



Soybean Response to Nitrogen Application Across the U.S.

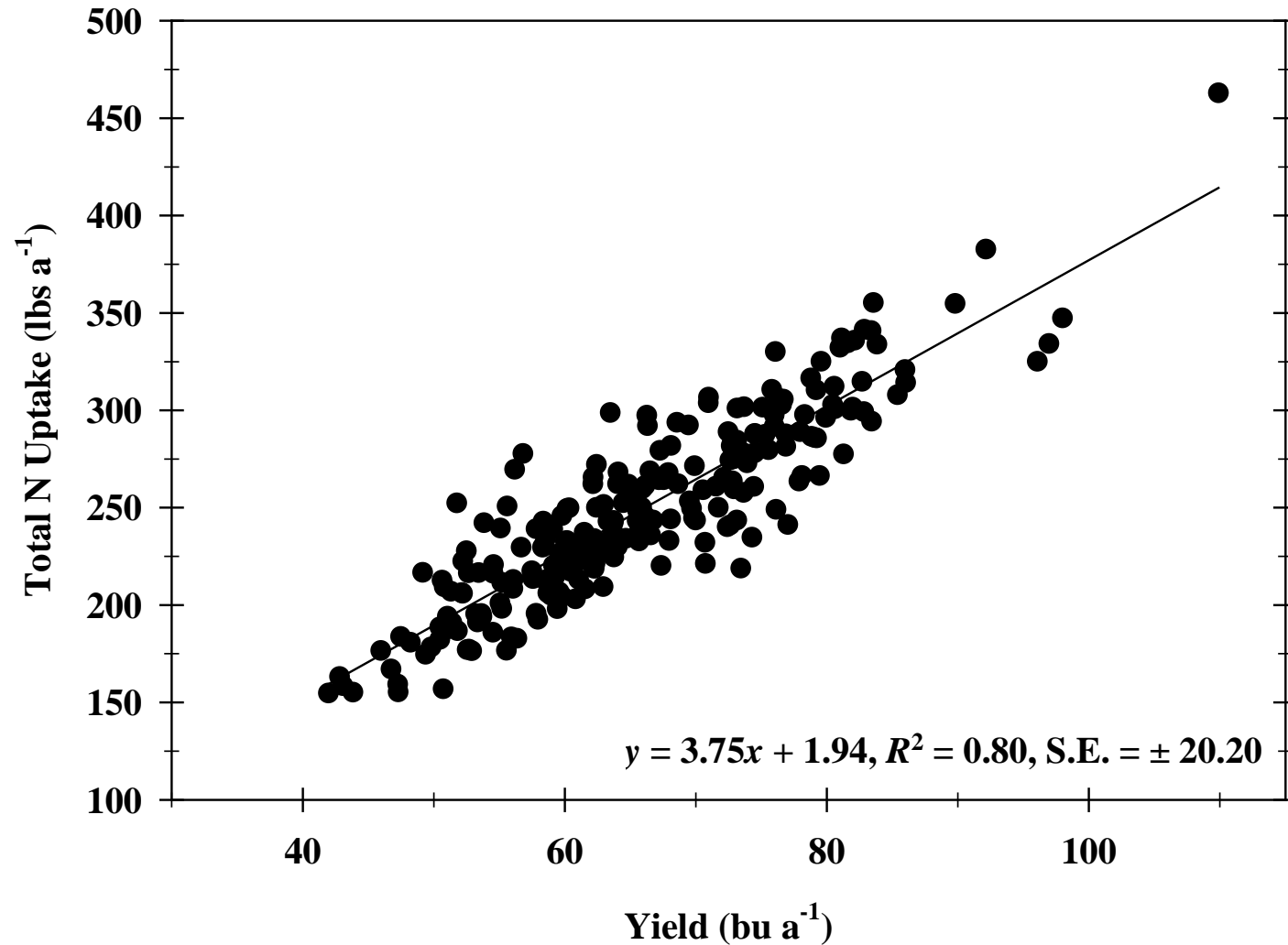
Mourtzinis, S., G. Kaur, J. Orlowski, C. Shapiro, C. Lee, C. Wortmann, D. Holshouser, E. Nafziger, H. Kandel, J. Niekamp, J. Ross, J. Lofton, J. Vonk, K. Roozeboom, K. Thelen, L. Lindsey, M. Staton, S. Naeve, S. Casteel, W. Wiebold, S.P. Conley

Introduction

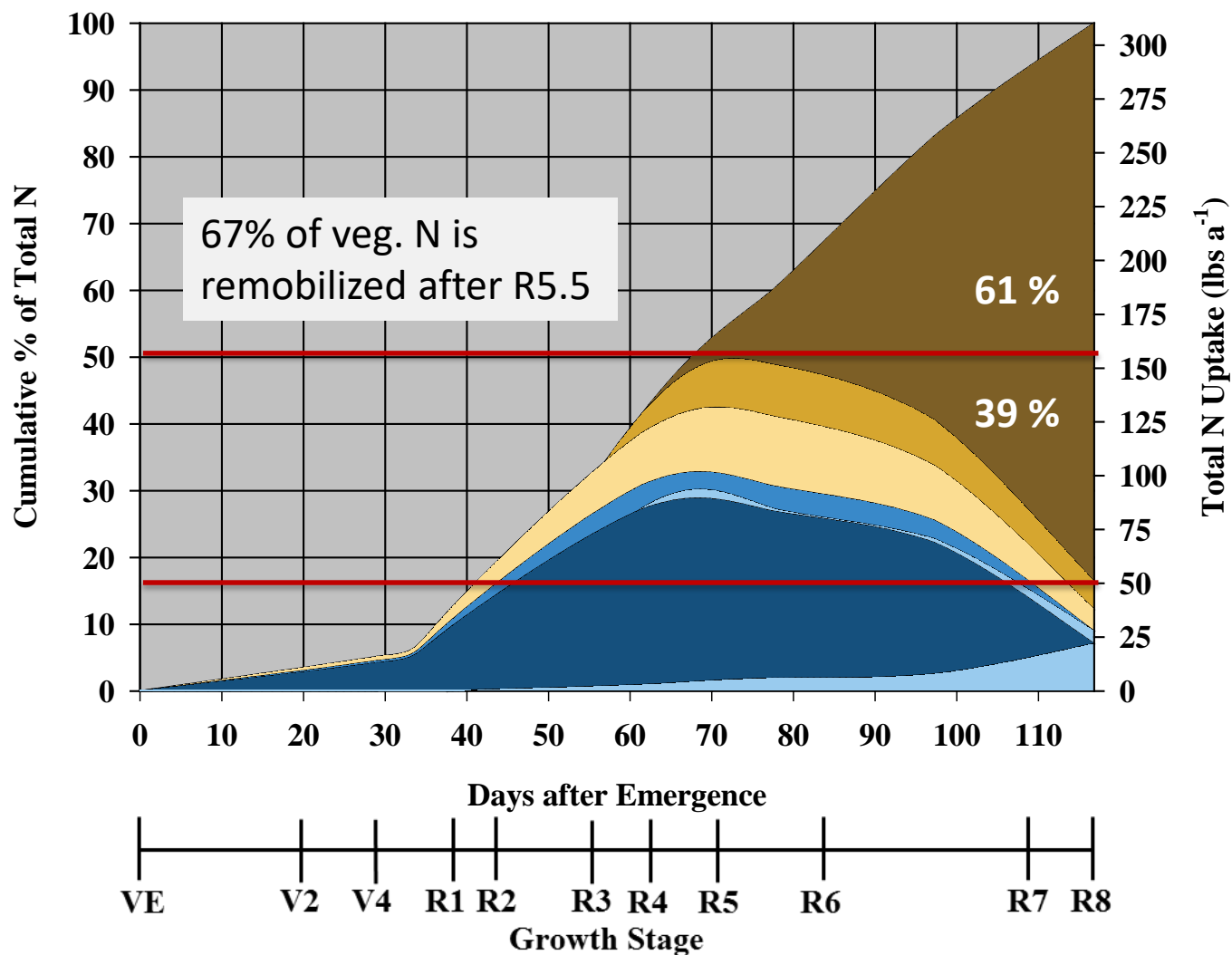
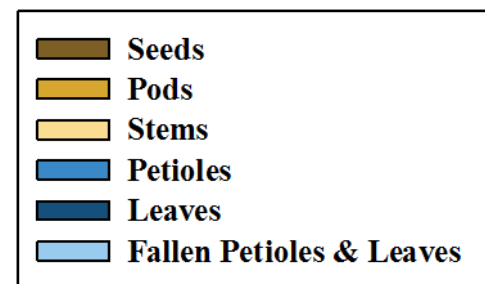
- USA soybean production has increased by 60% from 1996 to 2016 due to a 30% increase in area planted to soybean, and to better genetics and improved crop management practices.
- While these historic seed yield increases have been substantial, USA soybean producers continually search for opportunities to optimize crop management and increase soybean seed yield, including applying fertilizer N to soybean.
- The N requirement of soybean is generally fulfilled by biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) plus N uptake from soil. However, BNF activity can be limited by a number of environmental conditions such as low soil moisture, extremes of soil pH and temperature, and soil compaction.



