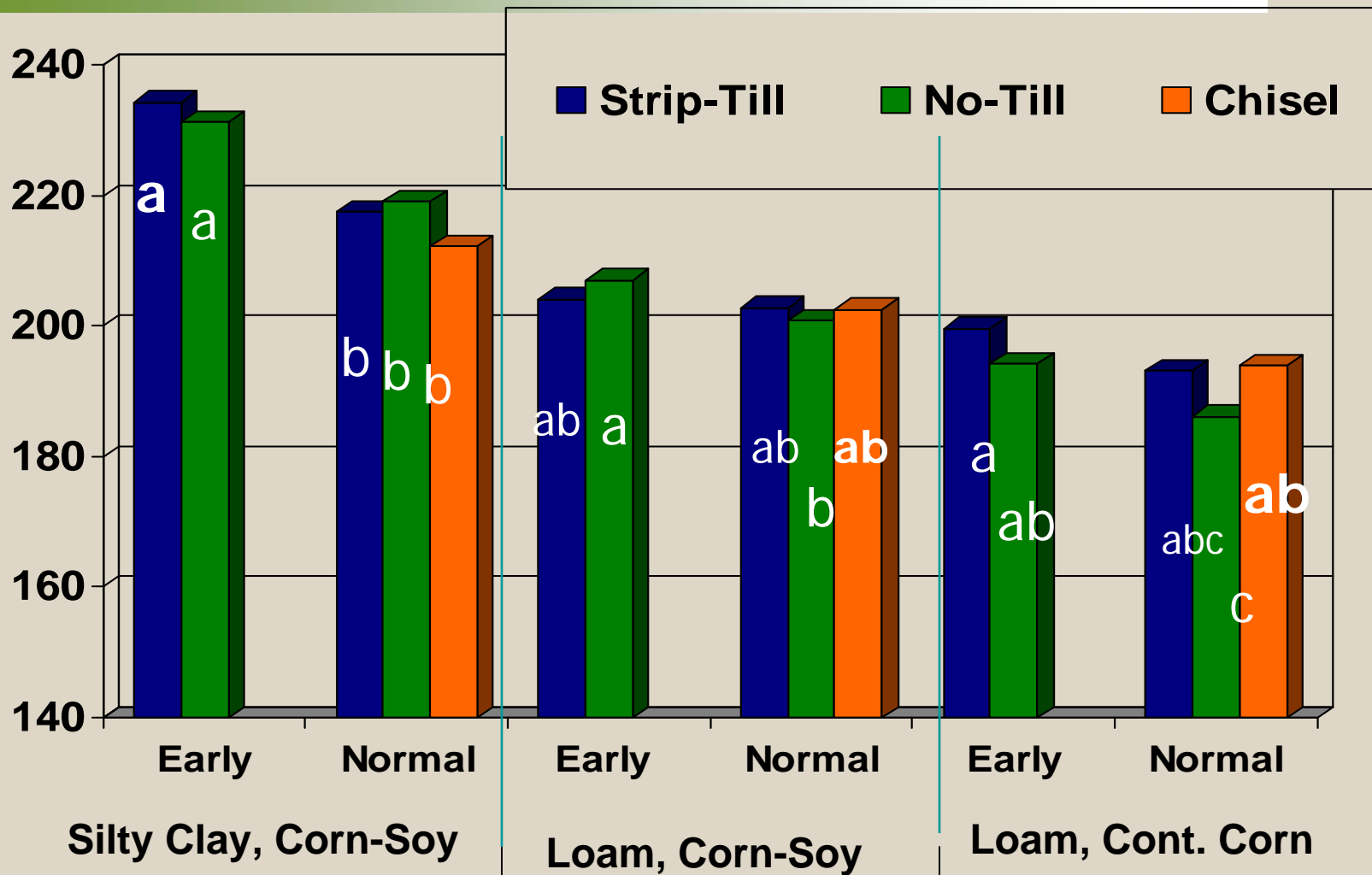




# Berm Heights in Spring after Successful Strip Tillage



# Corn Yield Response to Tillage and Planting Date in Indiana, 2003-04





# Spring Strip-till Berms





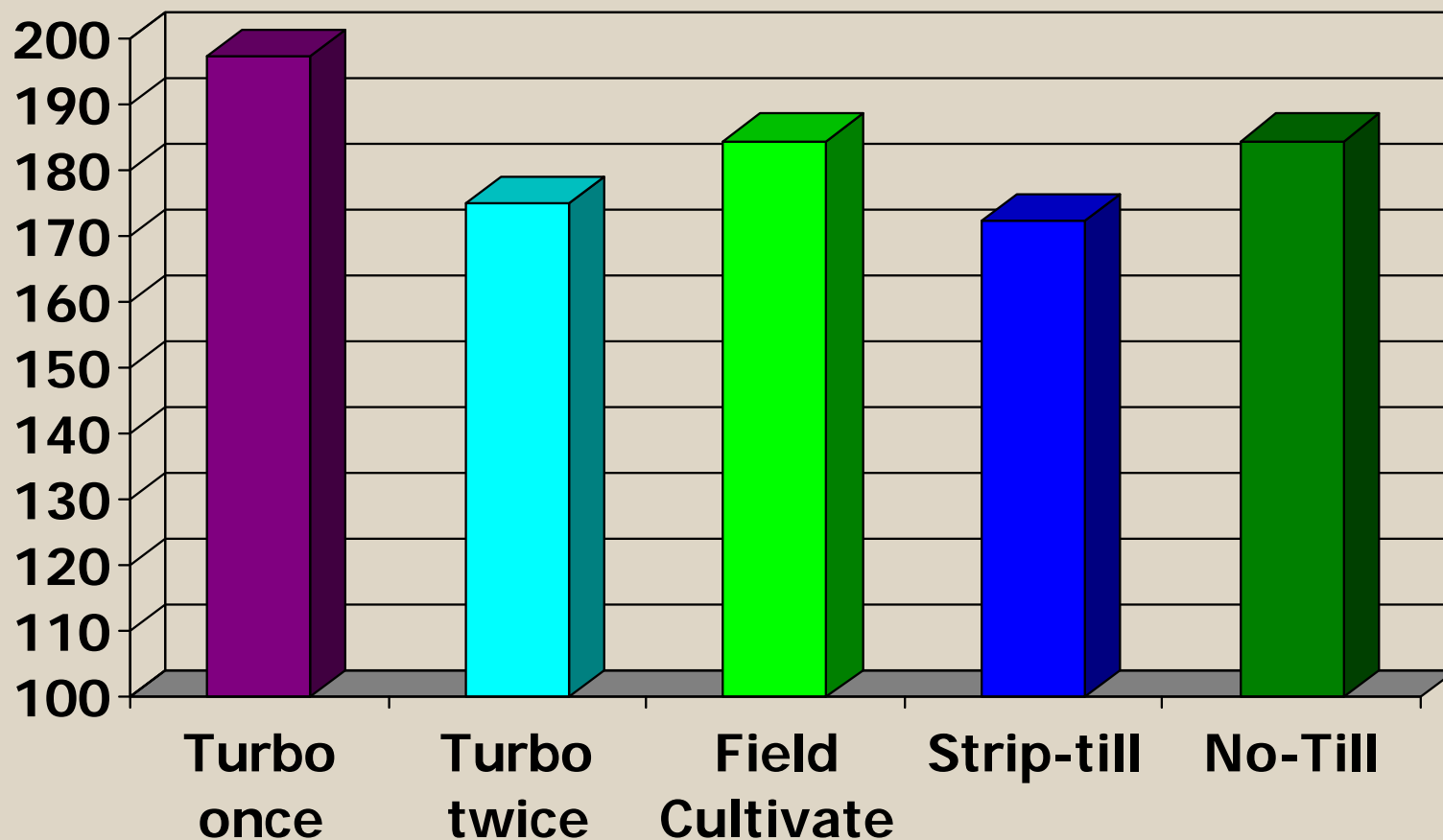
# Other Spring Tillage Options?





