

# New Technologies: Products and Additives

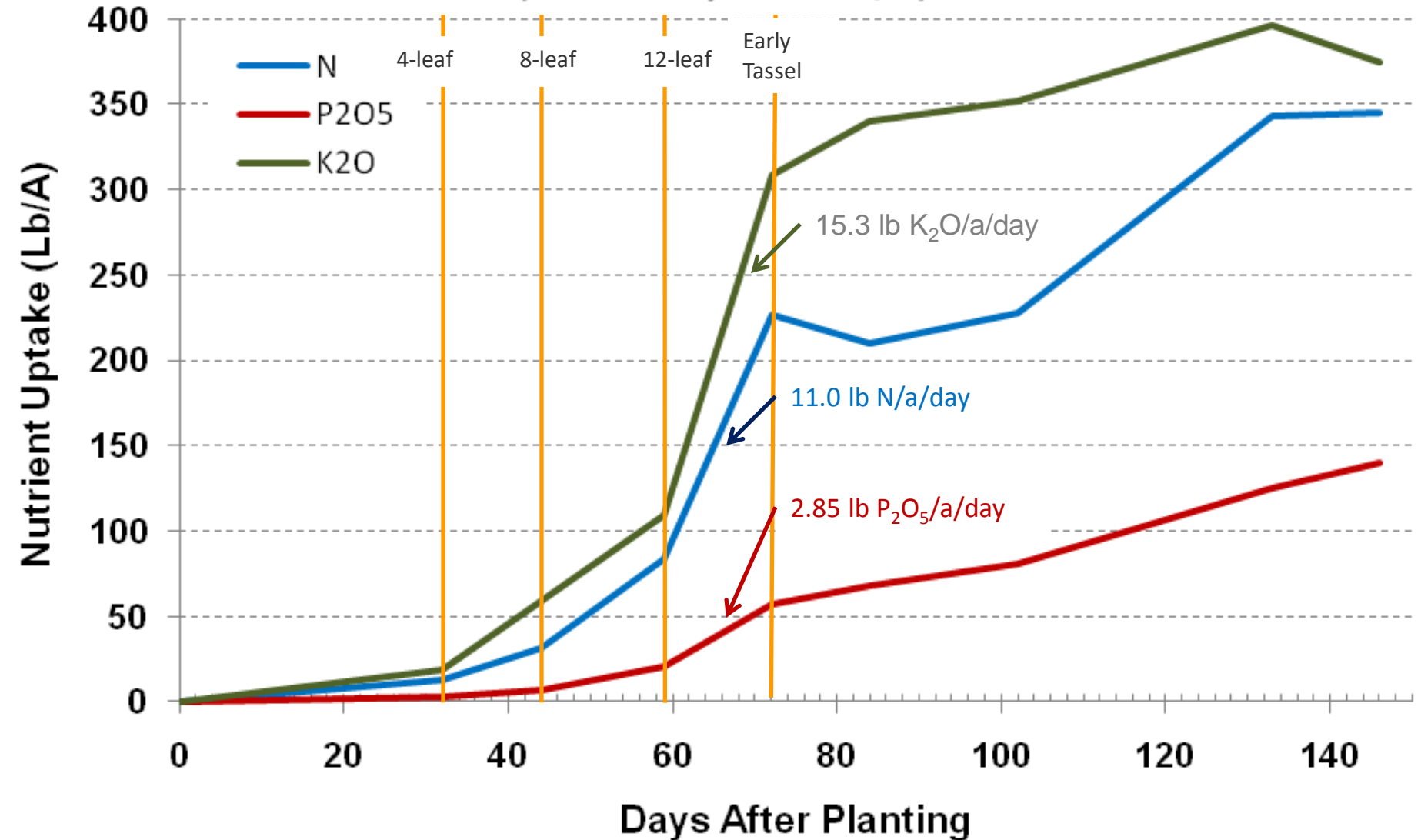
Dale Leikam ... pinch hitting for

**Bryan Hopkins**



