

# **A Regional Approach to Nitrogen Fertilization Guidelines**

**John Sawyer  
Associate Professor  
Department of Agronomy  
Iowa State University**

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

University Extension

ISU Agronomy Extension

# Participating States and University Personnel

- ❖ Iowa State University
  - John Sawyer and Randy Killorn
- ❖ University of Illinois
  - Emerson Nafziger and Robert Hoefft
- ❖ University of Minnesota
  - Gyles Randall and George Rehm
- ❖ University of Wisconsin
  - Larry Bundy and Carrie Laboski
- ❖ Purdue University
  - Brad Joern and Sylvie Brouder
- ❖ The Ohio State University
  - Robert Mullen

# Reasons for Exploring a Regional Approach

- ❖ Diverse N rate recommendation systems across states
- ❖ Lack of optimum N rate relationship with corn yield
- ❖ Concerns about N rates with corn yields at record levels
- ❖ Historically high N fertilizer prices

# Database Driven Approach

- ❖ Described by Nafziger, Sawyer, and Hoeft (2004)
  - Accumulate corn N response data from many recent trials
  - Determine economic response and most profitable N rates directly from trials in N response database

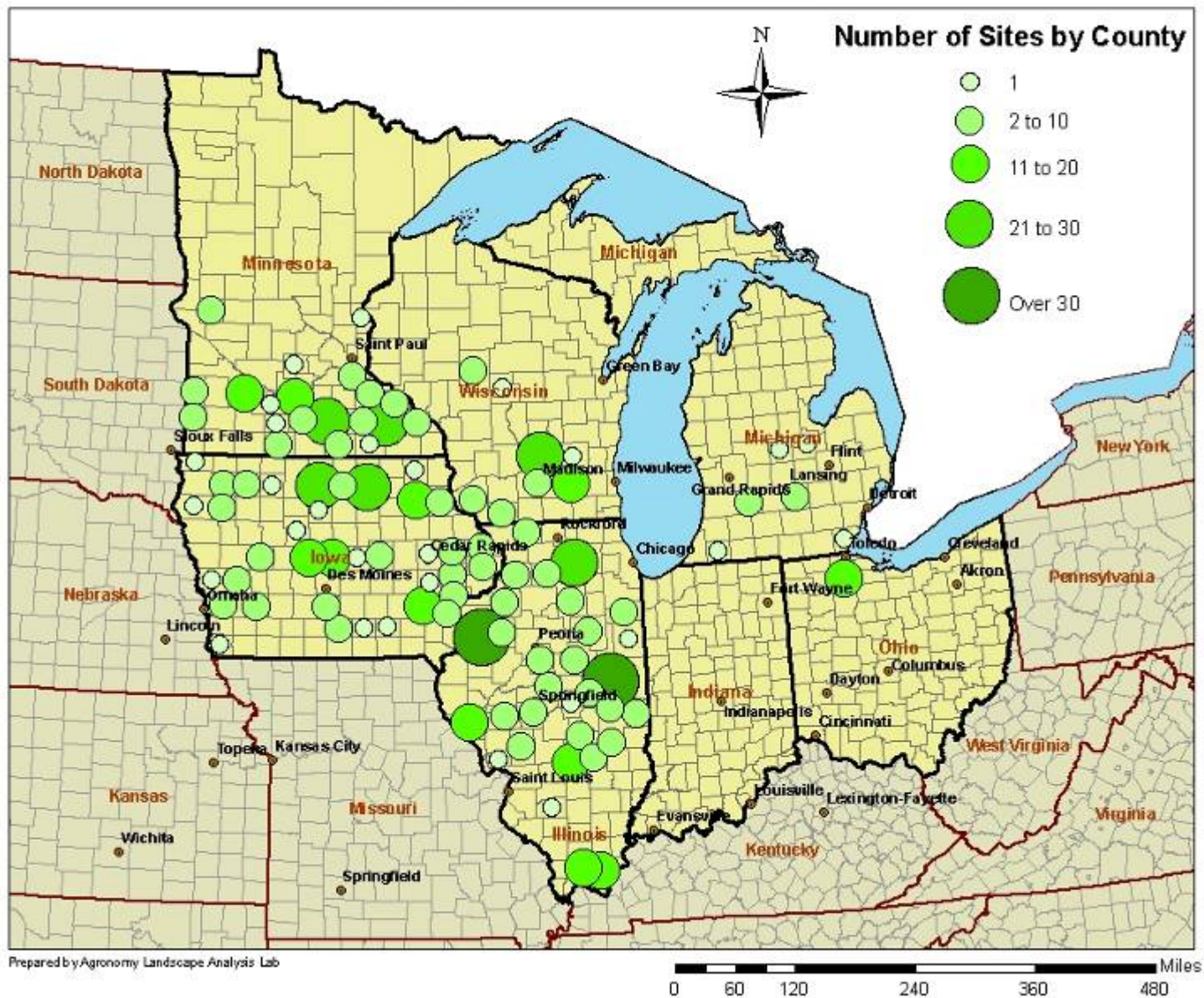
**Maximum Return To N (MRTN)**

**Data → N Rate Guidelines**

# N Response Trials in Database

- ❖ 3 to 4 replications
- ❖ 5 to 7 N rates
- ❖ Non-irrigated
- ❖ Experiment station or producer field
- ❖ Corn following Soybean (SC)  
and Corn following Corn (CC)
- ❖ Grain yield measured for each N rate
- ❖ N Response curve fit to each trial

## Regional N Rate Database



# Six-State Database Summary

- ❖ 698 trials
  - > 95% since 1990
  - > 60% since 2000
- ❖ 86% VH and 12% H yield potential
  - CC – 157 bu/acre; SC – 176 bu/acre
- ❖ 98% with tillage; 2% no-tillage
- ❖ 67% loess; 29% glacial till
- ❖ 53% experiment station; 47% producer fields