# Spring Strip-Till vs. Turbo-Till<sup>®</sup> or FC

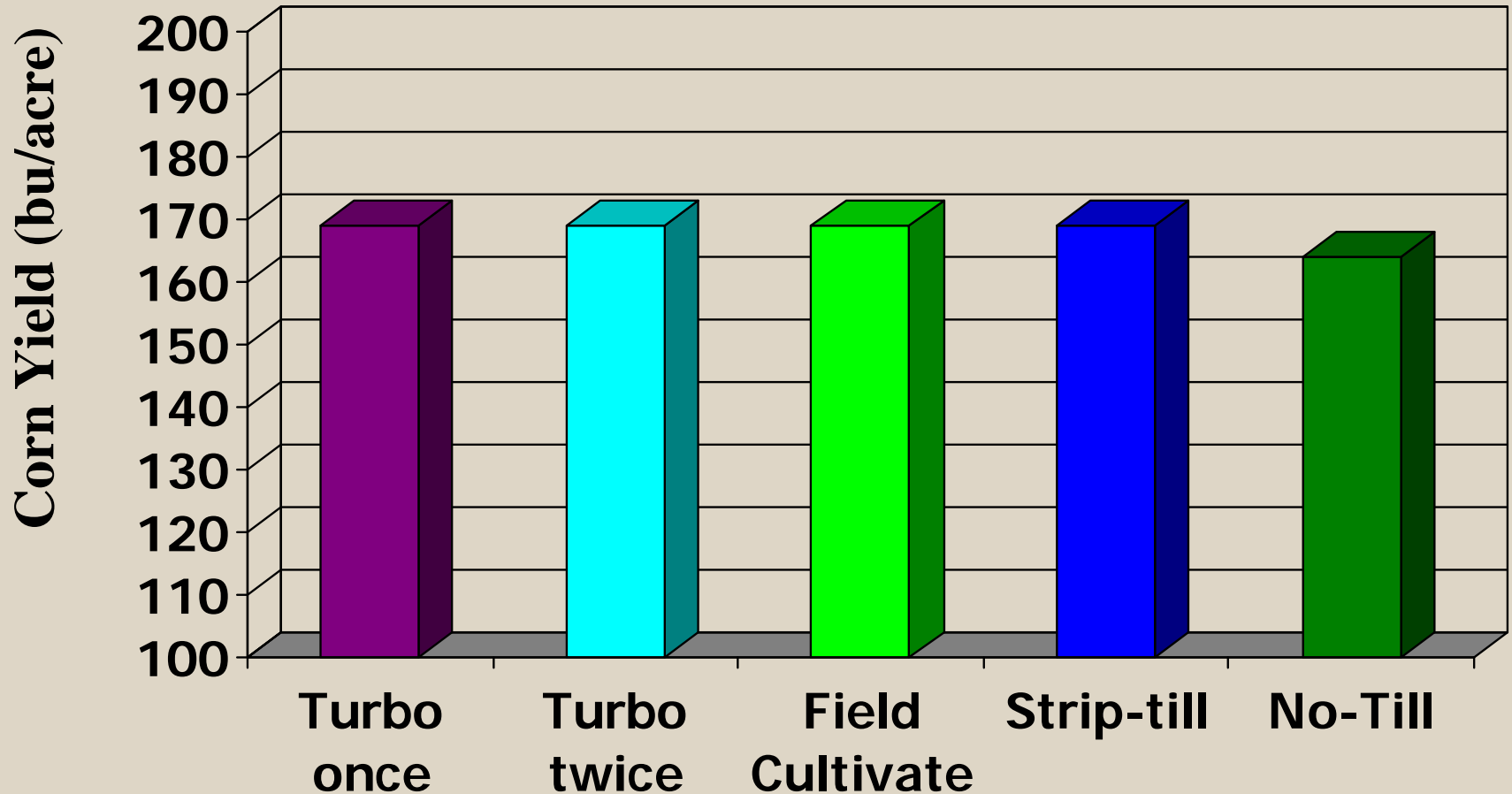
## North-East Purdue Ag Center, Columbia City (2004)



Courtesy: Phil Walker and Allen County SWCD

# Fall Strip-Till vs. Turbo-Till<sup>®</sup> or FC

North-East Purdue Ag Center, Columbia City (2005-2006)