Today's Nitrogen Uptake..the Real Story!

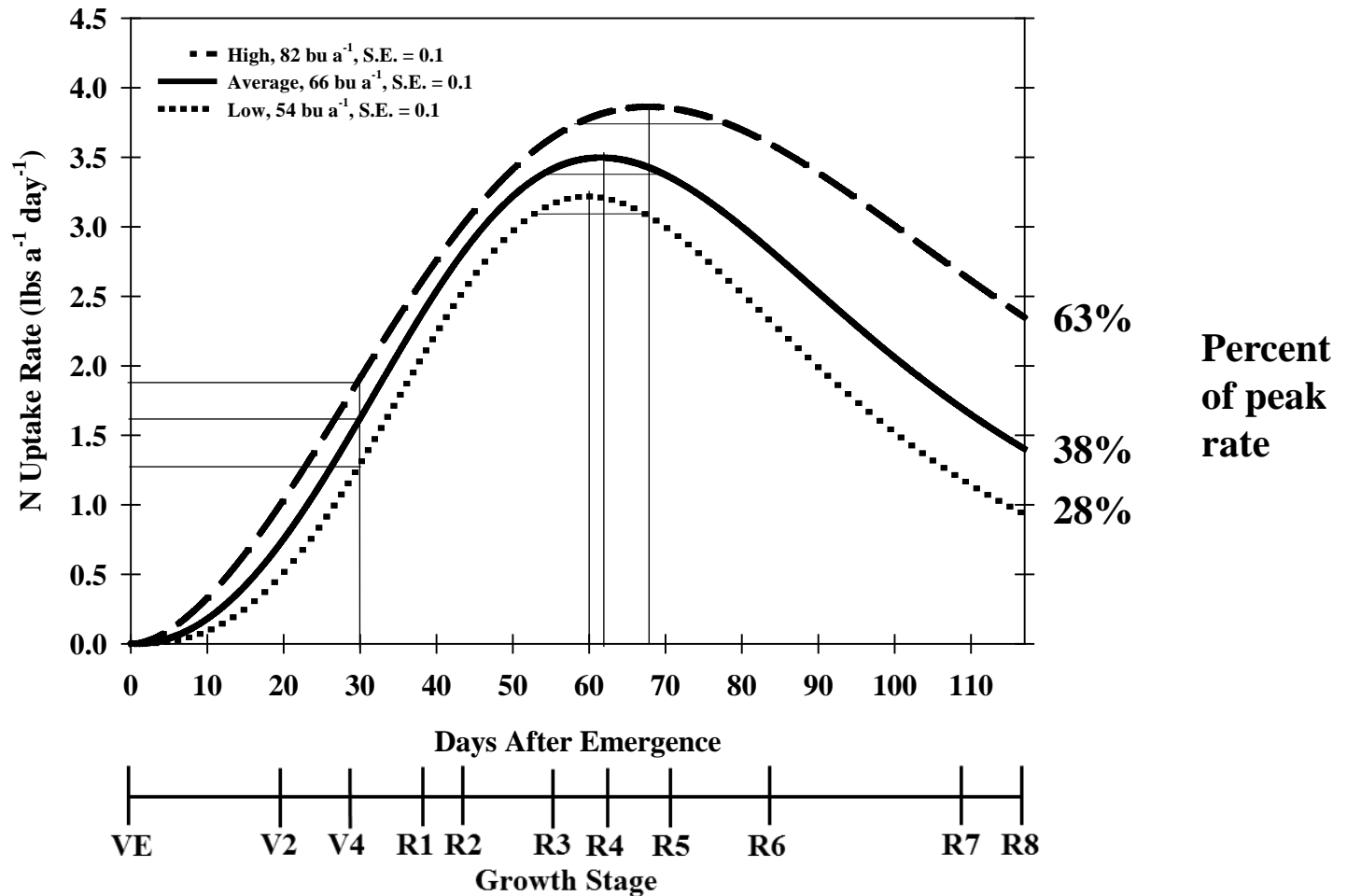


Nitrogen Partitioning: High



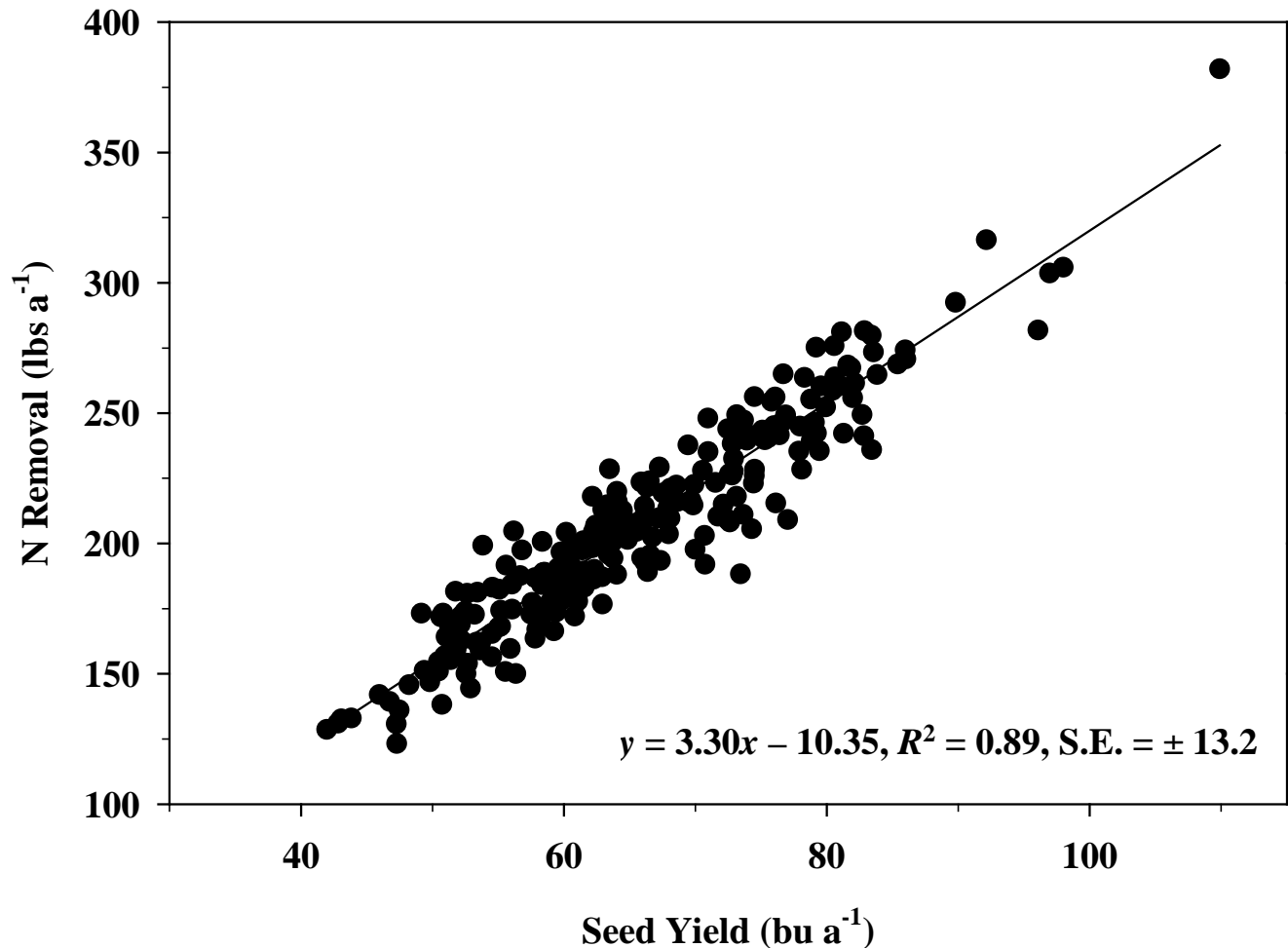
- Uptake after R5.5 = 40.1%

N Uptake Rate



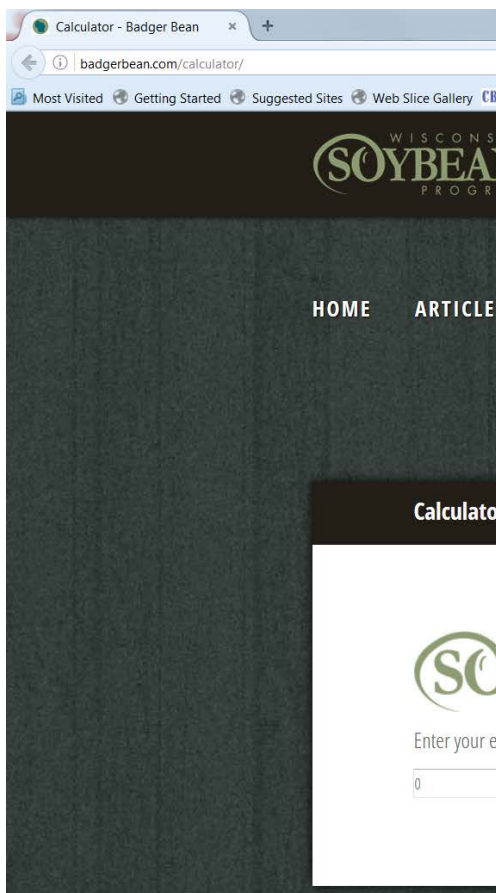
- Less time in lag phase for greater early season uptake, higher peak rate and longer duration and higher late season rates

Current Status: Nitrogen Removal



- Average seed N content of 6.02%, DM basis

Soybean crop uptake and removal rate calculator



^ Total Removal in the Grain in lbs/ac			
Nutrient	Total Removal in Grain(lbs/ac)	SE (+/-)	R ²
N	274.35	13.0	0.89
P ₂ O ₅	59.52	2.9	0.89
K ₂ O	97.8	3.9	0.92
S	13.21	1.0	0.76
Mg	13.01	0.7	0.88
Ca	10.58	1.0	0.67
Zn	0.169	0.02	0.59
Mn	0.169	0.02	0.51
Cu	0.097	0.01	0.66
Fe	0.17	0.04	0.34
B	0.086	0.03	0.22

^ Total Removal in the Stover in lbs/ton of DM		
Nutrient	Total Removal in Stover(lbs/ton)	SE (+/-)
N	18.8	0.17
P ₂ O ₅	5.1	0.10
K ₂ O	38.7	0.47