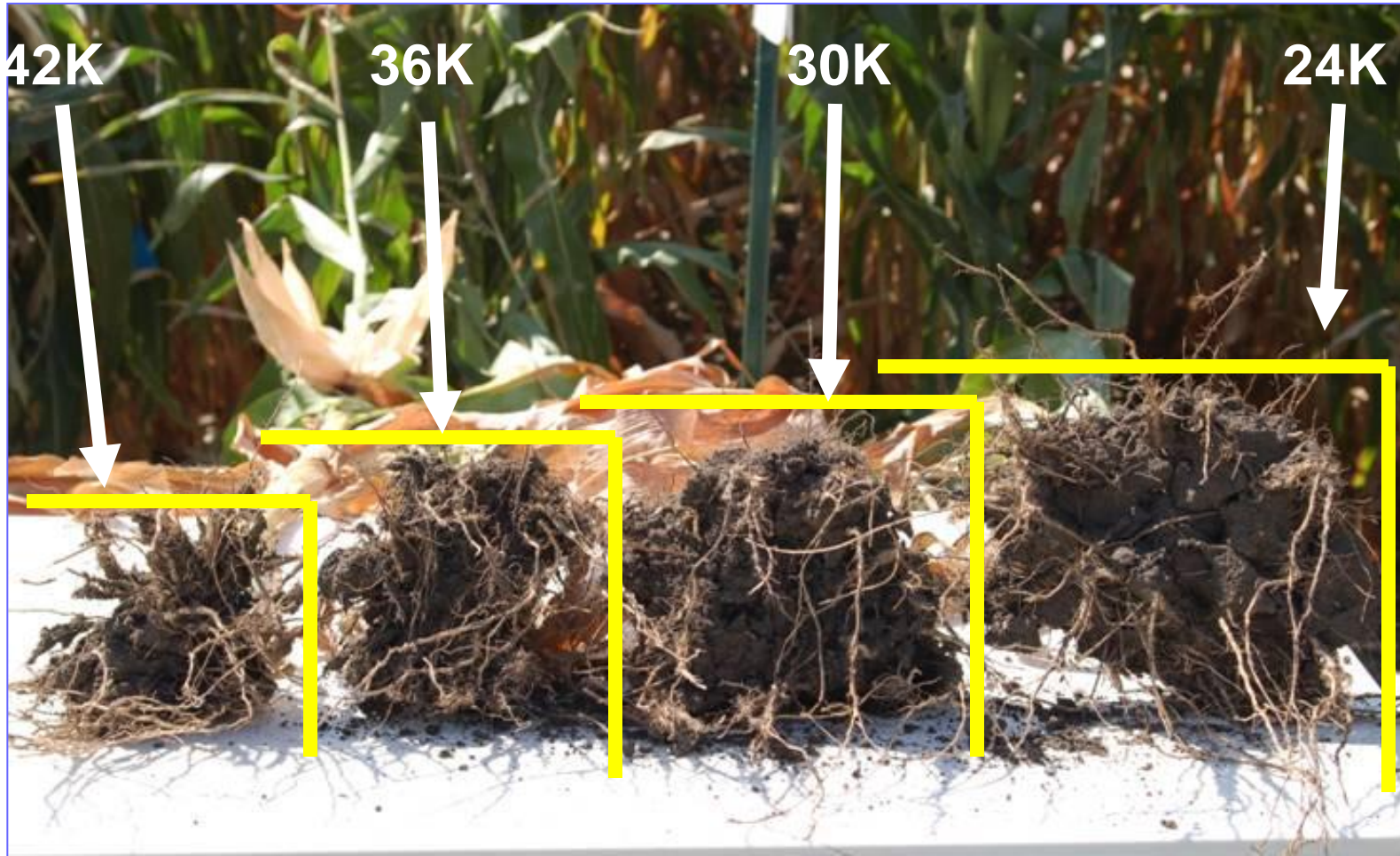
# Nutrient Uptake For High Yield Corn

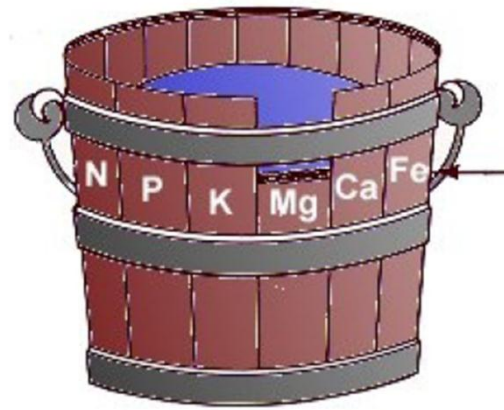
(R. Flannery - 308 Bu/A)