# Strip Tillage for Corn after Corn?





# Strip-Till Corn after Corn



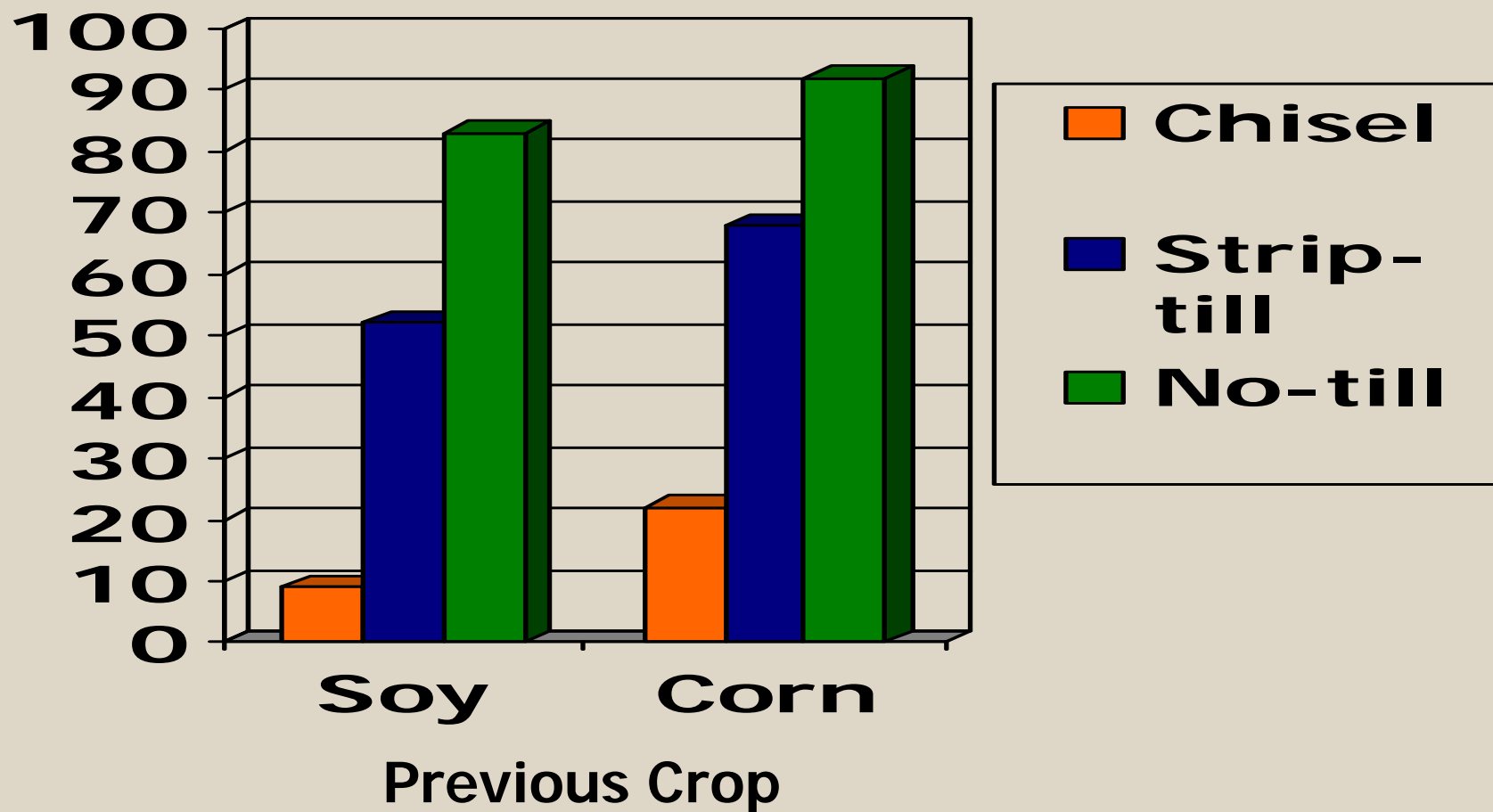
**Split the  
middle w/o  
guidance**

**Source: Norm Larson, Elburn Co-op, IL**

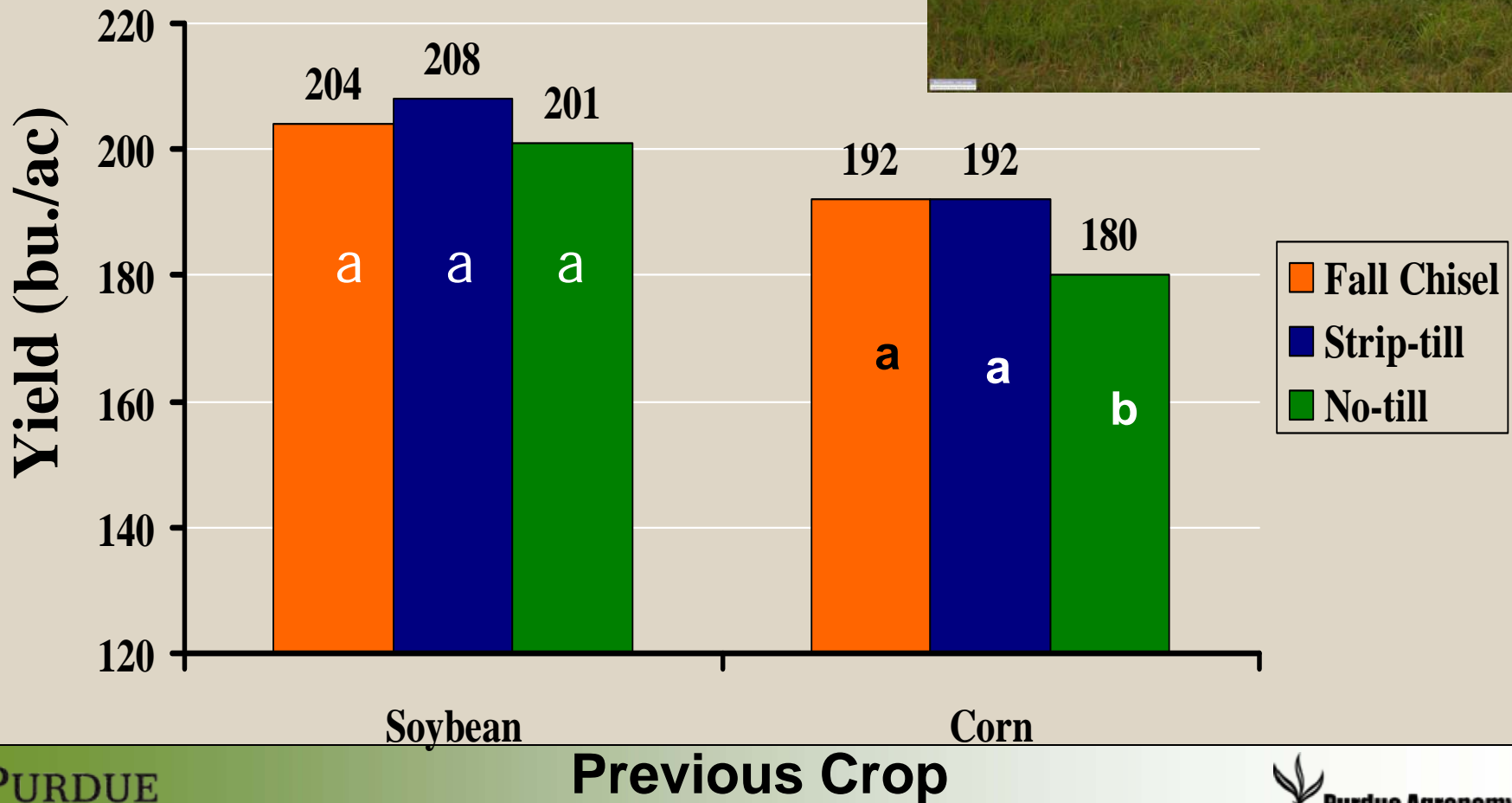


# Surface Residue Cover (%) after Planting

## Loam Soil, Wanatah, IN, 2001-2005

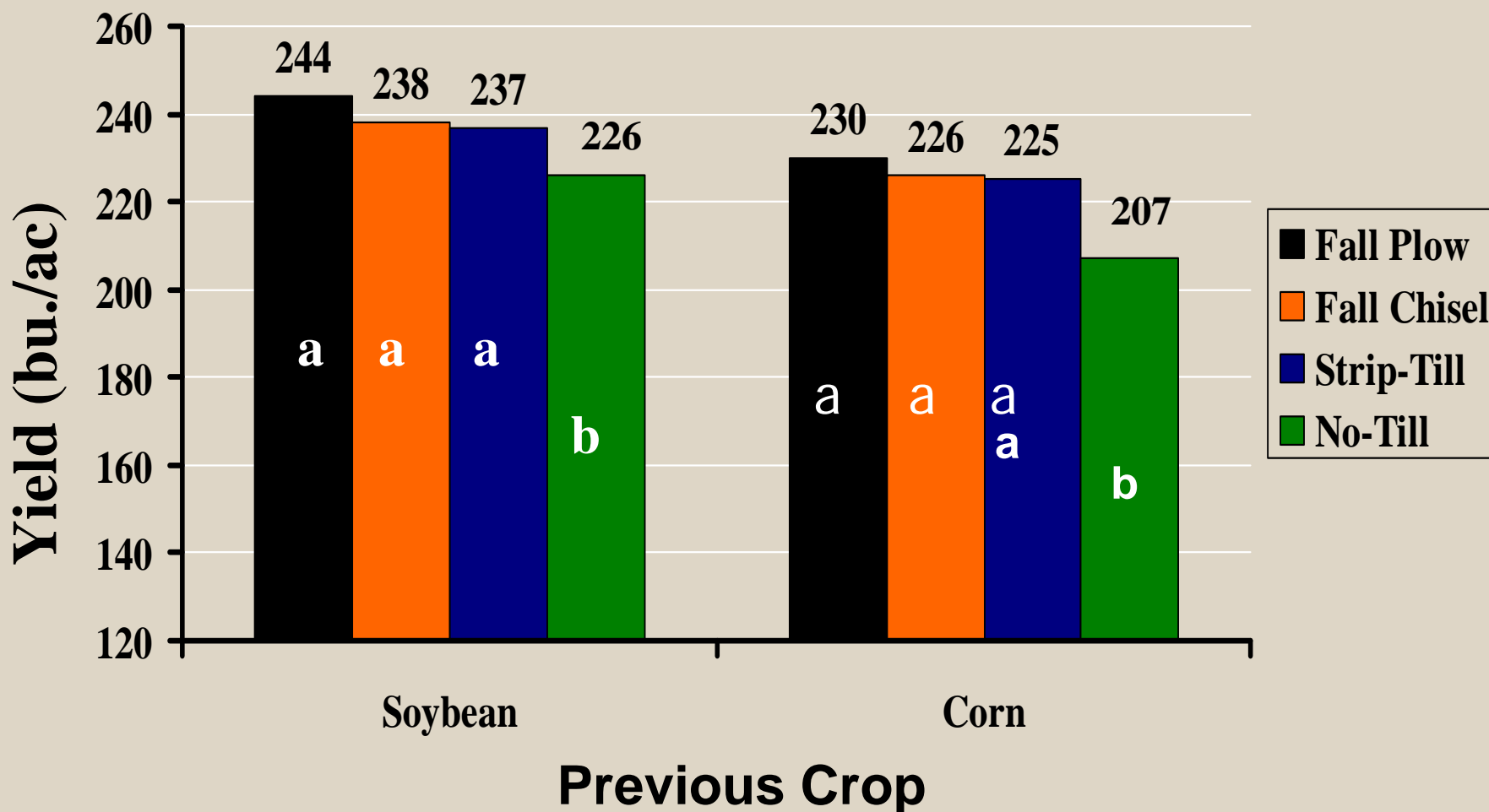


# Strip Tillage for Corn after Soybean and Corn in N. Indiana, Loam Soil (2001-07)





# Tillage Effects on Corn Yields after Soybean and Corn in N. Indiana, Loam Soil (2007)



# Management Issues Include Automatic Guidance, Fertility, Prior Compaction, and Seed Row Uniformity



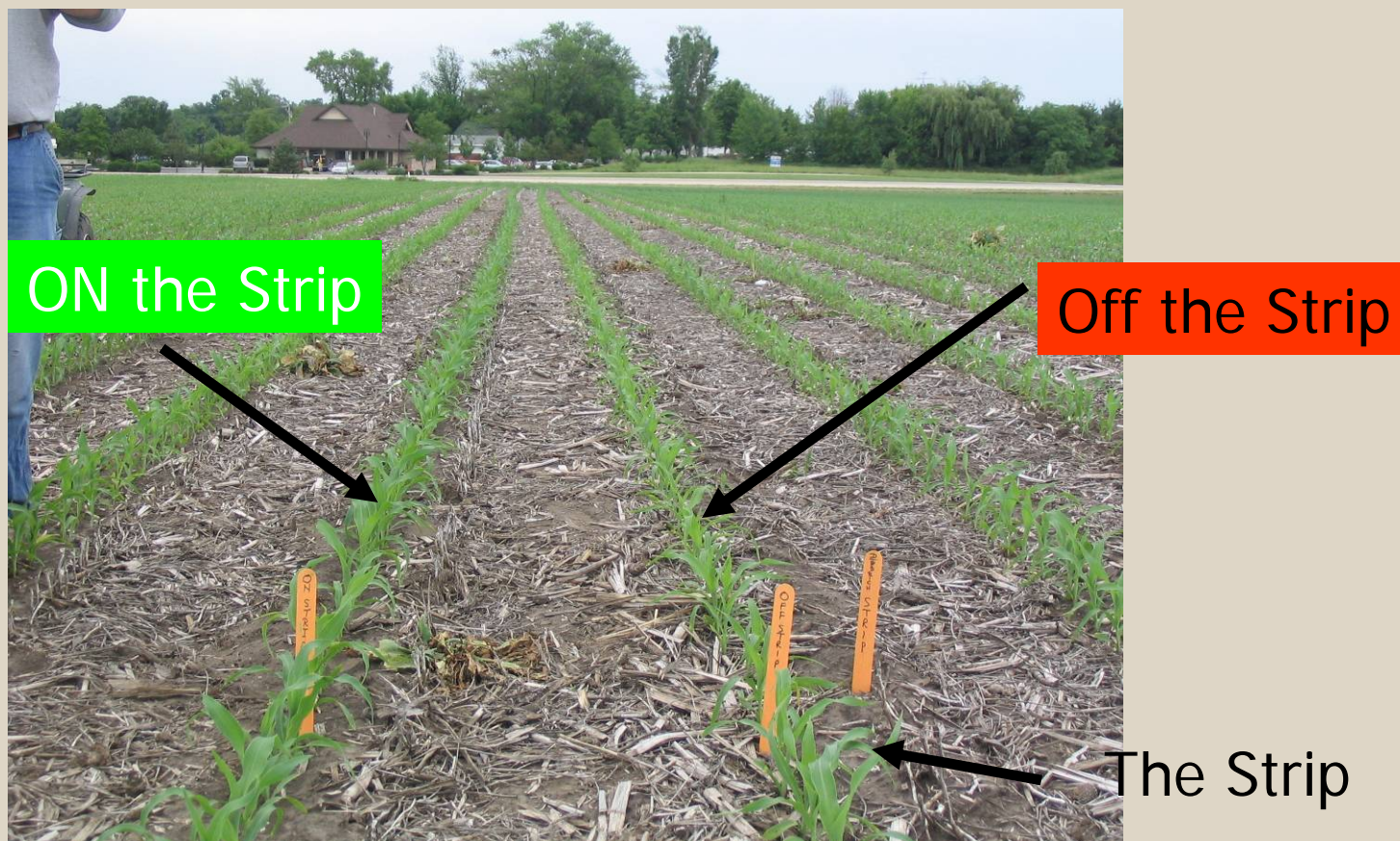


# Precision of Planting Following Strip Tillage ?





# Row Position is Critical



Source: Norm Larson, Elburn Co-op, IL



# RTK Planting after Strip-Till

(West Lafayette, 2006)