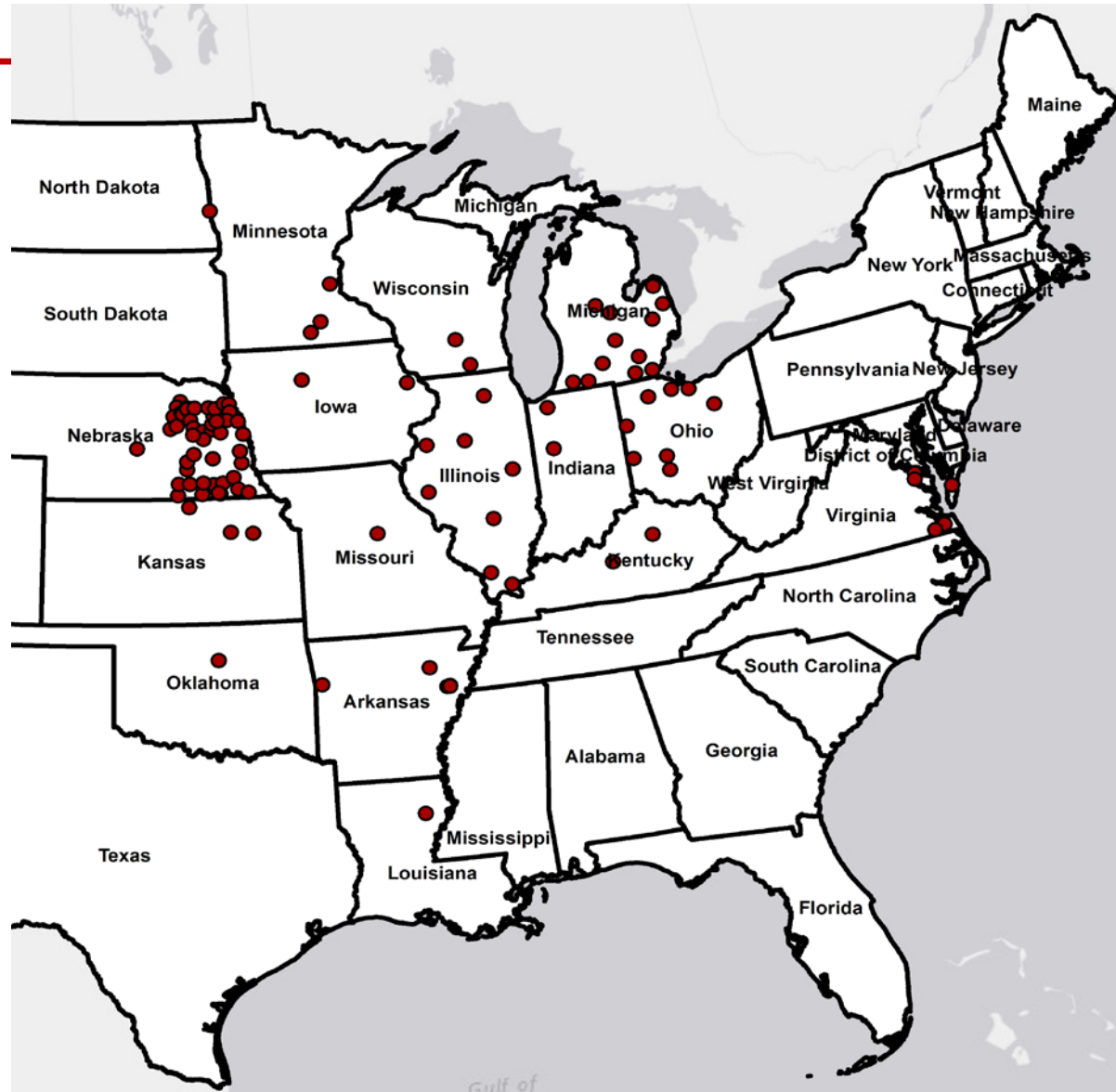
Objective

- Because a single study was not conducted at multiple USA locations for several years, we combined data from multiple soybean N fertilization studies across multiple locations and years.
- The objectives of this study were to examine the effects of N fertilizer in terms of N-application number (single or split applied), N-method (soil surface, soil incorporated, foliar, or a combination of these), N-timing (pre-plant, at-planting, Vn or Rn growth stages, or combination of these), and N-rate on soybean seed yield across the USA.