# Six-State Database

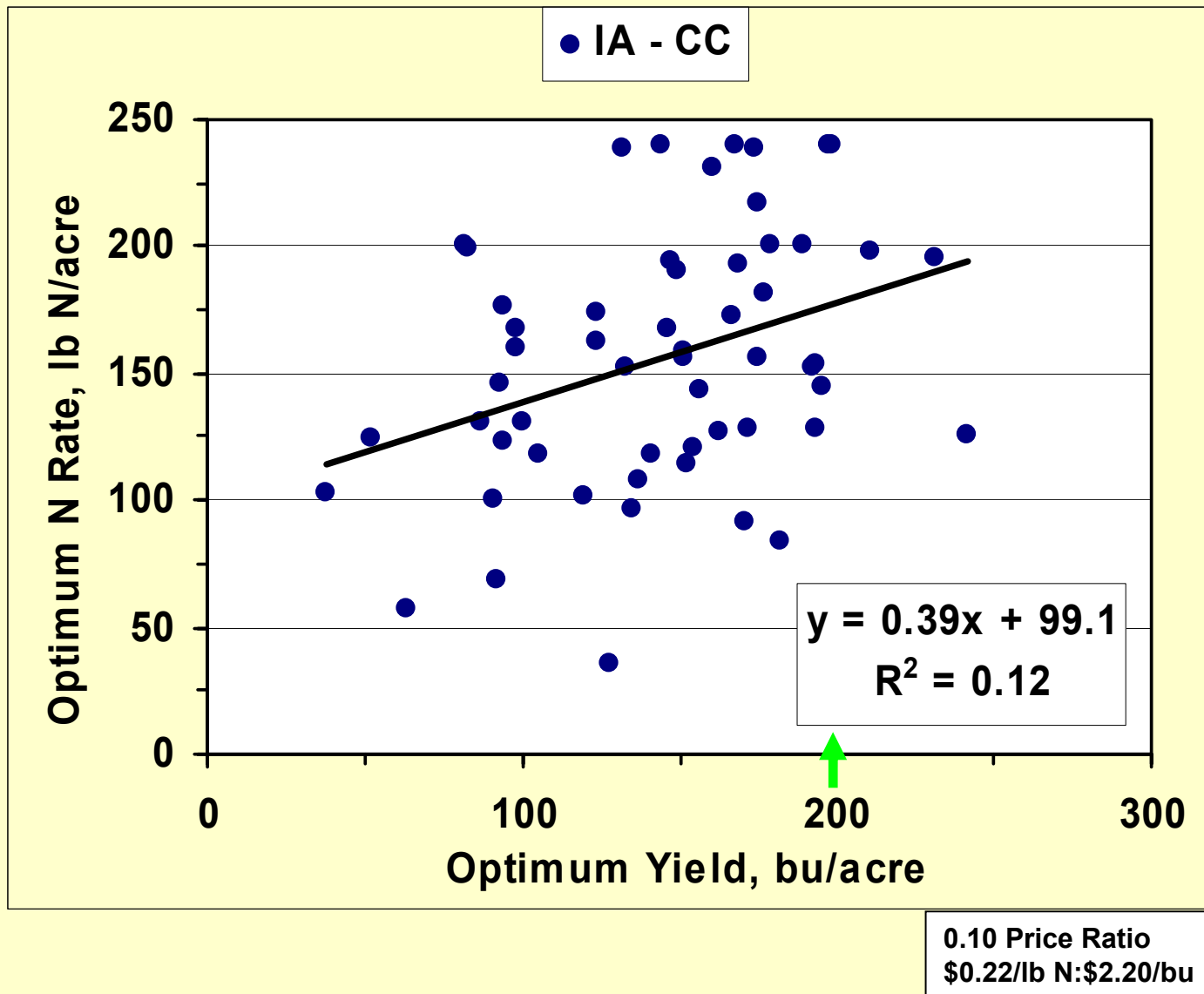
State	Corn– <u>C</u> orn		Soybean– <u>C</u> orn	
	Total	Responsive	Total	Responsive
IL	93	82	185	172
IA	60	56	136	121
MI	1	1	9	9
MN	73	68	55	50
OH	5	4	8	7
WI	39	33	34	30
All	271*	244	427*	389