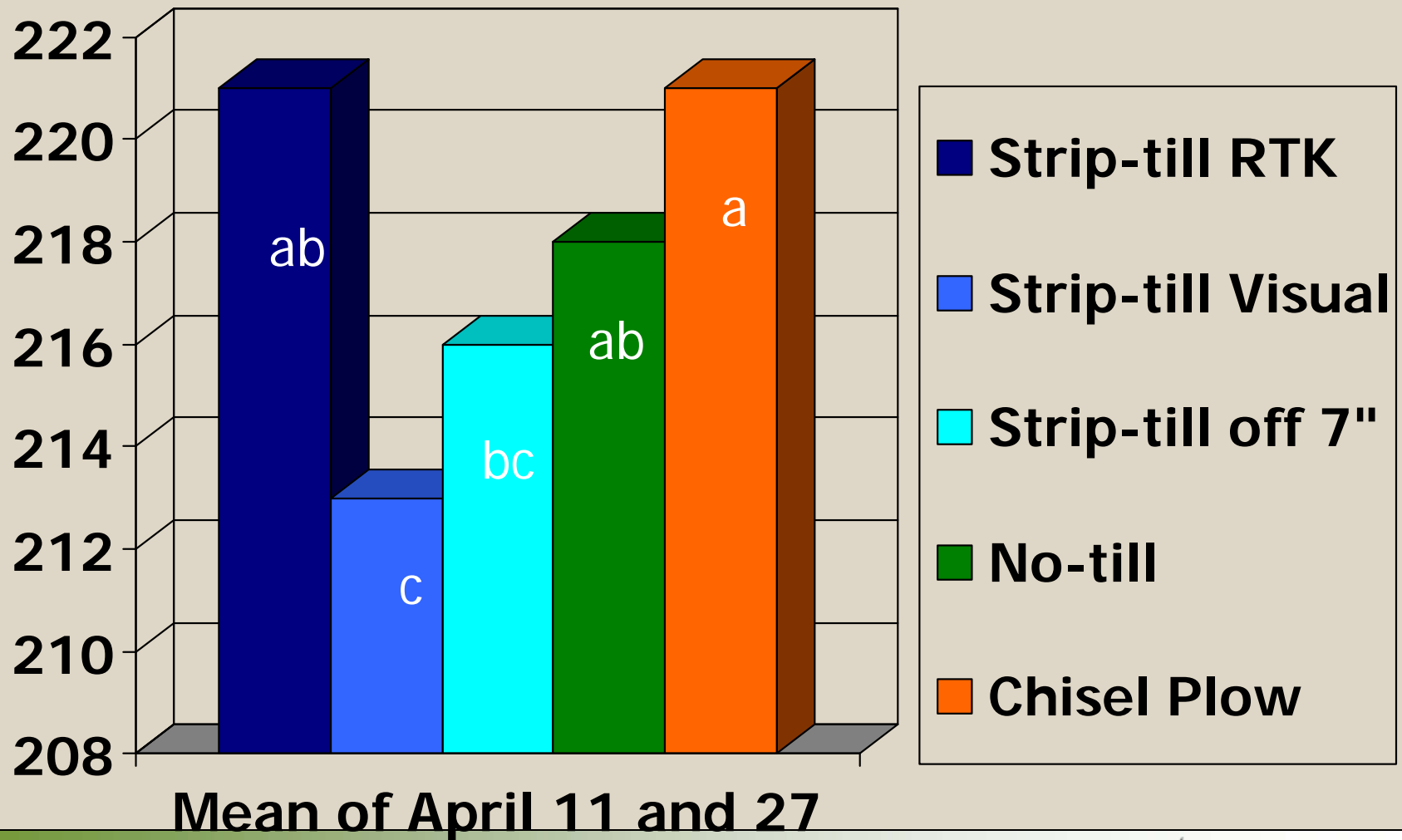


# RTK Plot Harvest 2006





# Average Corn Yield Response to RTK Precision at West Lafayette, IN, 2006



# Strip Tillage with Fertilizer Banding





# ***ARLINGTON, WI STRIP-TILLAGE PROJECT***

- **Tillage/rotation study since 1997**
  - Plano silt loam soil
  - Strip-till added in 2000
  - Cont. corn, Soybean/corn, Corn/soybean
  - PK fertilizer: None, broadcast, deep, and row-placed at crop removal rate
  - Summarize 2001 – 2004, strip-till only



# ***ARLINGTON SOIL TEST***

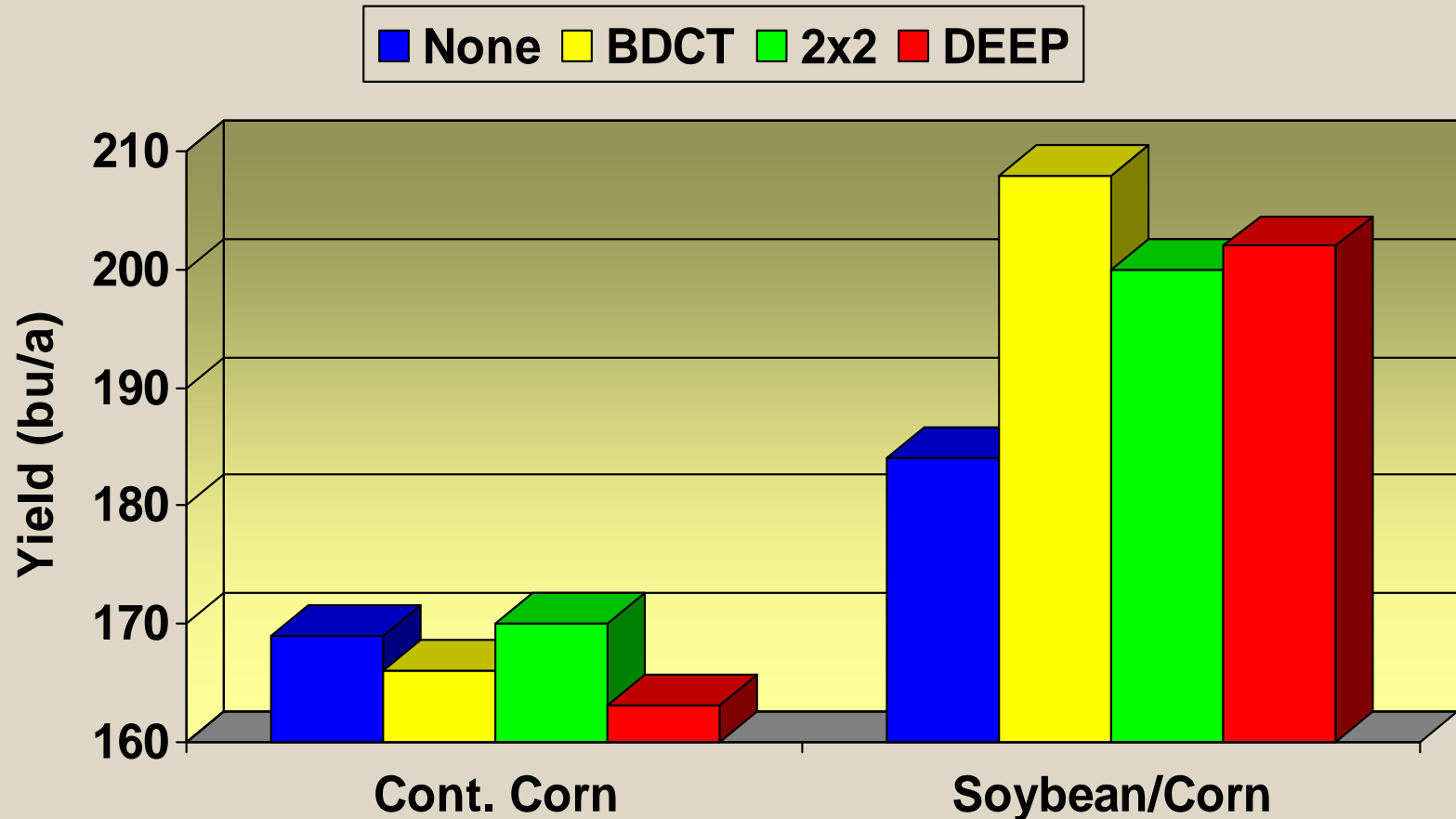
Year	pH		Soil test P (ppm)		Soil test K (ppm)	
	None	Bdct.	None	Bdct.	None	Bdct.
2001	6.7	6.7	41	51	99	110
2005	6.7	6.6	38	56	91	120