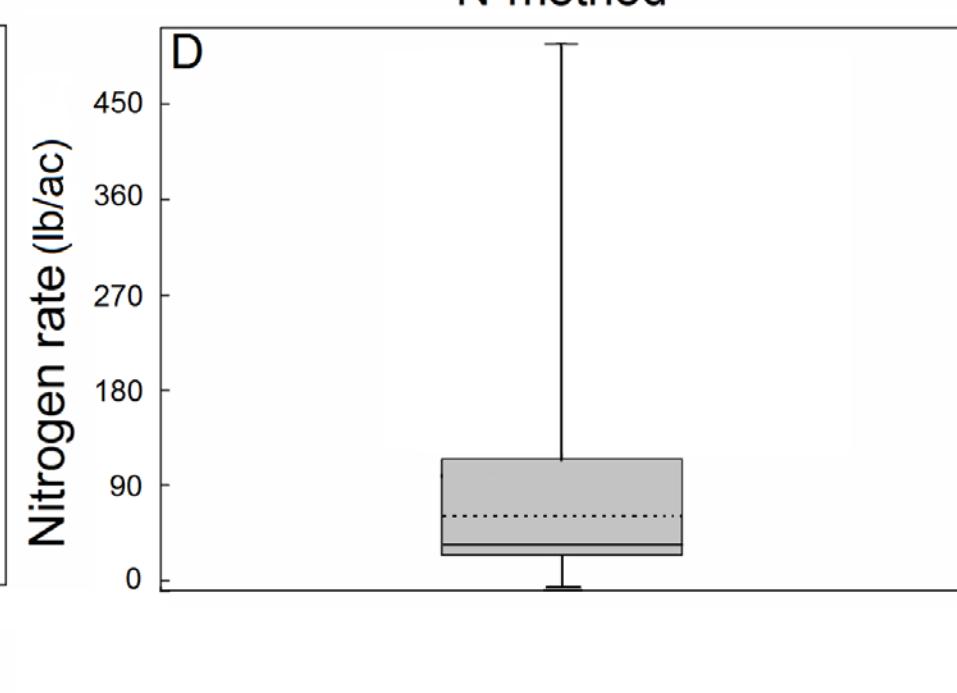
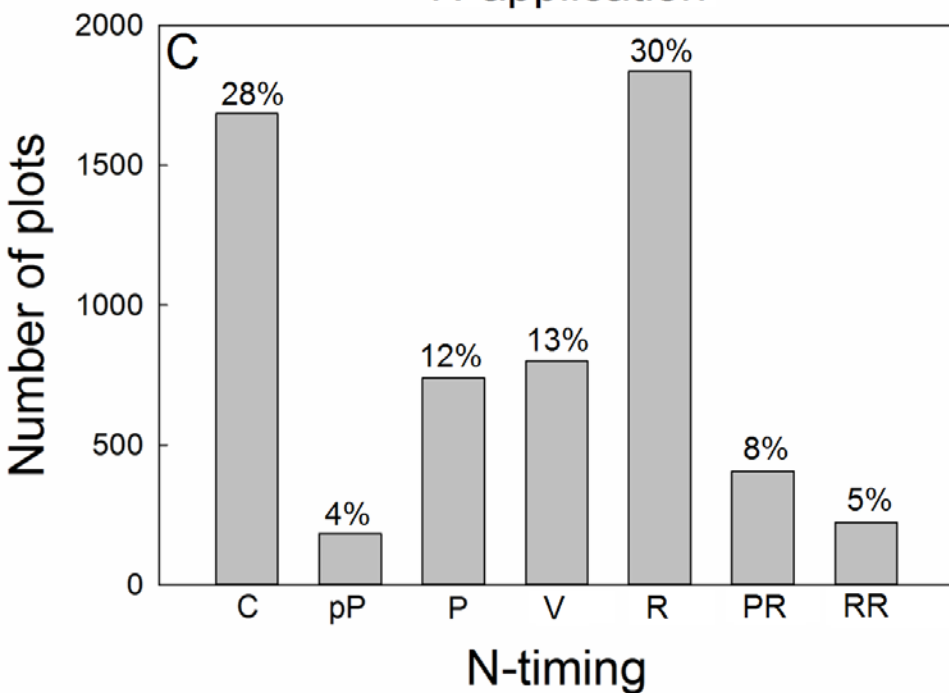
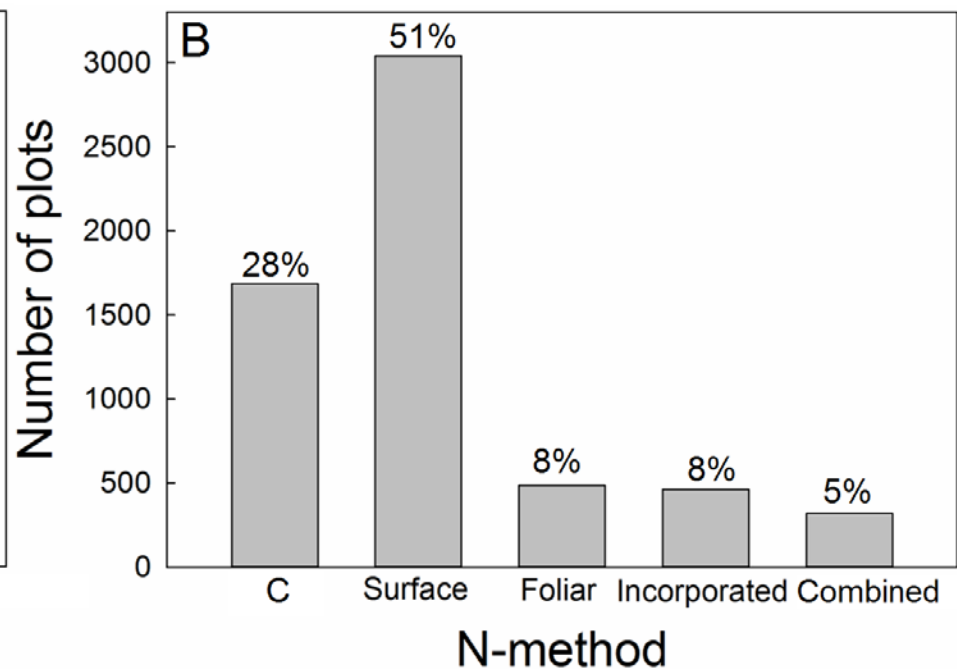
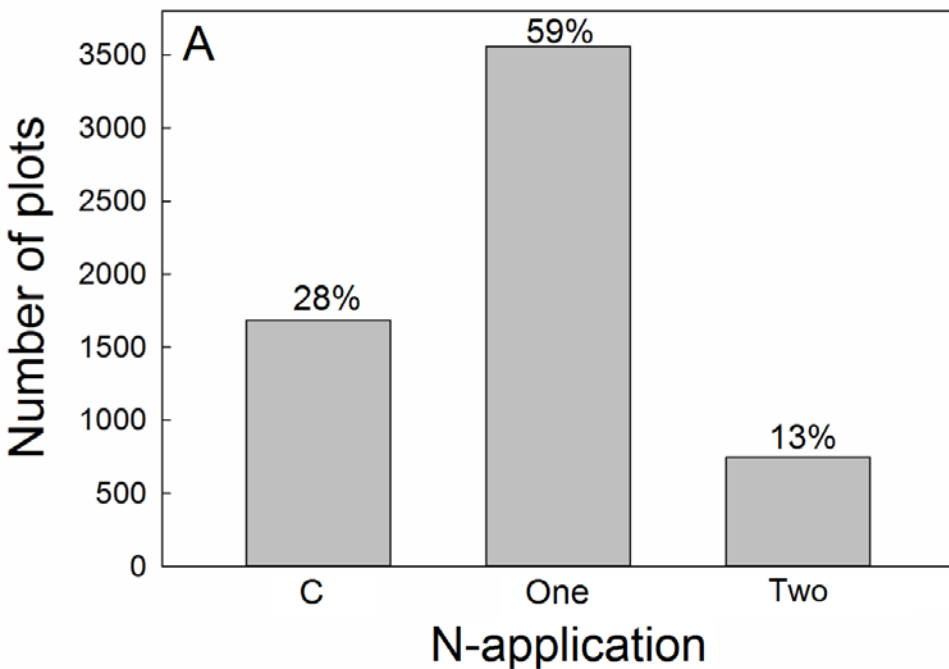
Materials and Methods

- Soybean yield data were aggregated from replicated field experiments established from 1996 to 2016, at 105 locations within 16 states.
- The database consisted of 5991 plot-specific yields for a total of 207 environments (experiment \times year).