\* 65 Non-responsive sites, 60% had manure history

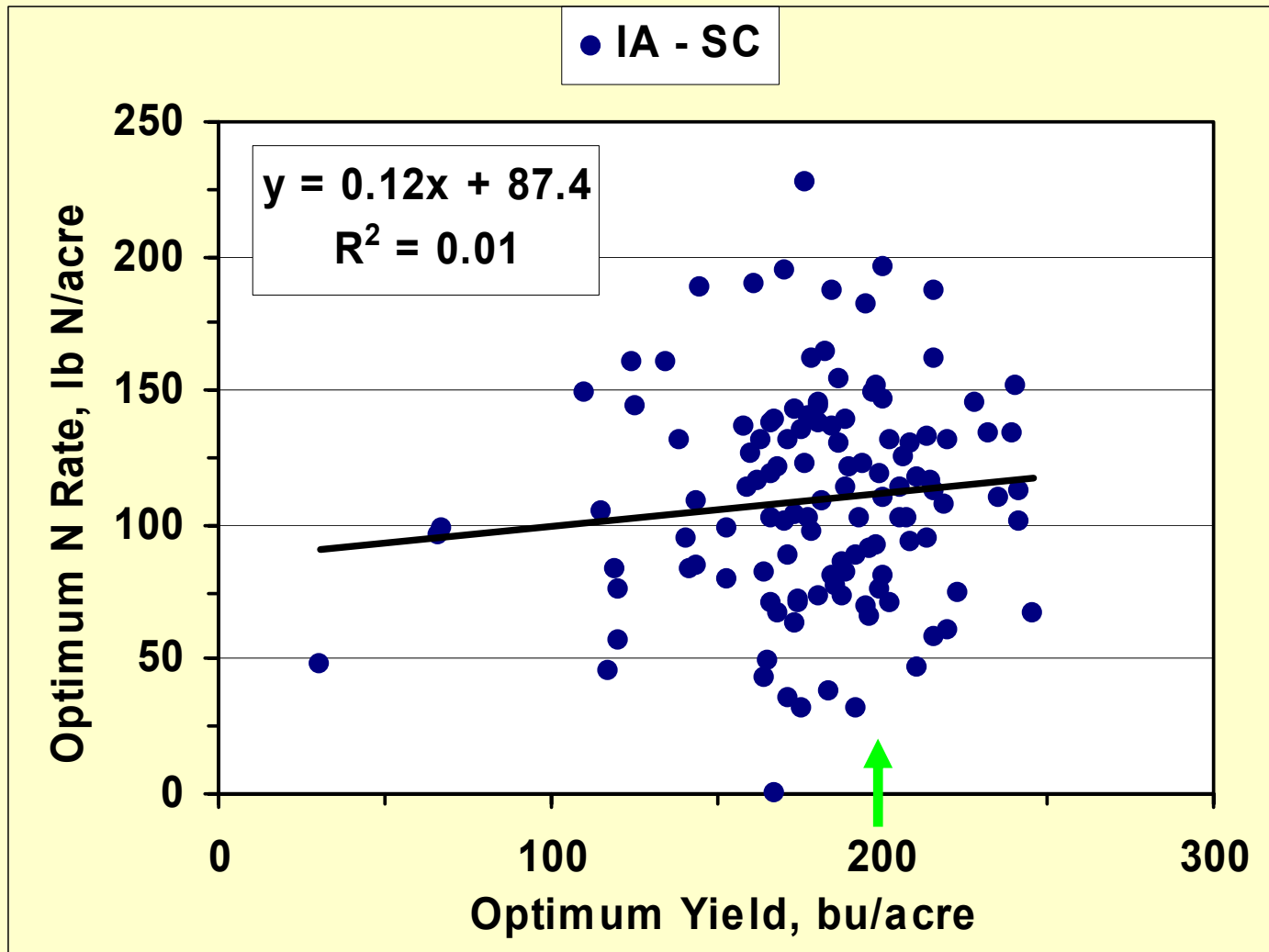
Total of 698 trials



# Corn Yield and N Rates



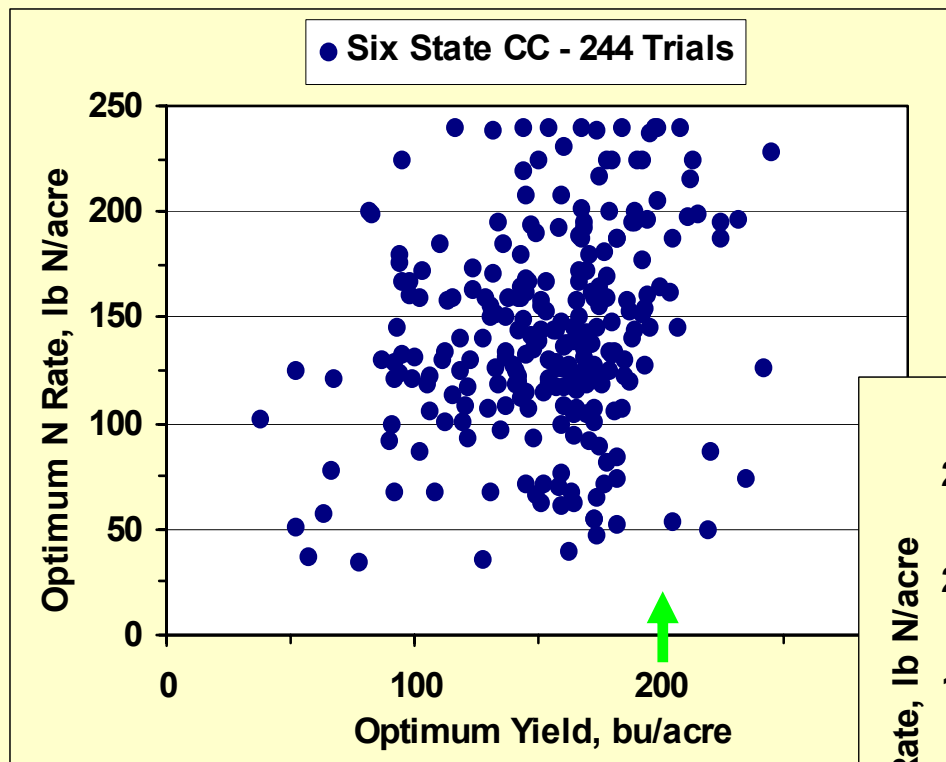
# Corn Yield and N Rates



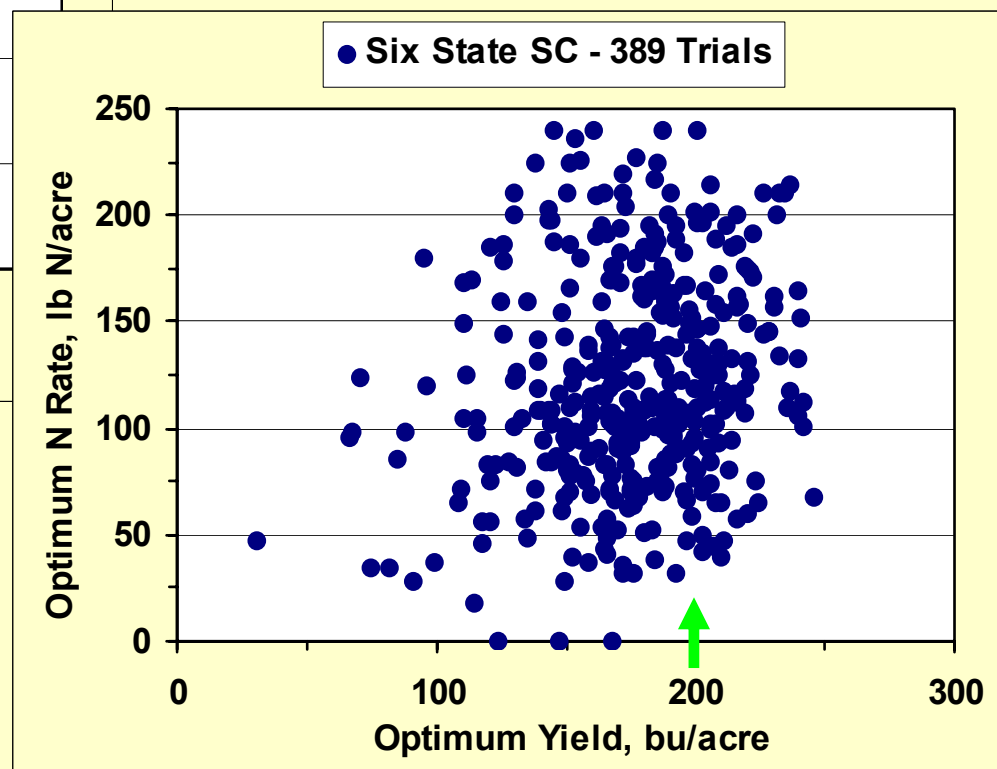
Maximum Return To N at 123 lb N/acre  
Average Yield at Optimum = 179 bu/acre  
 $(179 \times 1.2) - 50 = 165$  lb N/acre