# Higher Yields & High Population: Impact on Root Mass & Nutrient Uptake?

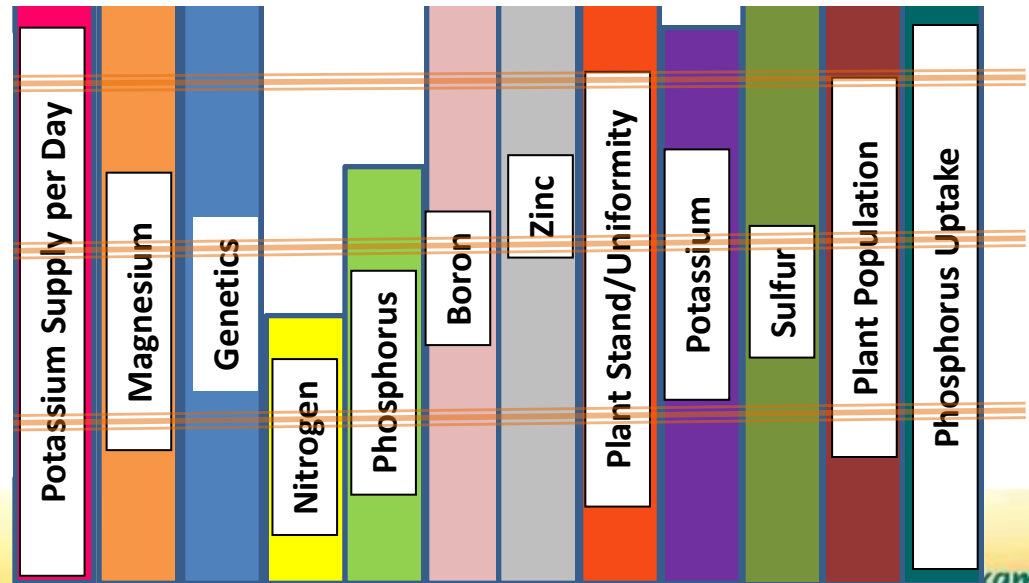




The wooden bucket represents the soil's nutrient supplying capacity

The Law of the Minimum

## Law of The Minimum





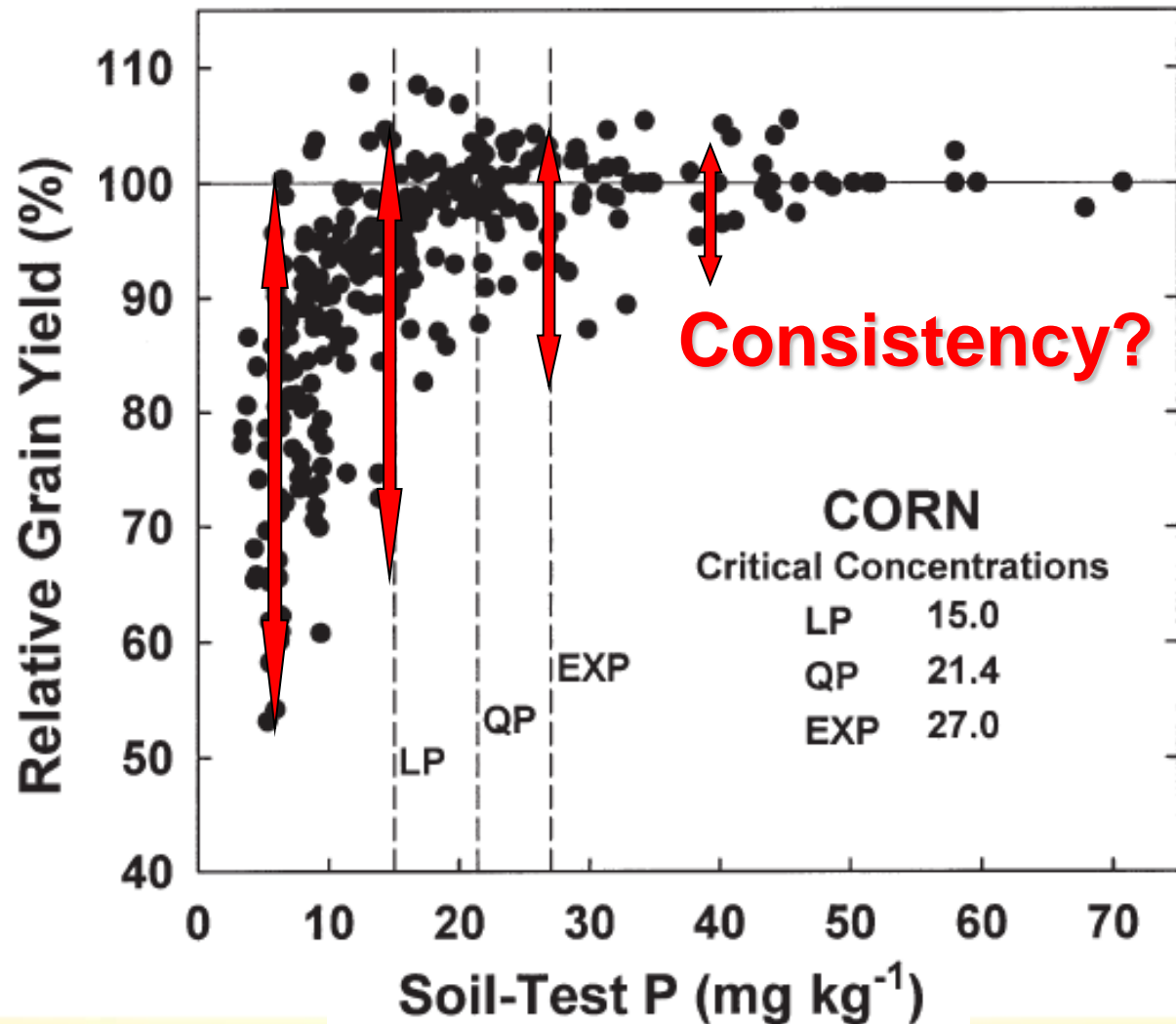
# Evaluation Of New Technologies

- **We Should Be Somewhat Skeptical**
  - Has The Company Invested In Product Research?
    - Research with Universities, Private Contractors and In-House Personnel
  - Does It Make Sense?
    - But Keep In Mind That New Ground Has Is Continually Being Broken
  - Is It Benefiting from Past Inputs/Management?
    - For Example, Nutrient Soil Tests That Have Been Previously Been Built

# Evaluation Of New Technologies

- **We Should Also Be Open Minded, Willing To Sometimes Change Our Ingrained Viewpoints and Progressive**
  - Everything Is New At Some Time
    - Internet, N-Serve, GPS, Fungicides
  - Things Are Not Necessarily The Same As Before
    - Yield Levels Are Much Higher
  - Companies Invest Huge Amounts Of Dollars In Research and Development
    - Research with Universities, Private Contractors and In-House Personnel

# Relationship between Bray P and relative corn yield in three long-term Iowa studies over 30 years





## Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator

Finding the Maximum Return To N and Most Profitable N Rate  
*A Regional (Corn Belt) Approach to Nitrogen*

Single Price Ratio Multiple Price Ratio

Choose state

Include non-responsive sites

Set corn and nitrogen prices

Anhydrous Ammonia (82% N) 400 (\$/Ton)

Nitrogen price 0.24 (\$/lb N)

Corn price 3.00 (\$/bu)

Calculate Reset

[Illinois Map](#) [How to Use](#) [More Info](#)

Consistency?

## Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator

### Finding the Maximum Return To N and Most Profitable N Rate

*A Regional (Corn Belt) Approach to Nitrogen Rate Guidelines*

State: Iowa

Number of sites: 188

Rotation: Corn Following Soybean

Non-Responsive Sites Included

Nitrogen Price (\$/lb): 0.63

Corn Price (\$/bu): 4.00

Price Ratio: 0.16

**Iowa**  
**C/S Rotation**  
**28% UAN @ \$ 350/ton**  
**Corn @ \$ 4.00/bu**

MRTN Rate (lb N/acre): **110**

Profitable N Rate Range (lb N/acre): 99 - 122

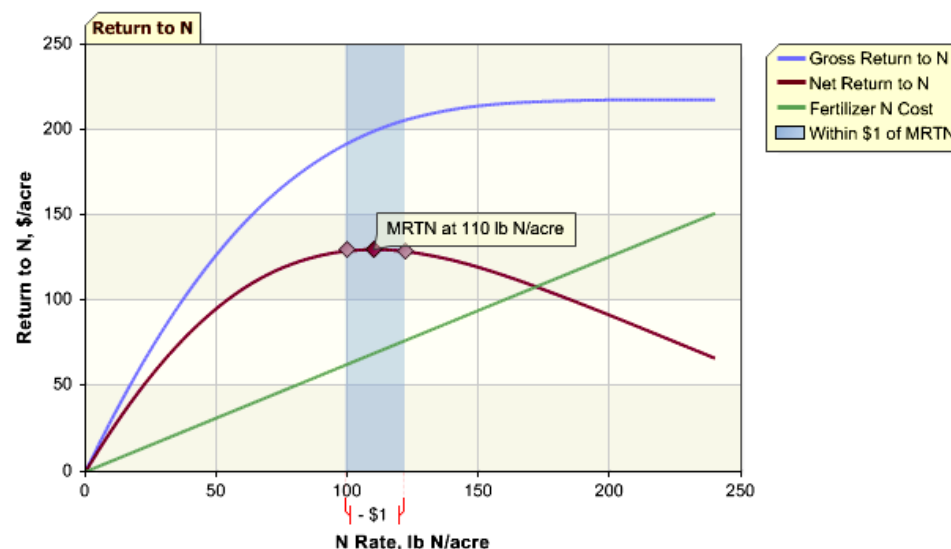
Net Return to N at MRTN Rate (\$/acre): **\$130.02**

Percent of Maximum Yield at MRTN Rate: 98%

UAN (28% N) at MRTN Rate (lb product/acre): 393

UAN (28% N) Cost at MRTN Rate (\$/acre): **\$69.30**

Most profitable N rate is at the maximum return to N (MRTN).  
Profitable N rate range provides economic return within \$1/acre of the MRTN.