Source: D. Wolkowski, University of Wisconsin, 2007



# **CORN GRAIN YIELD AS AFFECTED BY FERTILIZER PLACEMENT IN STRIP-TILL**

*Four Year Avg. (2001 - 2004)*



Source: D. Wolkowski, University of Wisconsin, 2007

# Strip Tillage with Nutrient Banding in Small-plot Research (West Lafayette, IN)



**Note:  $P_2O_5$  rate = 88 pounds/acre, and  $K_2O$  rate = 115 pounds/acre**

**All plots received a uniform 2 x 2" starter of 14 – 28 – 14  
(N,P,K), plus a total N rate of 250 pounds/acre.**



# High Yield Corn Response to Placement

**Sponsor: PPI-FAR 2001-2003**

**Hybrids:** 1. Pioneer 34B24

2. Pioneer 34M95

**Population/ Acre:** 1. 32,000

2. 42,000

**P&K Fertilizer**

**Placements:** 1. Control

2. Broadcast

3. Shallow Band (6")

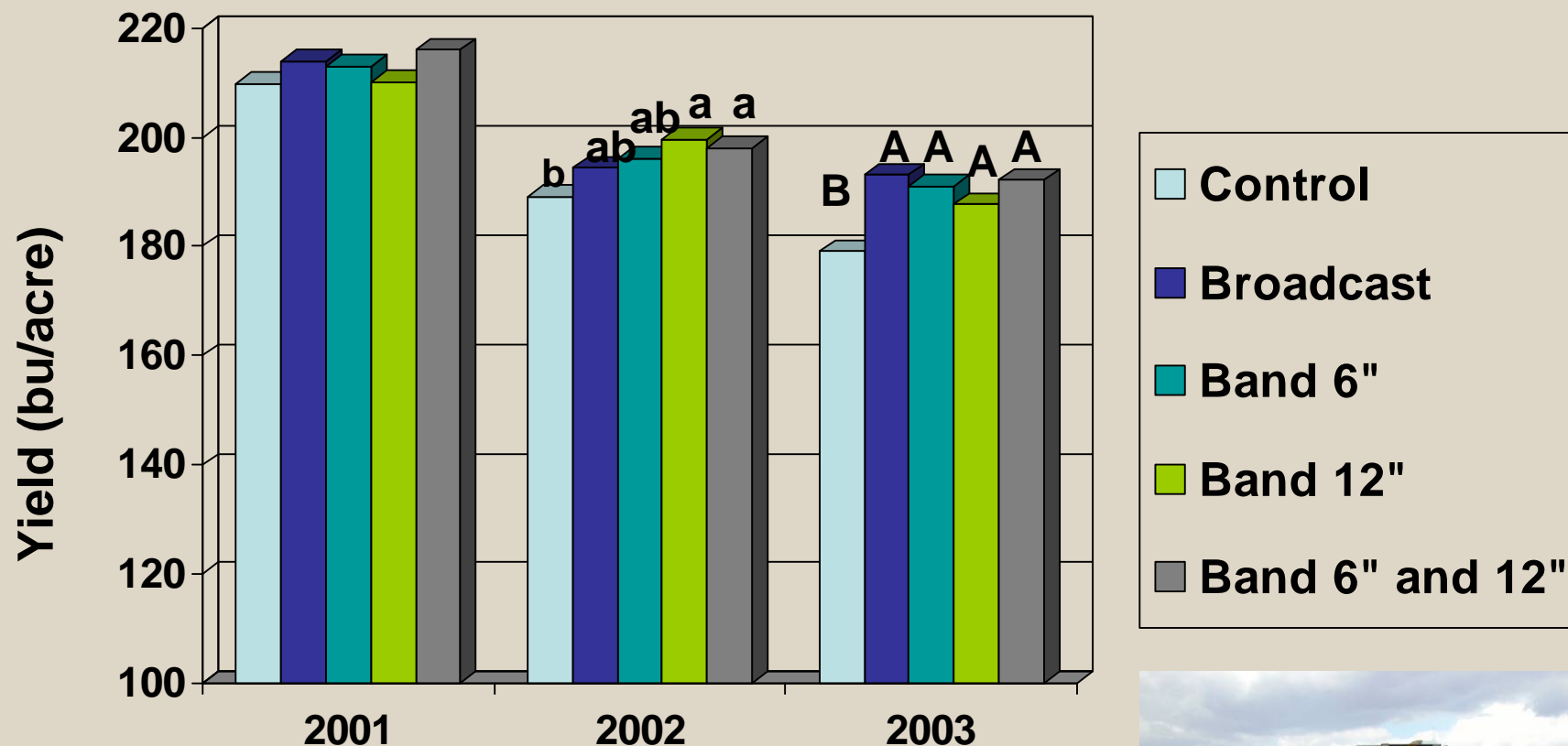
4. Deep Band (12")

5. Shallow + Deep (6" and 12")



**Note:  $P_2O_5$  rate was 88 pounds/acre, and  $K_2O$  rate was 115 pounds/acre  
All plots received a uniform 2 x 2" starter of 14 – 28 – 14 (N,P,K).**

# Corn Yield Response to Fertility Placement, West Lafayette, IN, (2001-2003).



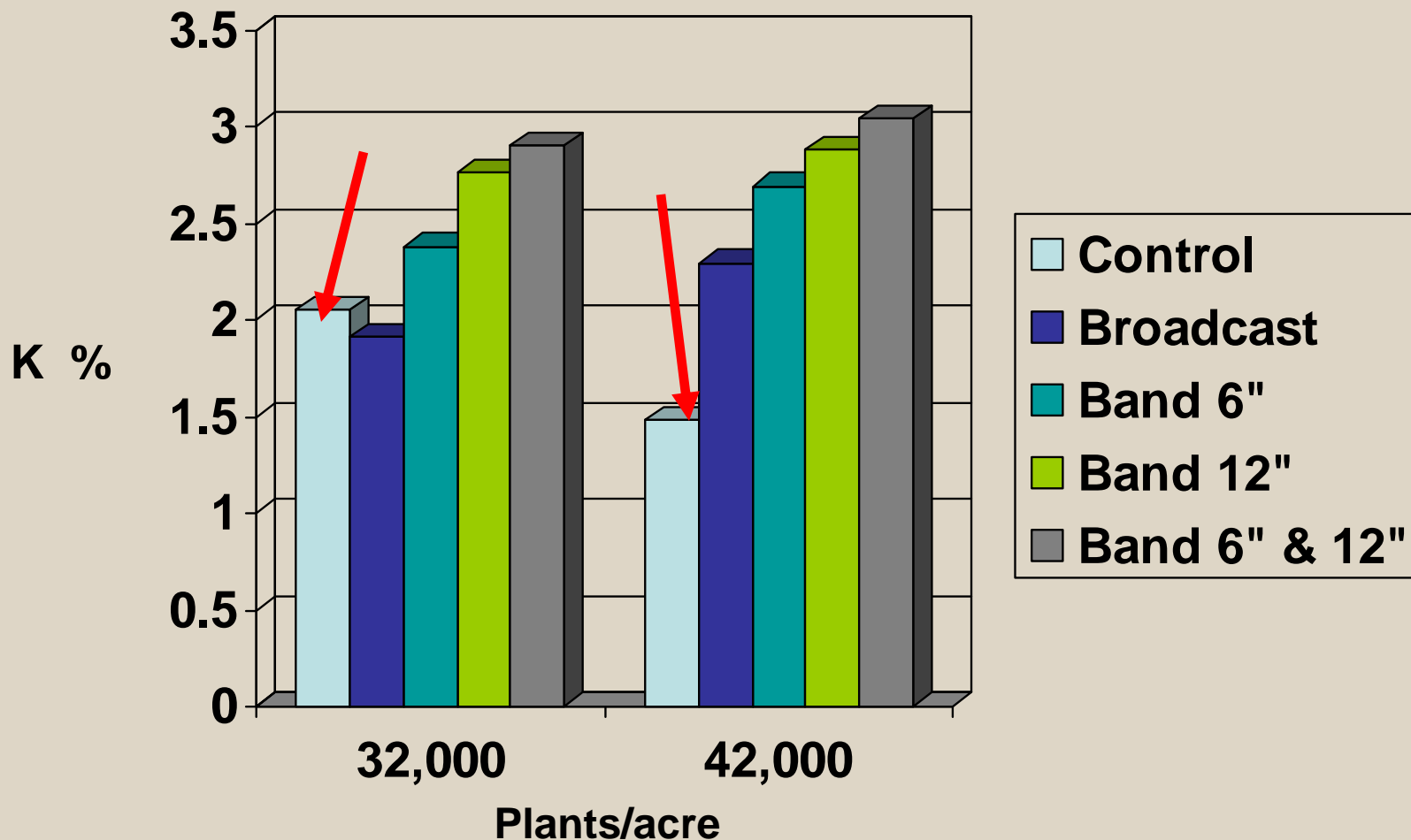
## "CONTROL"

Soil-test P (0-4"):	15	25	30
(4-8"):	15	15	21
Soil-test K (0-4"):	94	143	161
(4-8"):	107	101	110