0.10 Price Ratio  
\$0.22/lb N:\$2.20/bu

# Corn Yield and N Rates



0.10 Price Ratio  
\$0.22/lb N:\$2.20/bu



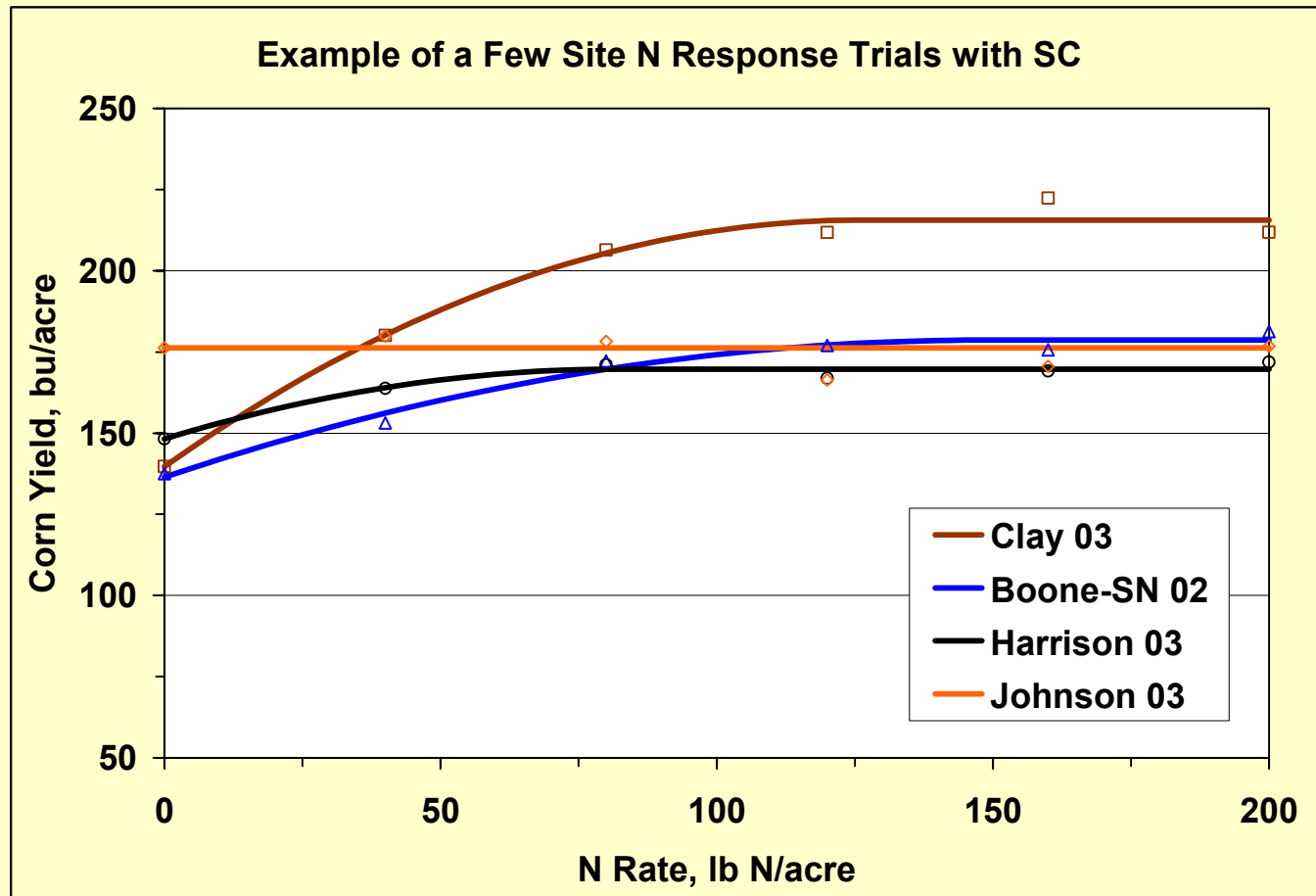
0.10 Price Ratio  
\$0.22/lb N:\$2.20/bu

# Corn Yield at the Zero-N Rate as a Percent of Yield at EONR (0.10 price ratio)

State	Previous Crop	
	Corn	Soybean
	- - - - - % - - - - -	
Illinois	54	64
Iowa	45	75
Minnesota	60	76
Wisconsin	71	77
Mean	56	70

# Calculation of MRTN

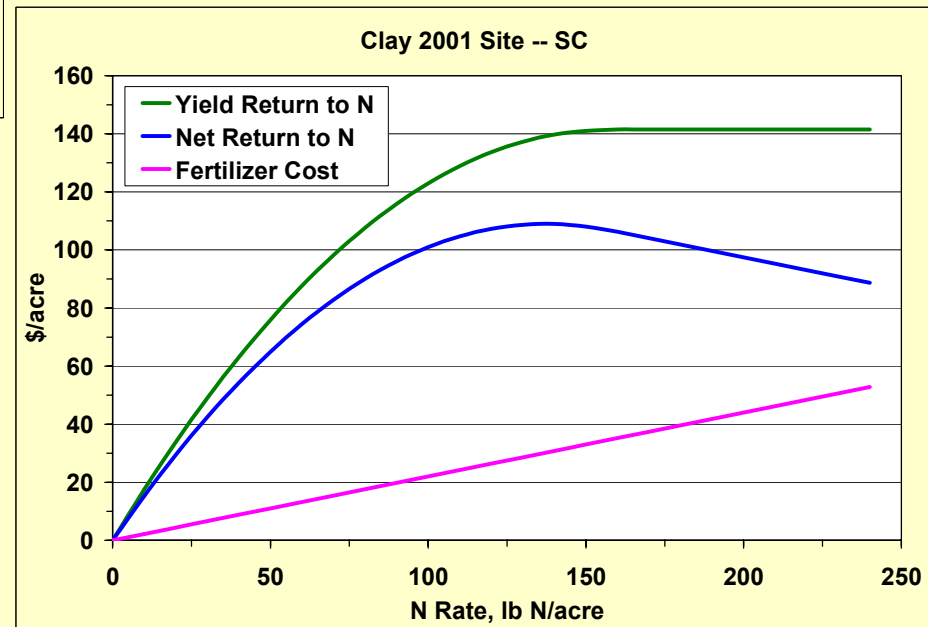
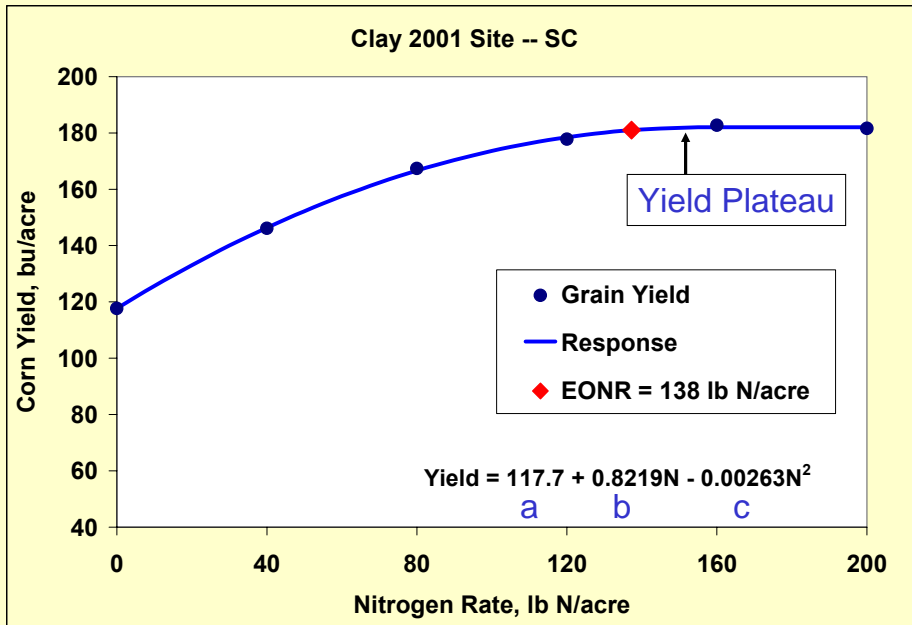
- ❖ 1<sup>st</sup> - Compile database from corn yield N response trials for desired rotation