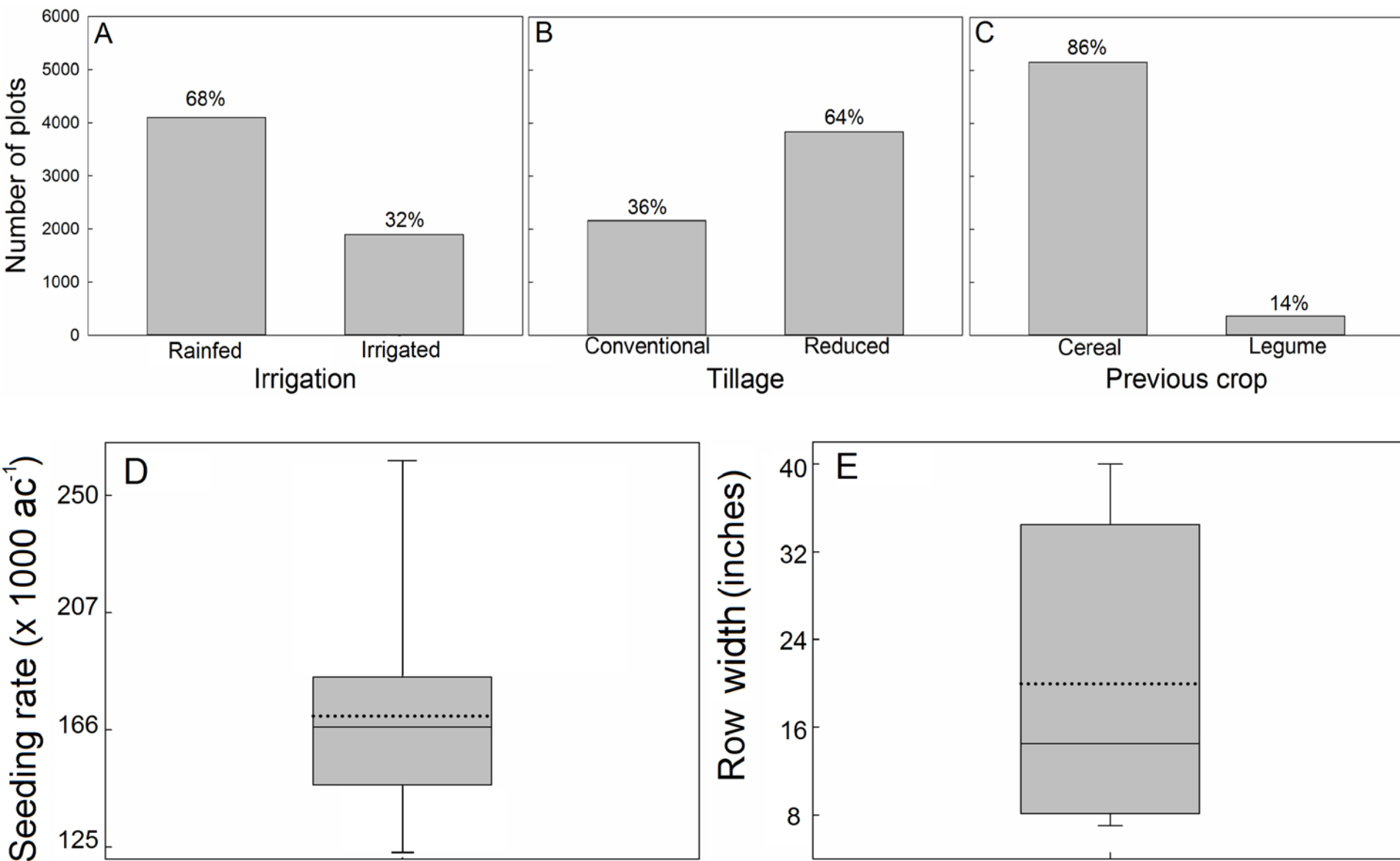


Materials and Methods *cont.*

- Data were coded for the four N-related variables and for five major management variables (“MM”.) The N variables were:
 - (a) **N-applications** (i.e., zero N control, one, or two applications),
 - (b) **N-method** (i.e., zero N control, applied to the soil surface prior to emergence, soil-incorporated, foliar-applied, or a combination of these methods),
 - (c) **N-timing** [i.e., zero N control, pre-plant applied (pP), applied at planting (P), or at a vegetative stage (Vn), or at a reproductive stage (Rn), or split-applied at planting then at an Rn stage (PR), or split applied at two Rn stages (RR)], and
 - (d) **N-rate** (0-505 lb/ac).




Materials and Methods *cont.*



Results

- Among all experiments, only a small fraction ($<1\%$) of total variability was attributed to each N variable within experiment \times year.
- This result shows the small N-related effect on soybean yield relative to other sources of variability (e.g., weather, soil, and MM decisions).