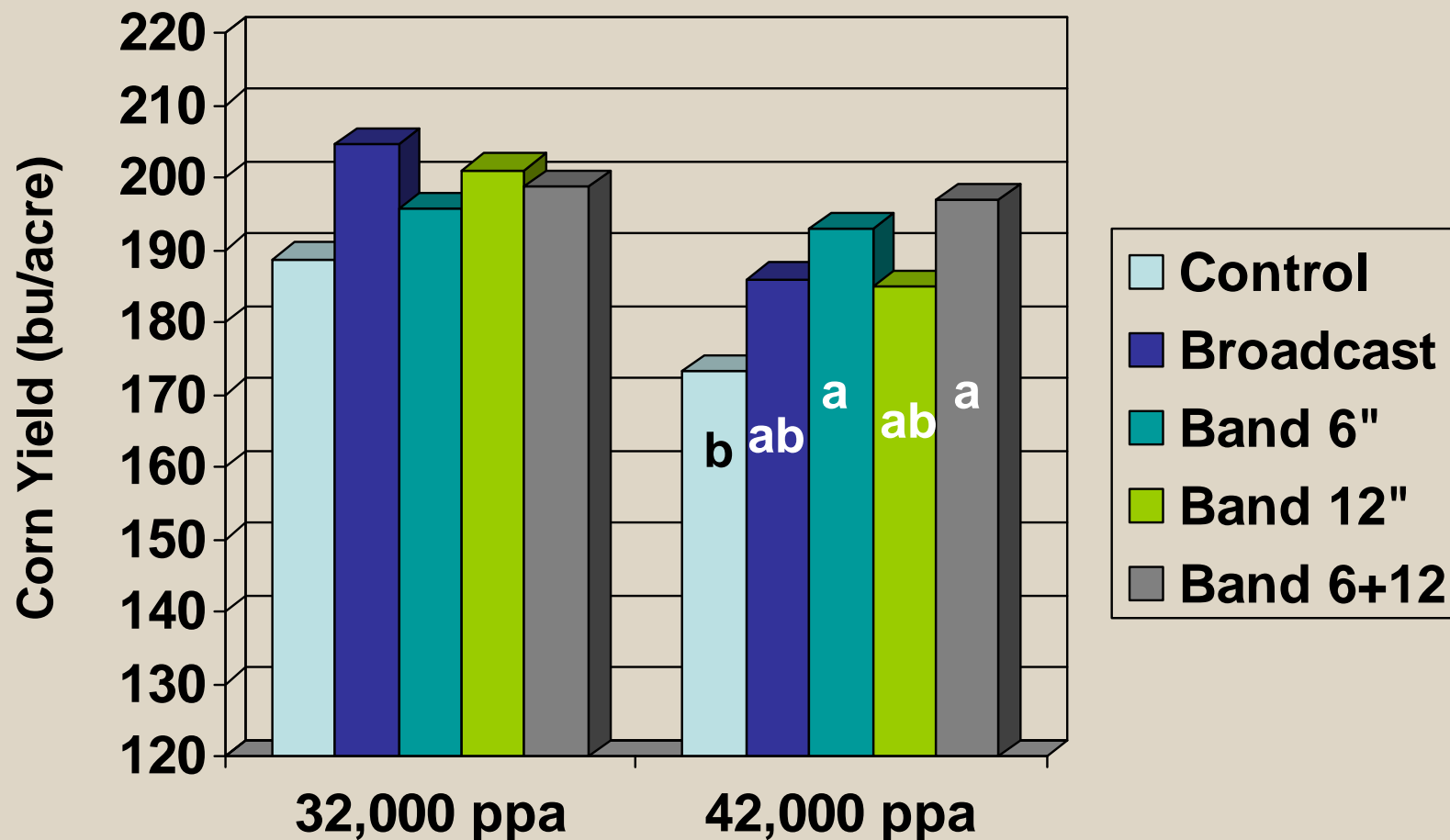




# Placement Effects of P plus K on Leaf K % for Pion. 34M95 in 2003



# Corn Yield Response of Pion. 34M95 to Alternate P plus K Placements in 2003



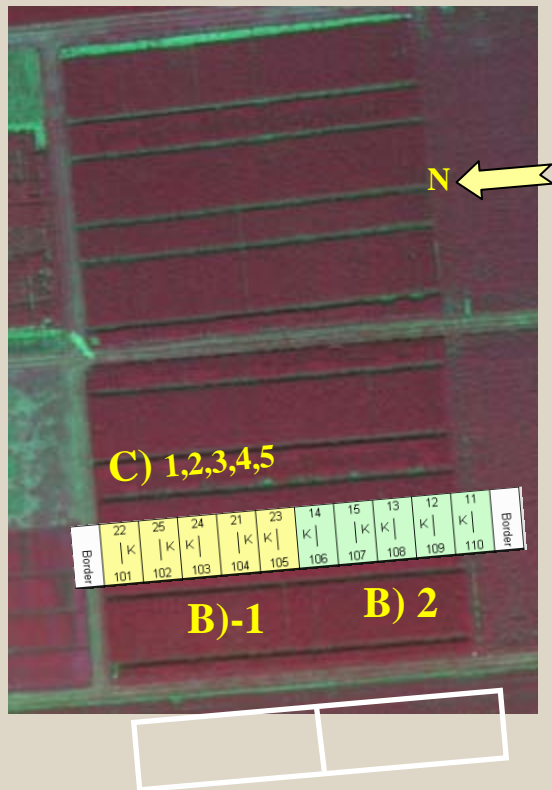


# Corn Response to Deep Banding at 6" Depth



# 2005 – 2006 Experimental design

Field 54-55 July 7, 2006



## Split-split Plot Design

- A) Block -2005: 5 - 2006: 6
- B) Hybrid
  - 1\_ Pioneer 31N28 (119 CRM)
  - 2\_ Pioneer 31G68 (118 CRM)
- C) Fertility Placement
  - 1\_ Check
  - 2\_ Broadcast P+K
  - 3\_ Banded P+K
  - 4\_ Banded P
  - 5\_ Banded K

(applied in the previous fall)



# Residual Effects of Fertilizer P and K Placement in Corn on Subsequent No-till Soybean (2002-2006)

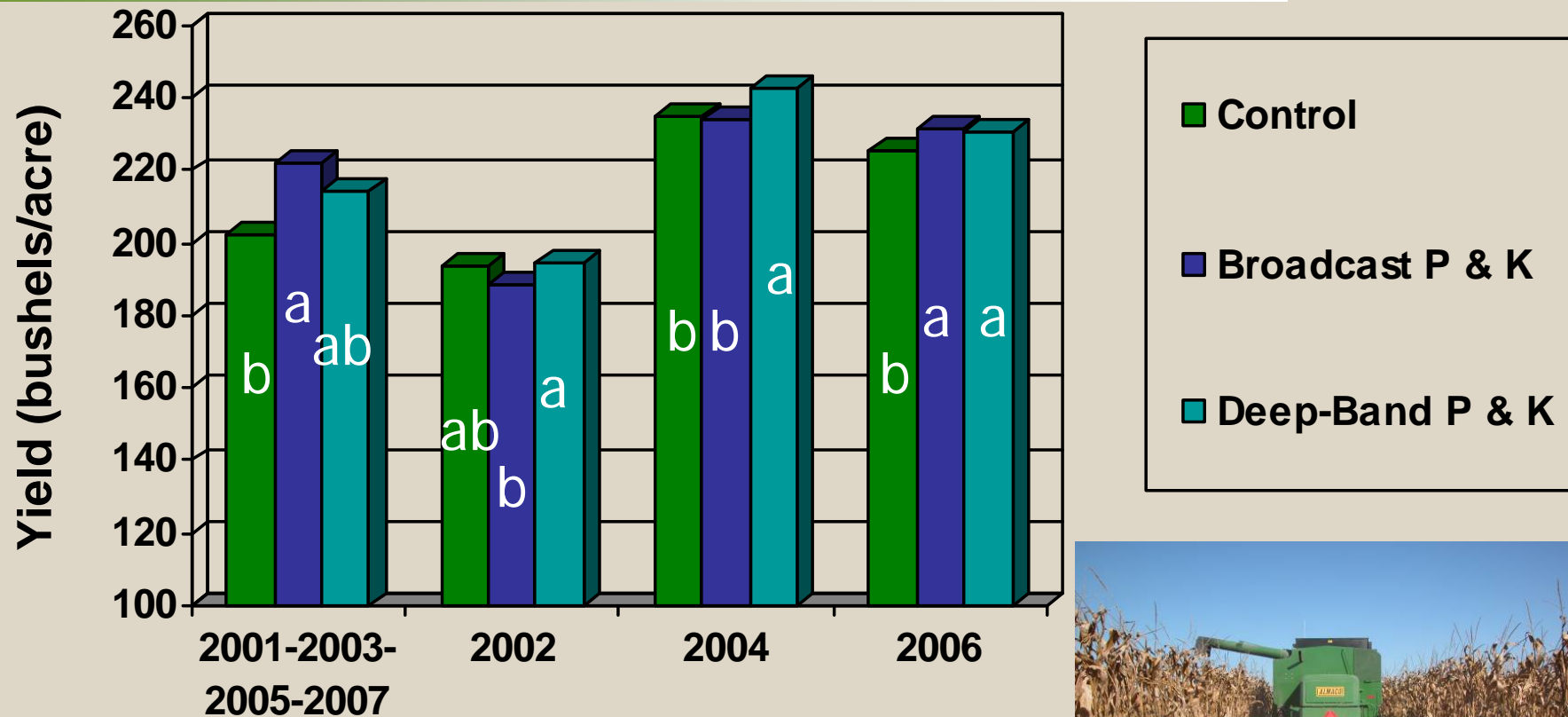
Planting 5/10/04



Soil sampling (June/04)



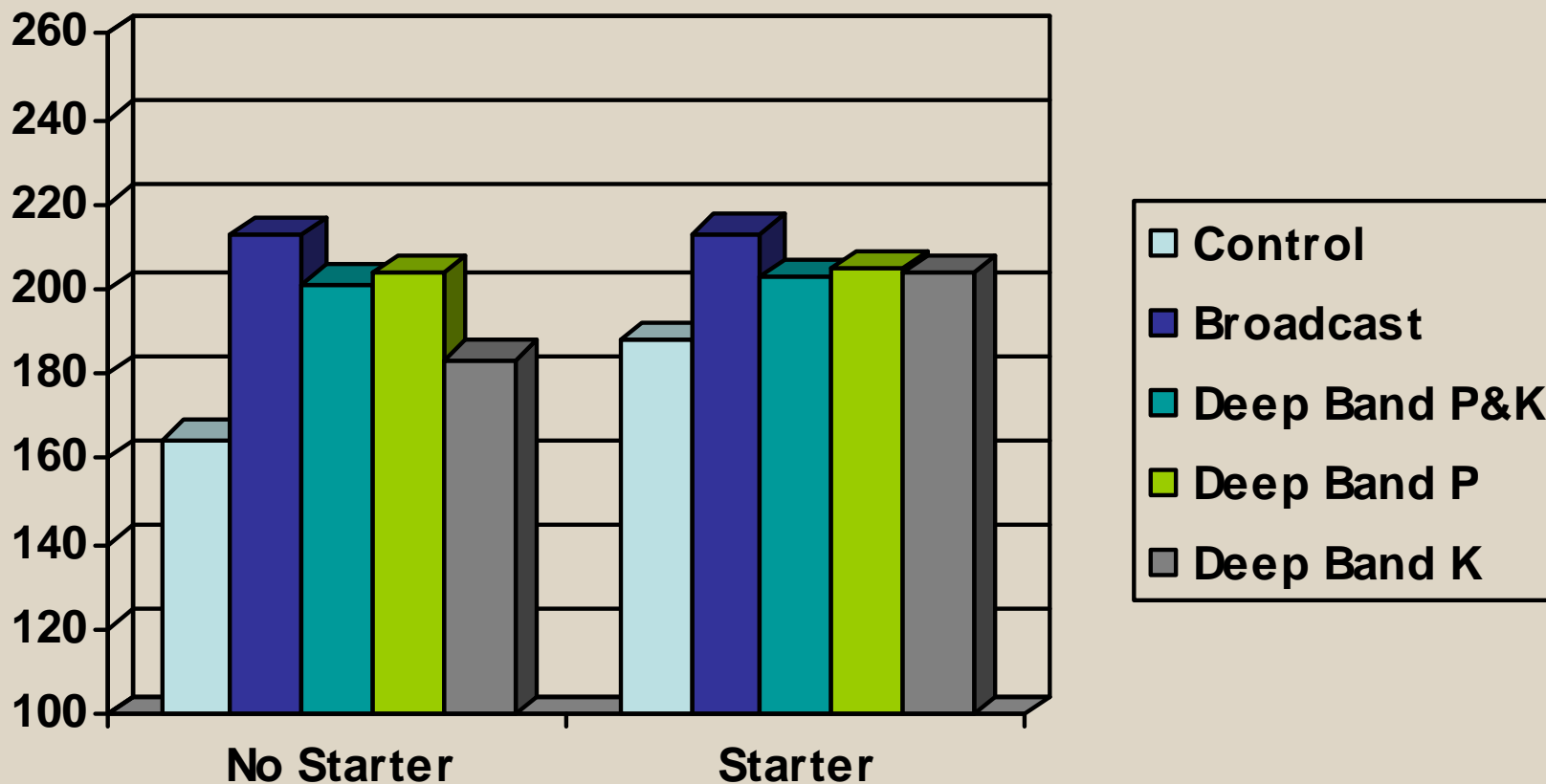
# Six inch Band P and K Placement Effects on Strip-till Corn Yield (mean of 2 hybrids, 2001-2006)