# Calculation of MRTN

- ❖ 2<sup>nd</sup> – For each trial in database calculate Return To N (RTN) using the a, b, c and plateau values from each response curve
  - For every 1 lb N/acre from 0 through 240 lb N/acre calculate the yield increase over the yield obtained with zero lb N/acre
  - $RTN = \text{yield increase} \times \text{price of corn} - \text{cost of N}$

# Calculation of MRTN



# Calculation of MRTN

- ❖ 3<sup>rd</sup> - Find the N rate with the greatest average return to N, this is the MRTN and N rate at the MRTN

Site	Return to N at various N rates (lb/acre)						
	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
	\$/acre						
1	113.96	115.43	115.10	113.16	110.96	108.76	106.56
2	63.80	70.18	76.56	82.94	89.32	87.98	85.78
3	79.20	81.31	82.37	82.37	81.31	79.29	77.09
⋮	⋮	⋮	<b>MRTN</b>	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
92	94.60	98.98		104.96	106.57	107.25	107.01
Average	69.24	72.00	72.59	72.98	72.44	72.03	71.05



# Calculation of MRTN

- ❖ 4<sup>th</sup> - Find the N rates with returns to N within \$1.00/acre of MRTN
  - This provides a range of **most profitable** N rates

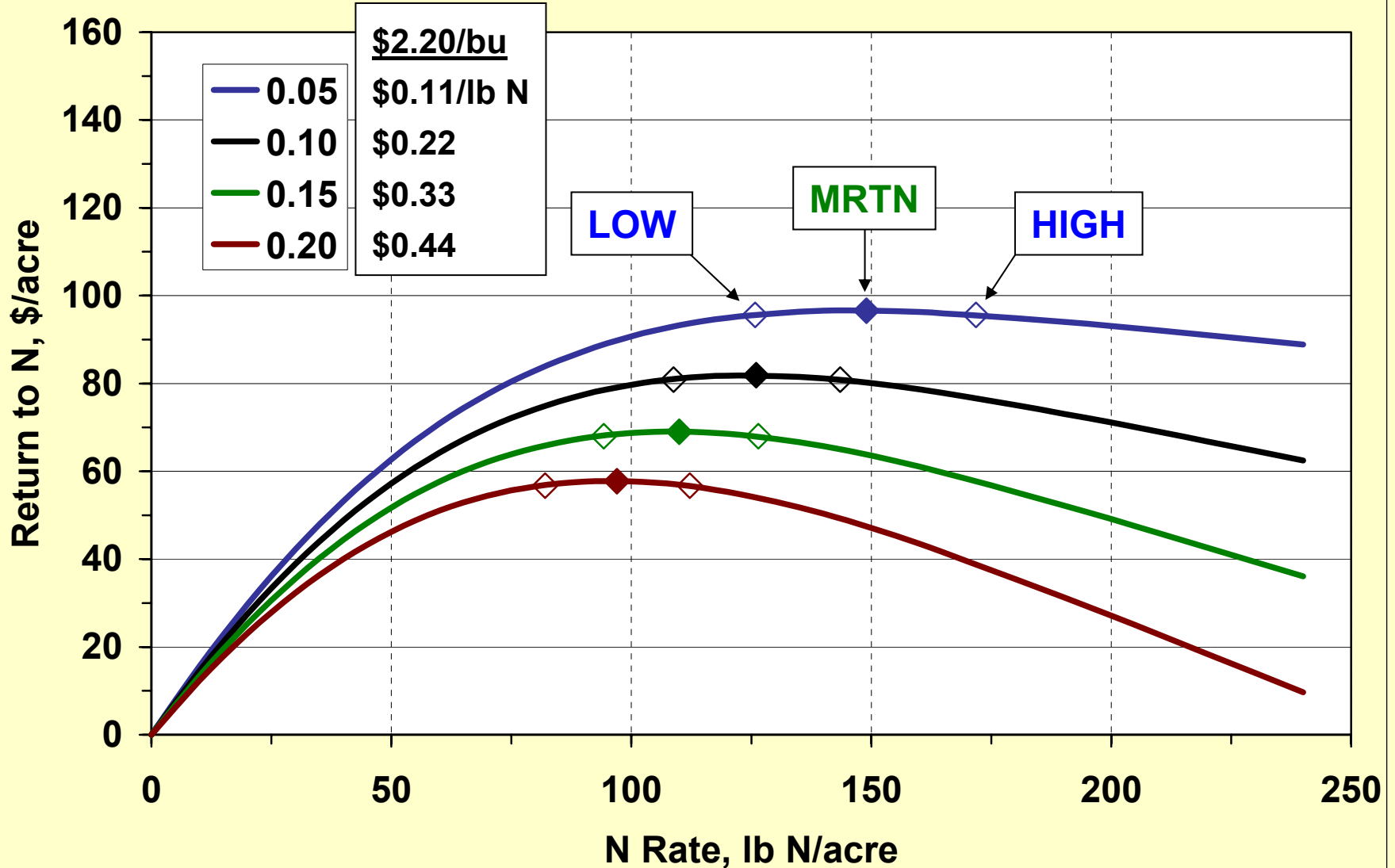
Site	Return to N at various N rates (lb/acre)					
	80	90	100	110	120	130
	\$/acre					
1	113.96	115.43	115.10	113.16	110.96	108.76
2	63.80	70.18	76.56	82.94	89.32	87.98
3	79.20	81.31	82.37	82.37	81.31	79.29
⋮	⋮	⋮	MRTN		⋮	⋮
92	94.60	98.98	102.43	104.96	106.57	107.25
Average	69.24	72.00	72.59	72.98	72.44	72.03