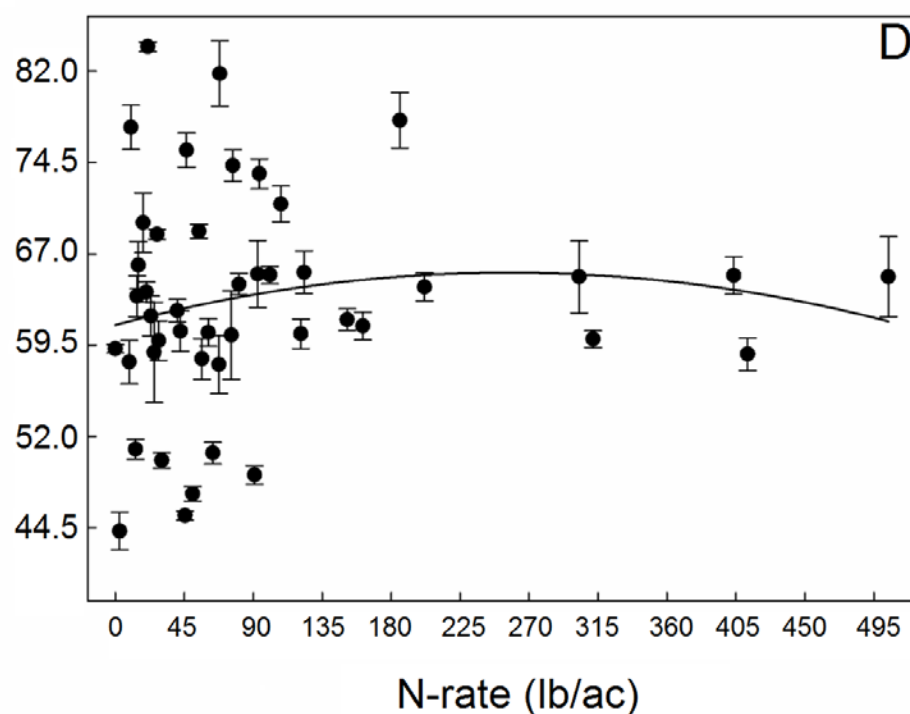
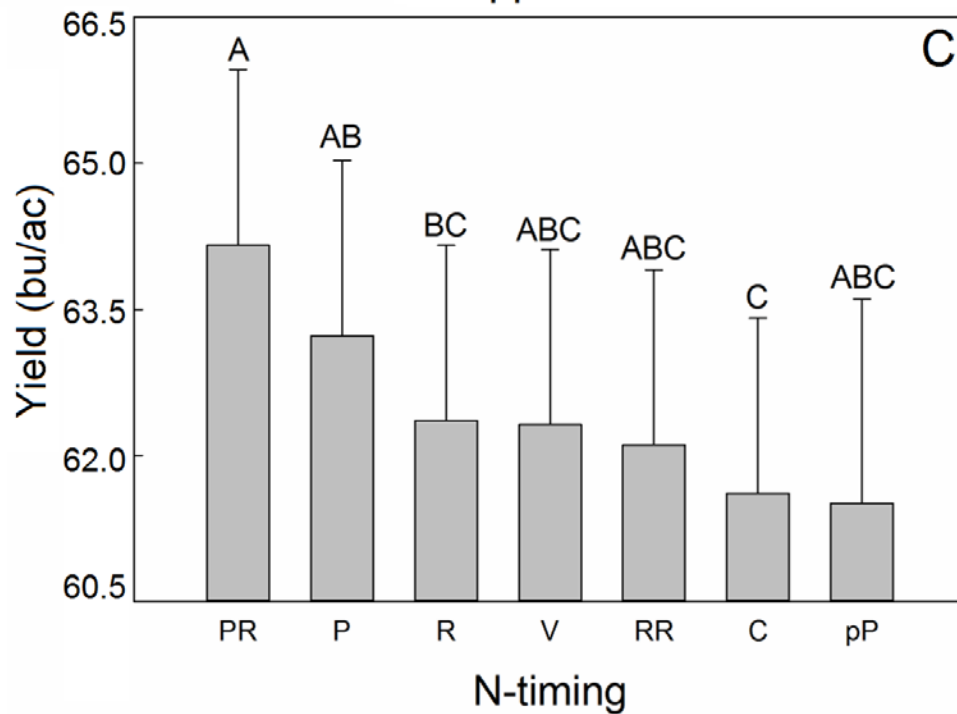
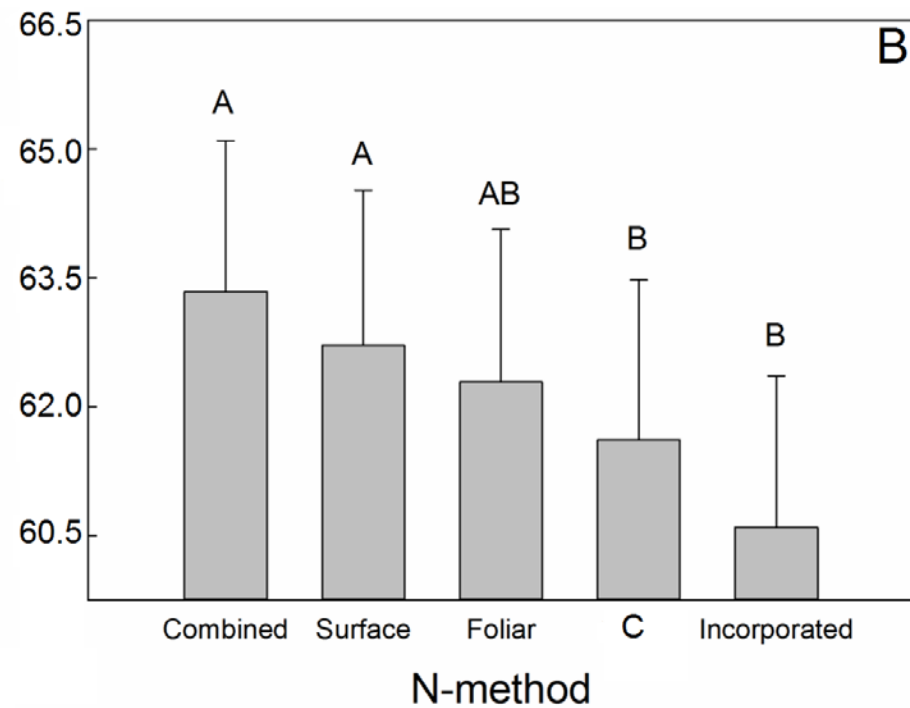
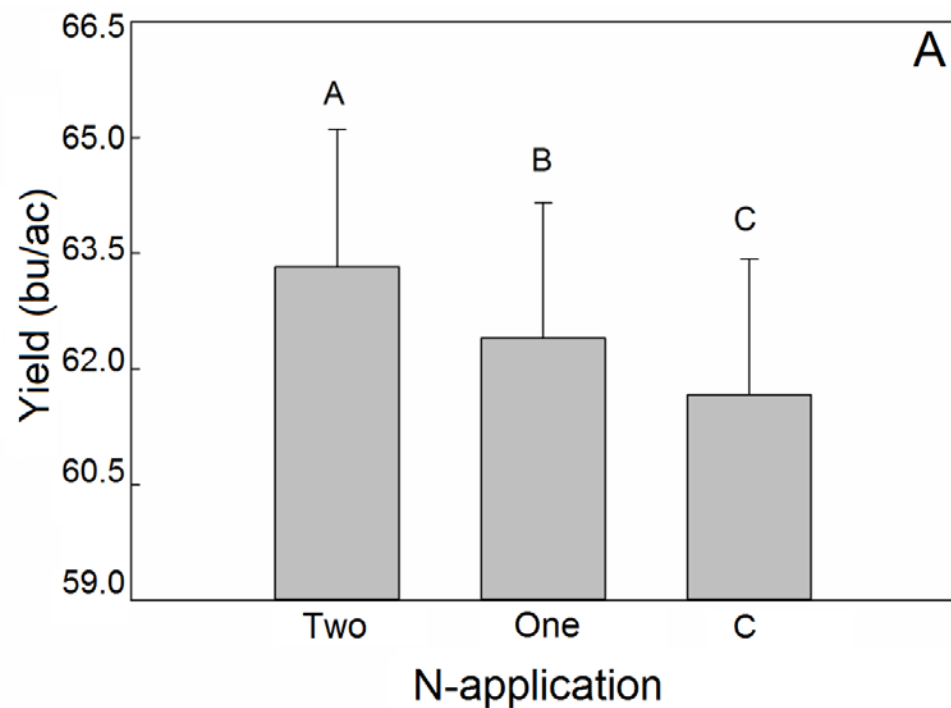