Soil-test P (0-4"): 22 104  
 (4-8"): 21 94  
 Soil-test K (0-4"): 186 164  
 (4-8"): 94 125



# Starter Fertilizer\* Influence on Corn Response to Deep Banding (2007)



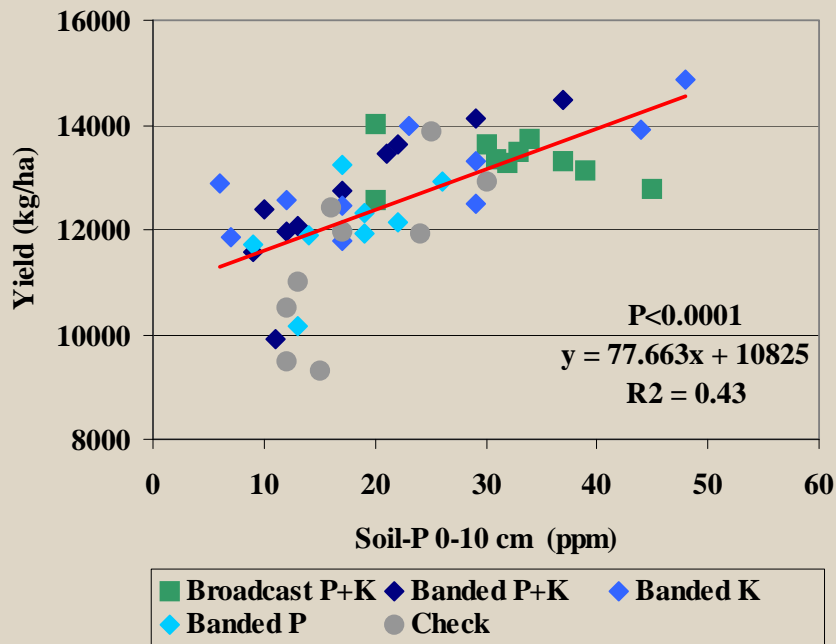
\* Starter was 10-34-0



# Corn grain yield relationships, within fertility treatments, to soil-test P or K at the plot level.

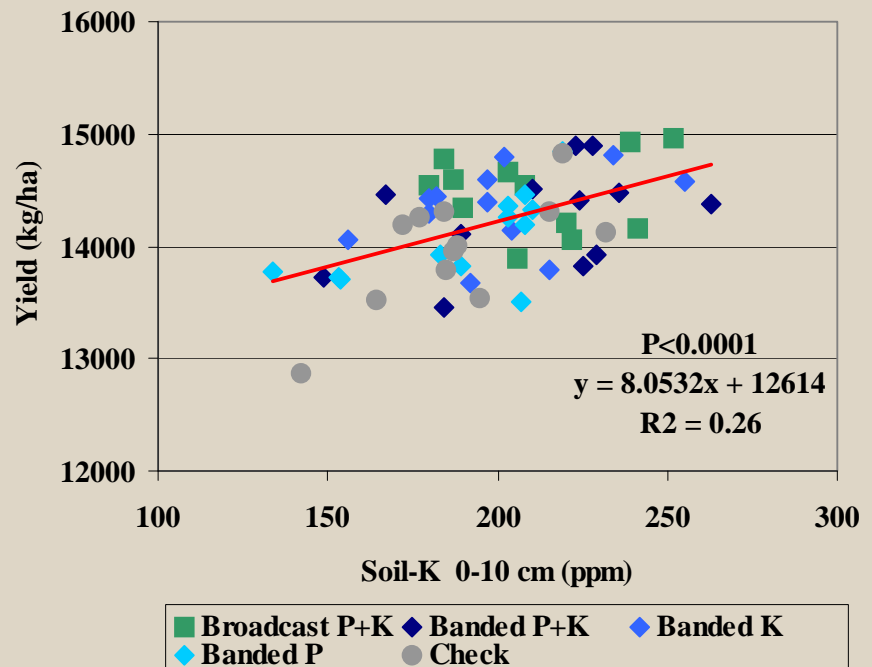
## Medium P

\* Grain yields (2005)



## Very high P

\* Grain yields (2006)



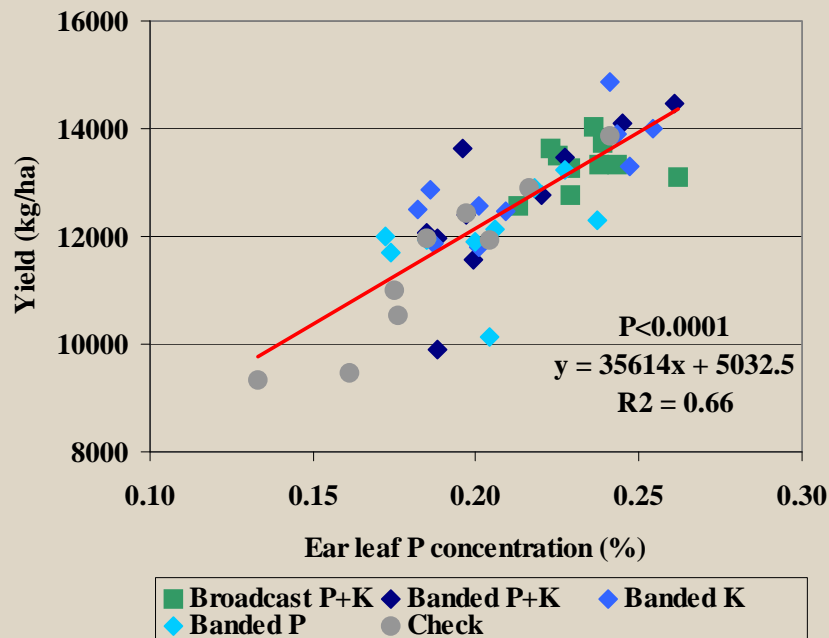
# ACRE 2001-2006 Experiment



Corn grain yield relationships, within fertility treatments, to ear leaf-P or K at the plot level.

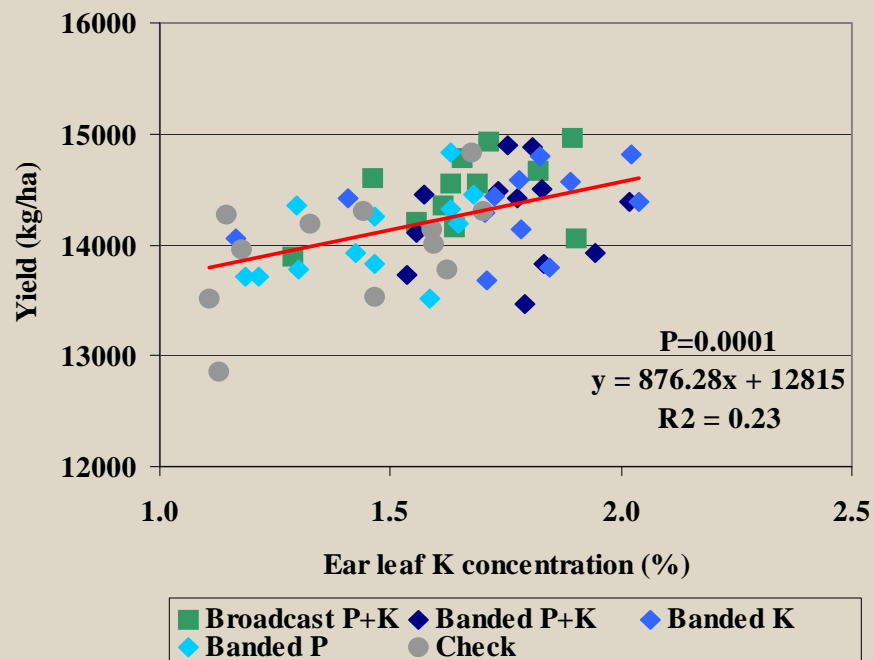
## Medium P Soil

\* Grain yields (2005)



## Very high P

\* Grain yields (2006)