# Can Easily Examine Different Fertilizer N and Corn Prices

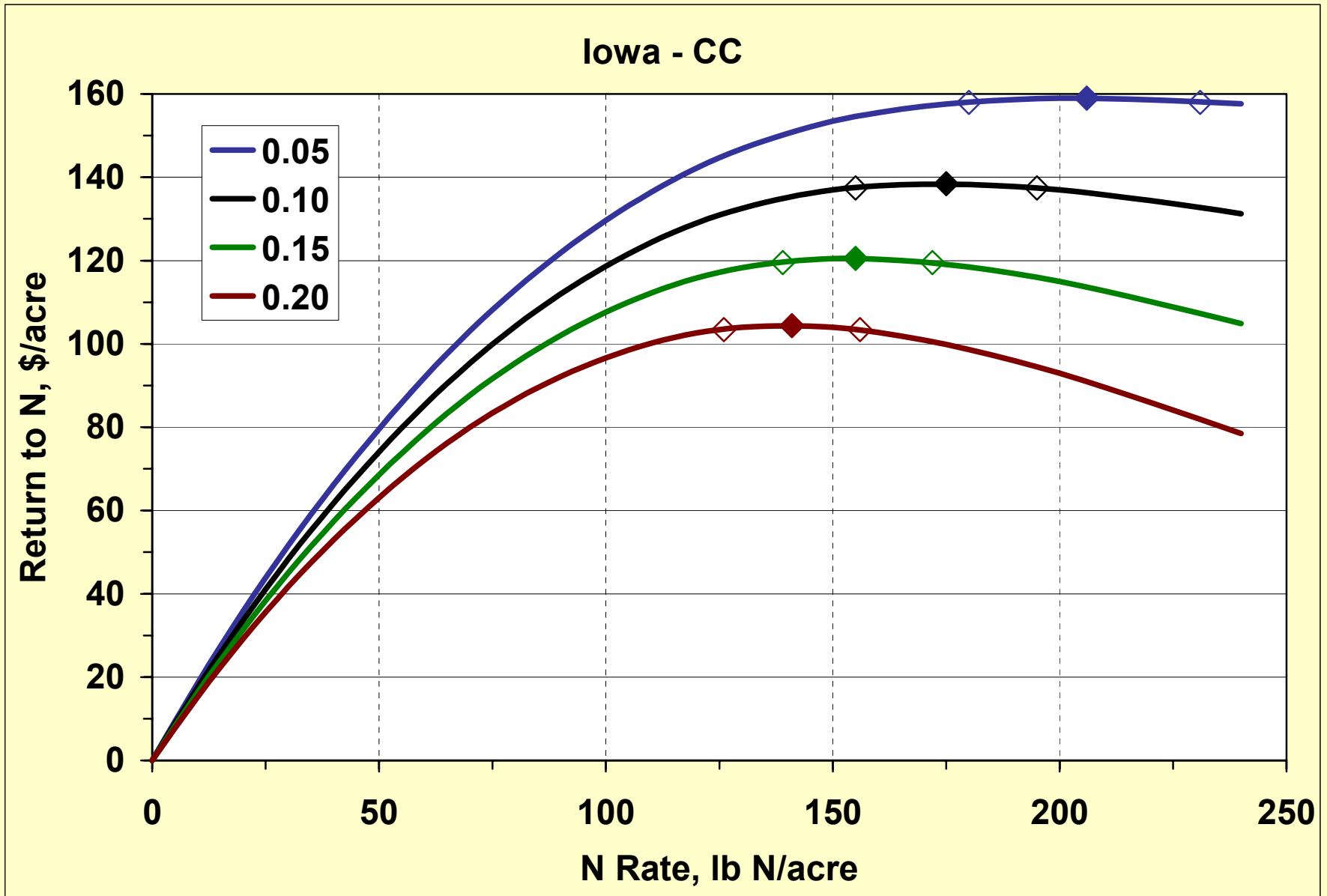
- ❖ Corn held at \$2.20/bu
- ❖ Fertilizer N prices at \$0.11, \$0.22, \$0.33, and \$0.44/lb N
- ❖ Gives N price:corn price ratios of 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, and 0.20

# MRTN and Most Profitable N Rate Range

Iowa - SC



# MRTN and Most Profitable N Rate Range



# Potential Iowa N Rate Guidelines Based On MRTN Approach

Price Ratio	Previous Crop					
	Soybean			Corn		
	LOW <sup>†</sup>	MRTN	HIGH <sup>†</sup>	LOW <sup>†</sup>	MRTN	HIGH <sup>†</sup>
\$/lb:\$/bu	----- lb N/acre -----					
0.05	125	145	170	180	200	230
0.10	105	125	145	155	175	195
0.15	90	110	125	140	155	170
0.20	80	95	110	125	140	155

<sup>†</sup> LOW and HIGH approximates the most profitable N rate range providing net return within \$1.00/acre of the MRTN for each price ratio.

# Economic Analysis of Current Data Similar to N Rate Suggestions Since 1979 in Iowa

## Preplant N Applications

Crop Category	N Rate
	lb N/acre
Recently manured soils	0 to 90
After established alfalfa	0 to 30
2 <sup>nd</sup> - year after alfalfa	0 to 60
<b>Corn after corn</b>	<b>150 to 200</b>
<b>Corn after soybean</b>	<b>100 to 150</b>

Pm-1714 Nitrogen Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn in Iowa, 1997

Pm-905 Crop Rotations, Effect on Yields and Response to Nitrogen, 1979

# Fertilizer N Rate that Provides the Maximum Return To N (MRTN)

State	Previous Crop	
	Soybean	Corn
	- - - - lb N/acre - - - -	
Illinois	163	176
Iowa	123	174
Minnesota	101	136
Wisconsin	107	139

0.10 \$/lb N:\$/bu price ratio.