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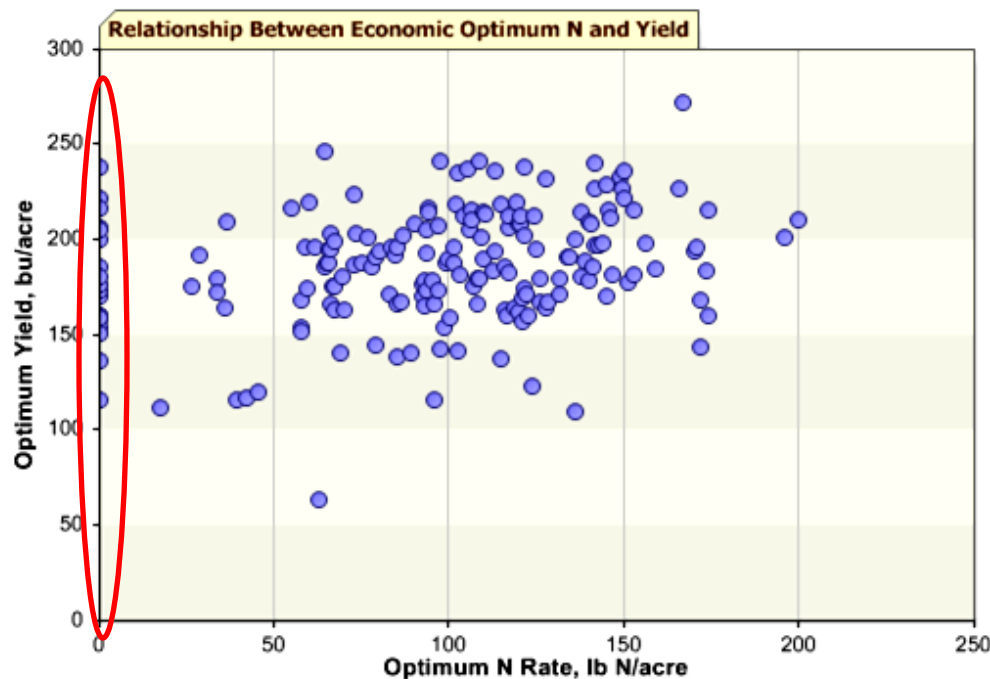
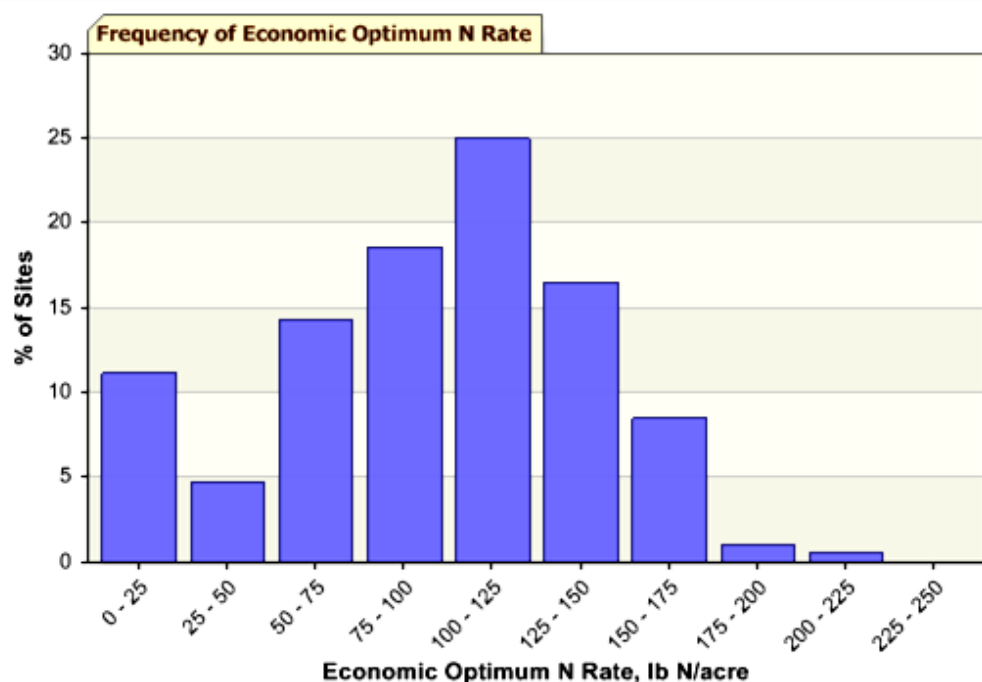
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# Consistency and/or Predictability?