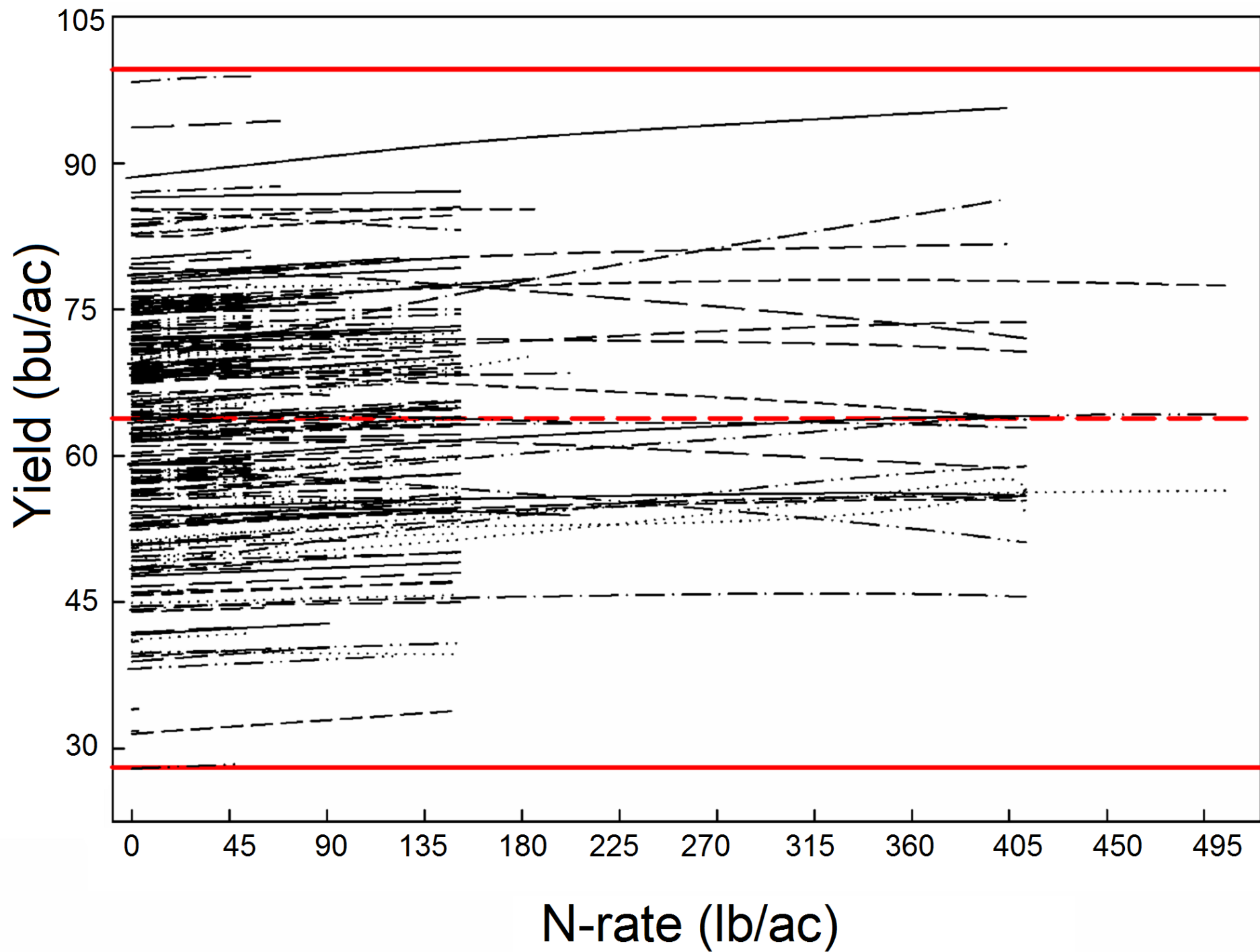


WTH!! Dowdy
says it works so it
must be real!!!!

#FakeNEWS
#ExtensionIsIrrelevant

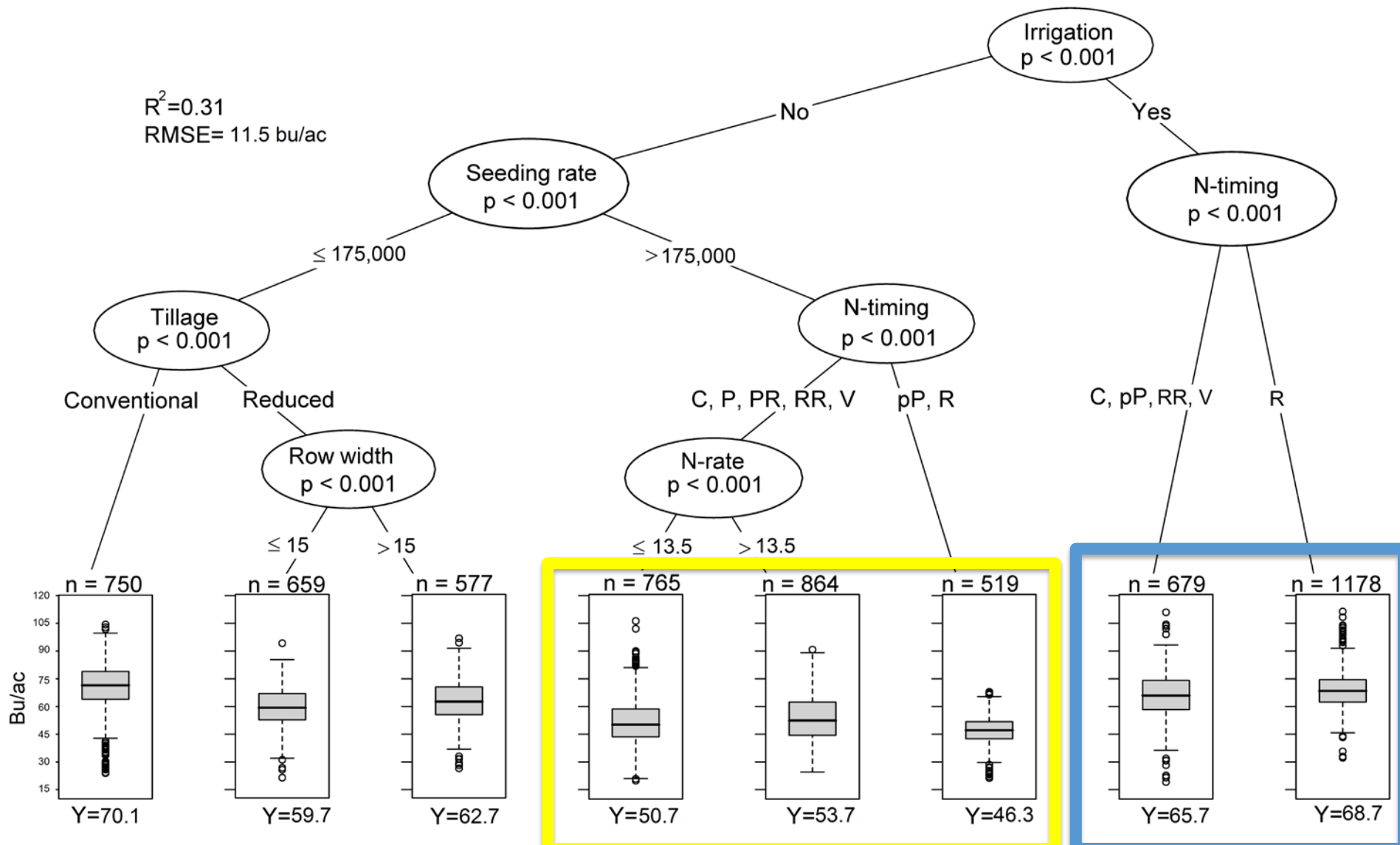
Disclaimer: Not an actual picture of my mother-in-law.





Results *cont.*

$R^2=0.31$
RMSE= 11.5 bu/ac



Conclusions

- The analysis revealed that N management decisions had a measurable, but small, effect on soybean yield.
- Overall, the limited responses to N effects in our study, as well as the costs associated with N application, indicate that these small positive effects would be unlikely to result in positive economic returns from N fertilization decisions.
- The research findings we present here suggest that N management can only be optimized when considering the cropping system because non-N management practices such as irrigation and seeding rates interacted with N-timing and N-rate.





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