# Example Database Subgroup Analyses

## ❖ Iowa Yield Ranges (SC)

### MRTN rate

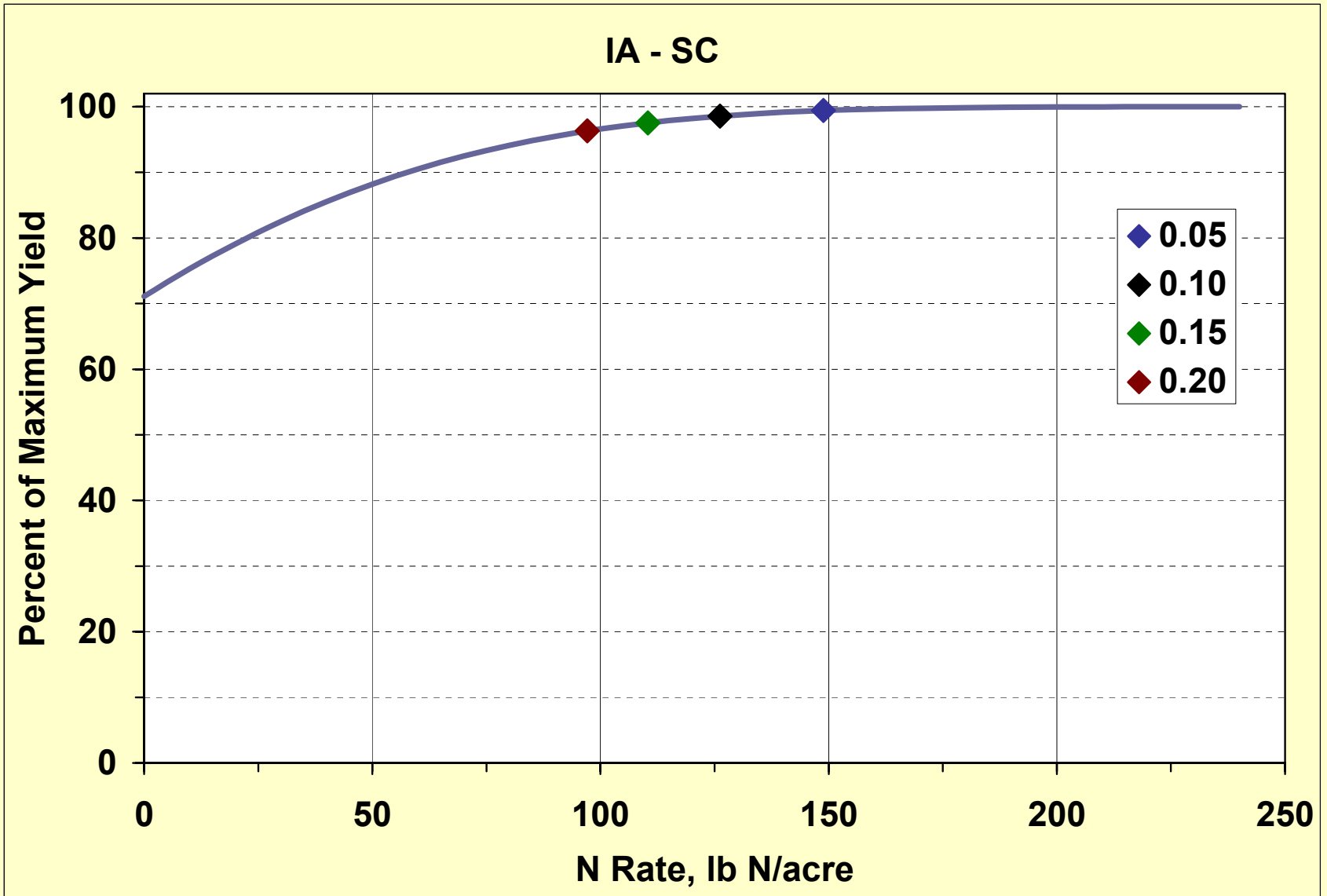
➤ 0-150 bu/acre	128 lb N/acre
➤ 150-200 bu/acre	126 lb N/acre
➤ 200+ bu/acre	127 lb N/acre

## ❖ Illinois North – South (SC)

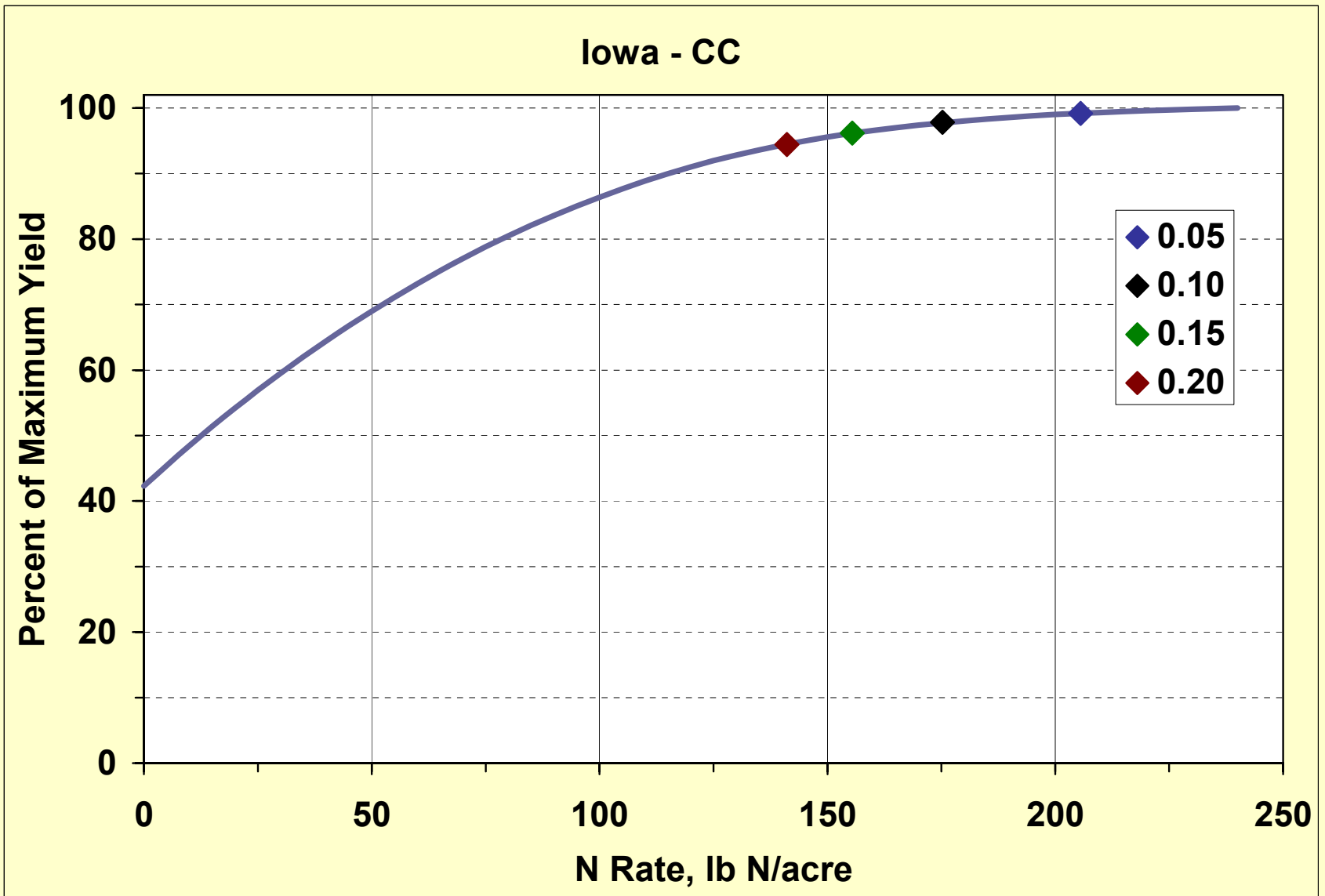
➤ North	163 lb N/acre
➤ South	179 lb N/acre