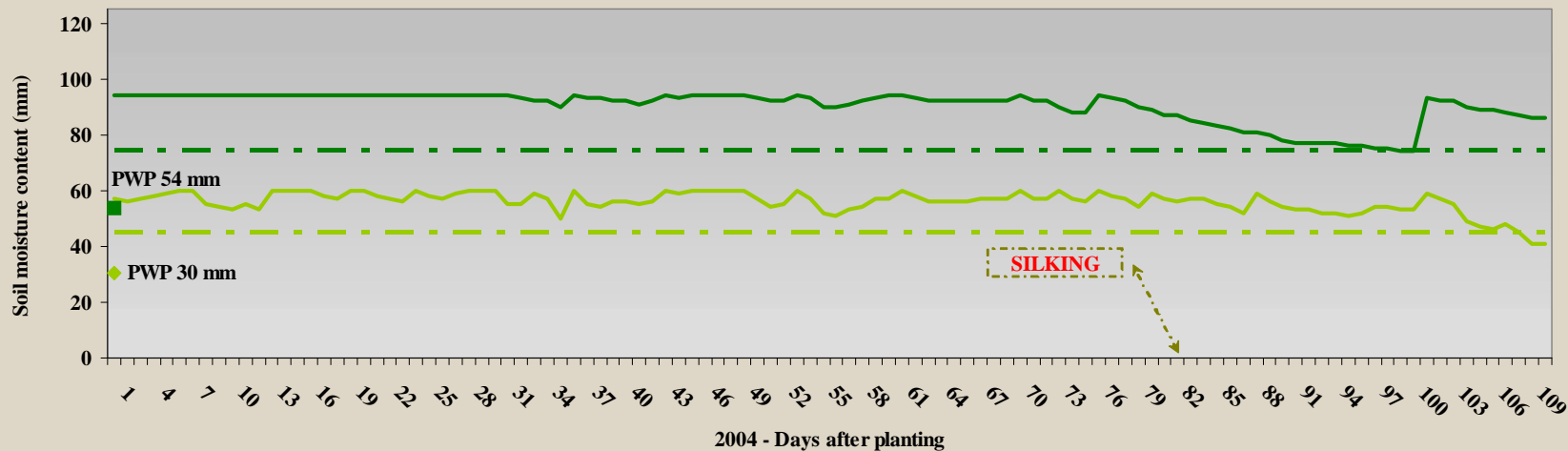


# SIMBAL model for soil moisture availability related to corn grain yield

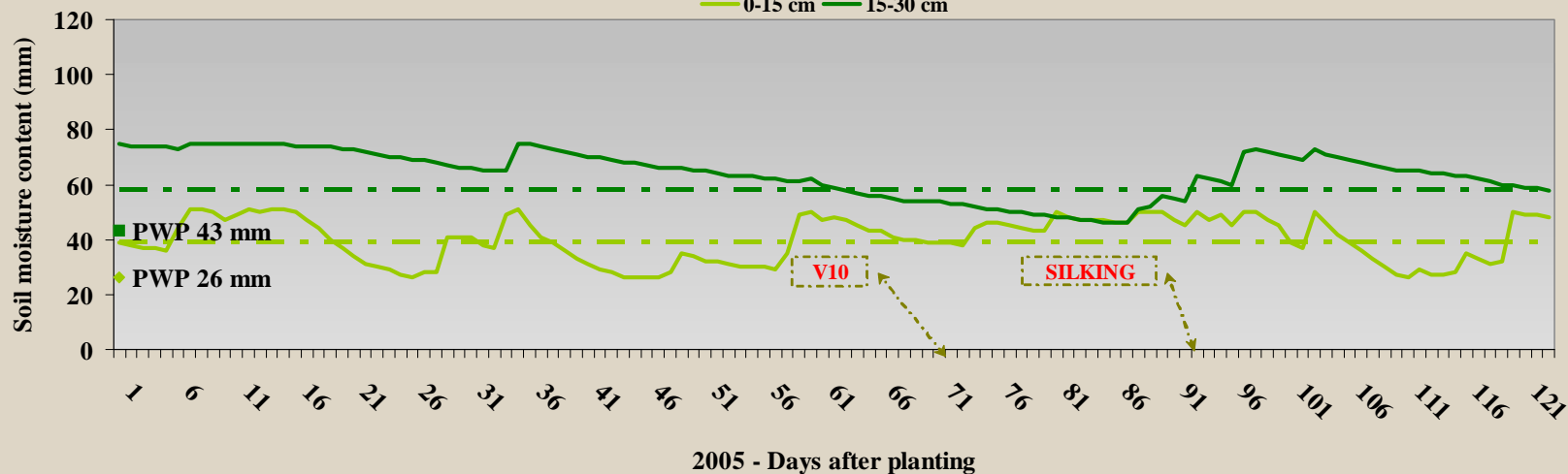


differences in 2004 versus 2005.

2004



2005





# Strip-till Corn: The Known

1. Strip-till corn yields are no better than no-till corn yields when corn follows soybean.
2. The biggest advantages for strip-till over no-till are increased planting date flexibility, early soil warmth, and the opportunity for fertilizer banding.
3. Strip tillage is clearly superior to no-till on medium to fine-textured soils (with poor drainage) when corn follows corn.



# Strip-till Corn: The Unknown

1. **P and K fertilizer placement: Should deep-band always be in the same position? Can deep-band replace starter? Can deep-band replace broadcast altogether? Can P and K rates be lowered? Soil sampling position?**
2. **What are the best options in spring when wet falls prevent completion of fall strip-till?**
3. **Can strip-till equal the erosion control of no-till on steep slopes?**



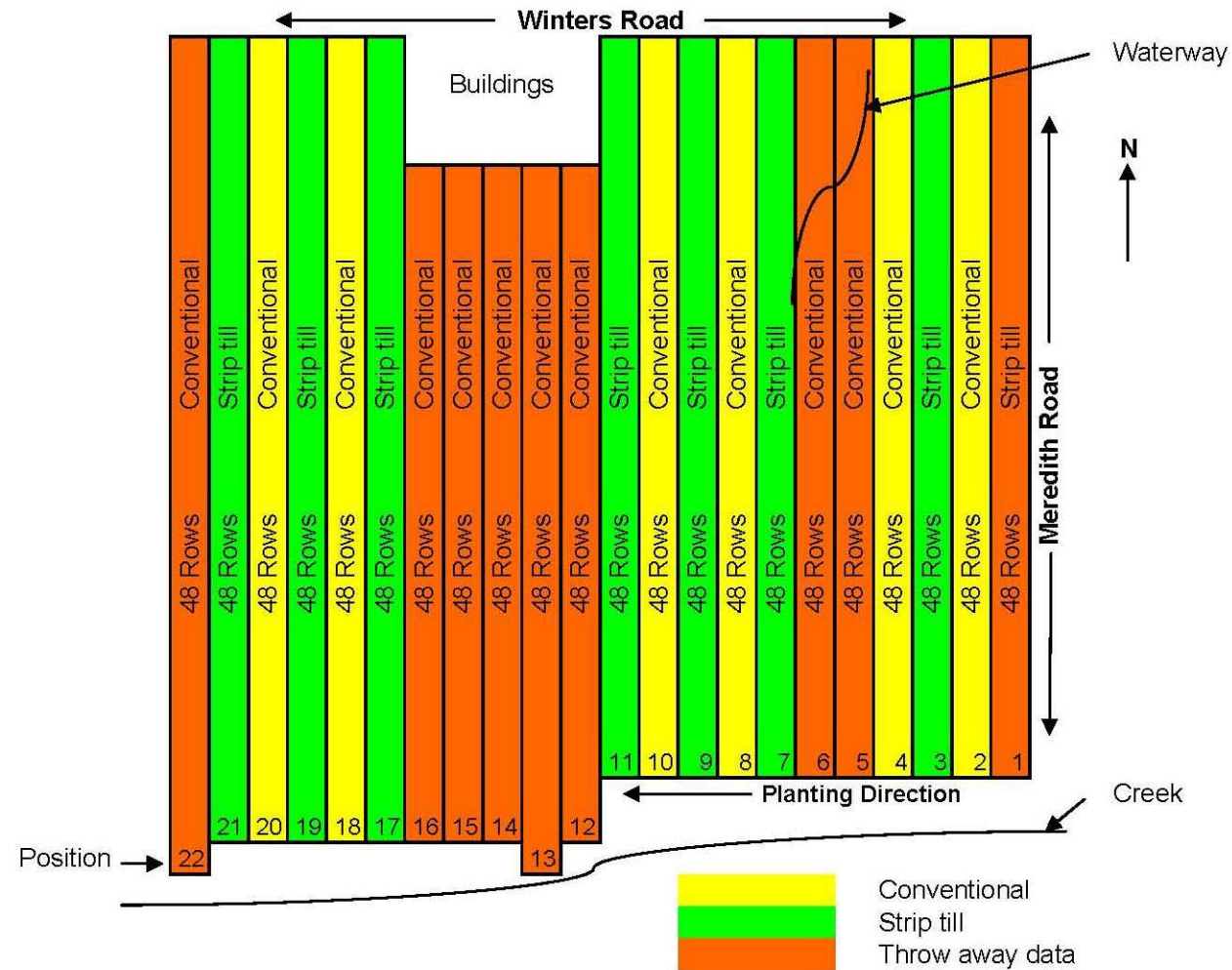
# Strip-till Corn: The Unknown (Continued)

4. Relative importance of the shank design versus the berm configurations in achieving higher yields on different soils.
5. Optimum row position when strip-till corn follows corn?
6. The additional yield and profitability gains with automatic guidance & controlled traffic systems in future.





# 7. Who is going to do the Research!



# **Acknowledgments**

## **Funding:**

**USDA-CASMGS**

**Purdue University (Mary S. Rice & Mission Oriented Funds)**

**Foundation for Agronomic Research (PPI or IPNI)**

**Fluid Fertilizer Foundation**

**John Deere & Co.**

## **Equipment:**

**John Deere Cropping Systems Unit**

**Case-DMI (Goodfield, IL)**

**Remlinger (Kalida, OH)**

## **Seed:**

**Pioneer Hi-Bred, Int.**

# Thanks!

**tvyn@purdue.edu**

**home page:**

**[//www.agry.purdue.edu/staffbio/vyn](http://www.agry.purdue.edu/staffbio/vyn)**