# MRTN and Yield Risk

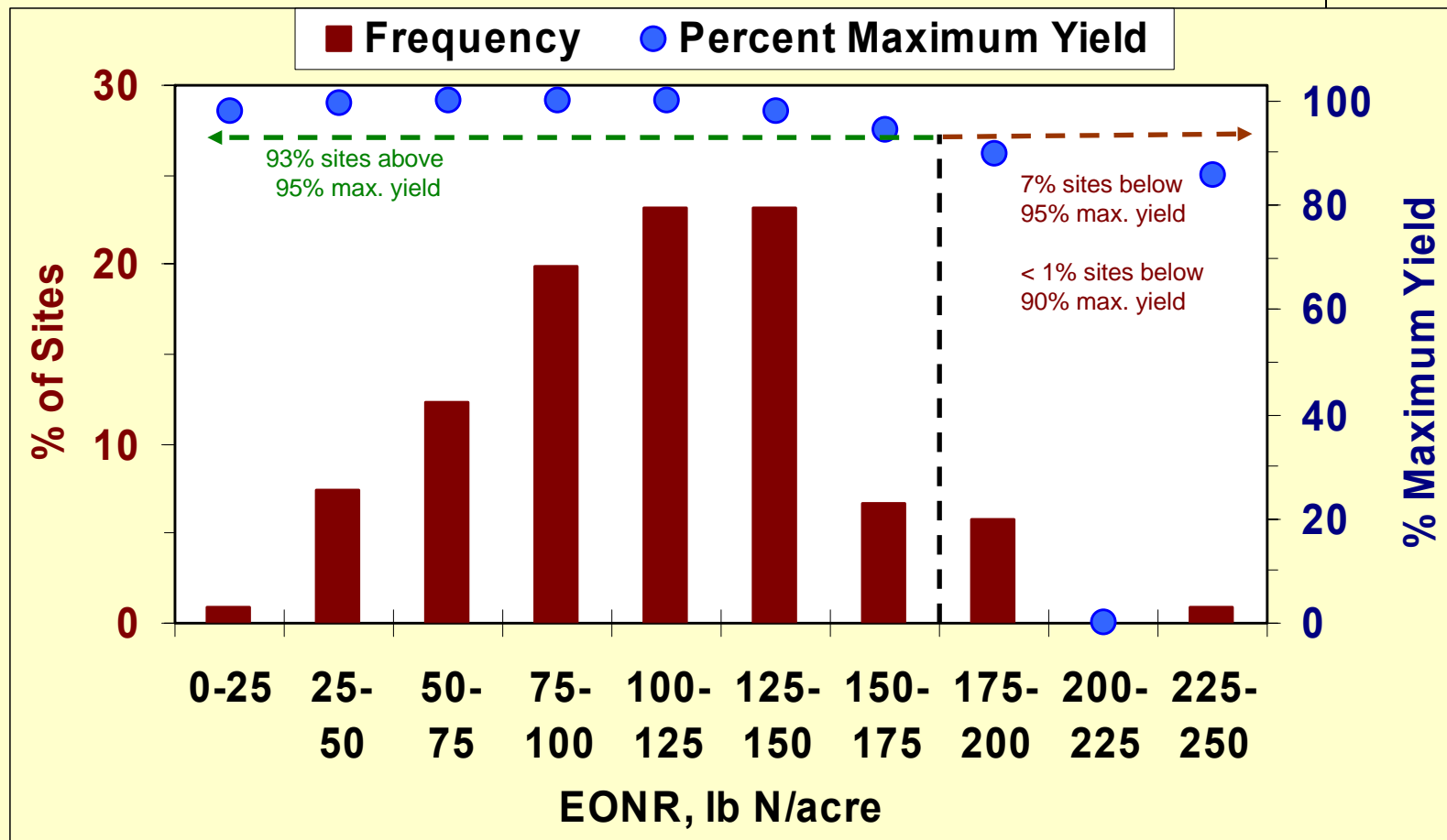


# MRTN and Yield Risk



# Risk From Applying MRTN Rate (123 lb N/acre for IA - SC)

IA - SC



0.10 Price Ratio  
\$0.22/lb N:\$2.20/bu

# MRTN and N Risk Management

- ❖ Although you may want to be 100% certain of N sufficiency, being that certain is not most profitable
  - The risk with lower N rates is decreased profitability due to lost yield
  - The risk with higher N rates is decreased profitability and environmental concerns due to unneeded N
  - Most profitable N rate range helps “protect” these risks

# Summary

- ❖ MRTN – A regional, common approach to N rate guidelines developed for seven Corn Belt states
- ❖ Based directly on research results of nearly 700 trials
- ❖ Most profitable N rate guidelines developed directly for CC and SC
- ❖ N rates vary among states and possibly sub-state regions
- ❖ Not yield-based

# Advantages of MRTN Approach

- ❖ Can use a variety of N response trials
- ❖ Easy to add new trial data
- ❖ Specific responses of each site considered
- ❖ Not excessively influenced by non-responsive sites
- ❖ Can analyze dataset sub-groups
- ❖ Straightforward calculations and uses economic outcome
- ❖ Can include risk assessment

# Adjusting N Rate Decisions

- ❖ Rotation
- ❖ Fertilizer: Corn price ratio
- ❖ MRTN and most profitable range
  - **LOW** ↔ **MRTN** ↔ **HIGH**
- ❖ Producer experience and attitude toward risk, capital allocation, water quality
- ❖ Local information, ex. N tests

# Future

- ❖ N rate research will be needed to:
  - Accompany educational delivery
  - Fill in gaps where data are limited
    - Geographic, soil productivity, rotation
  - Monitor the role of soil N and N use efficiency
  - Assess the effect of improved genetics and higher corn yield potential
- ❖ Regional publication
- ❖ Web based MRTN calculation tool
  - <http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>



## Regional N Rate Database