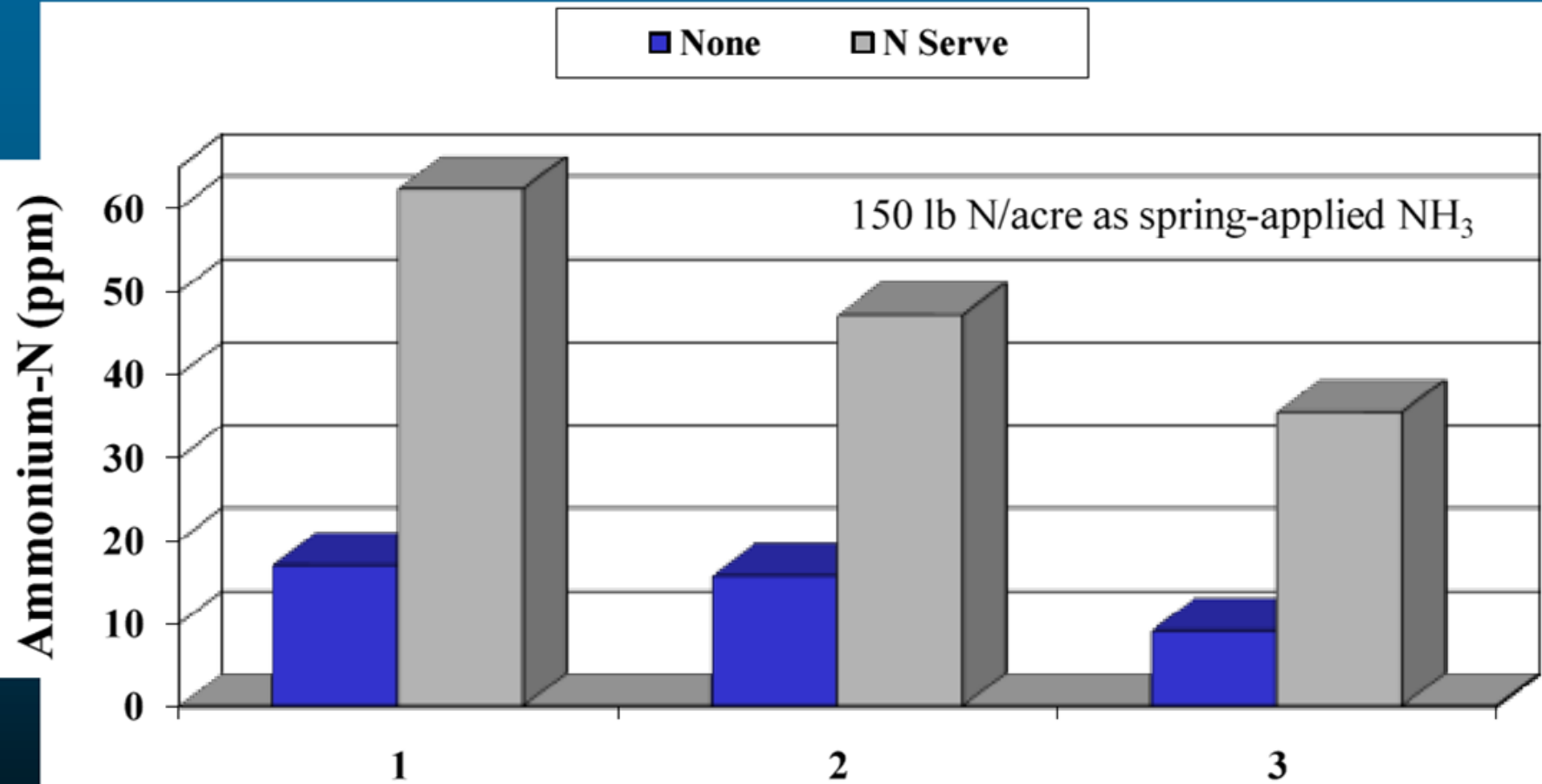




# N-Serve, Instinct & DCD

*Nitrification Inhibitors*

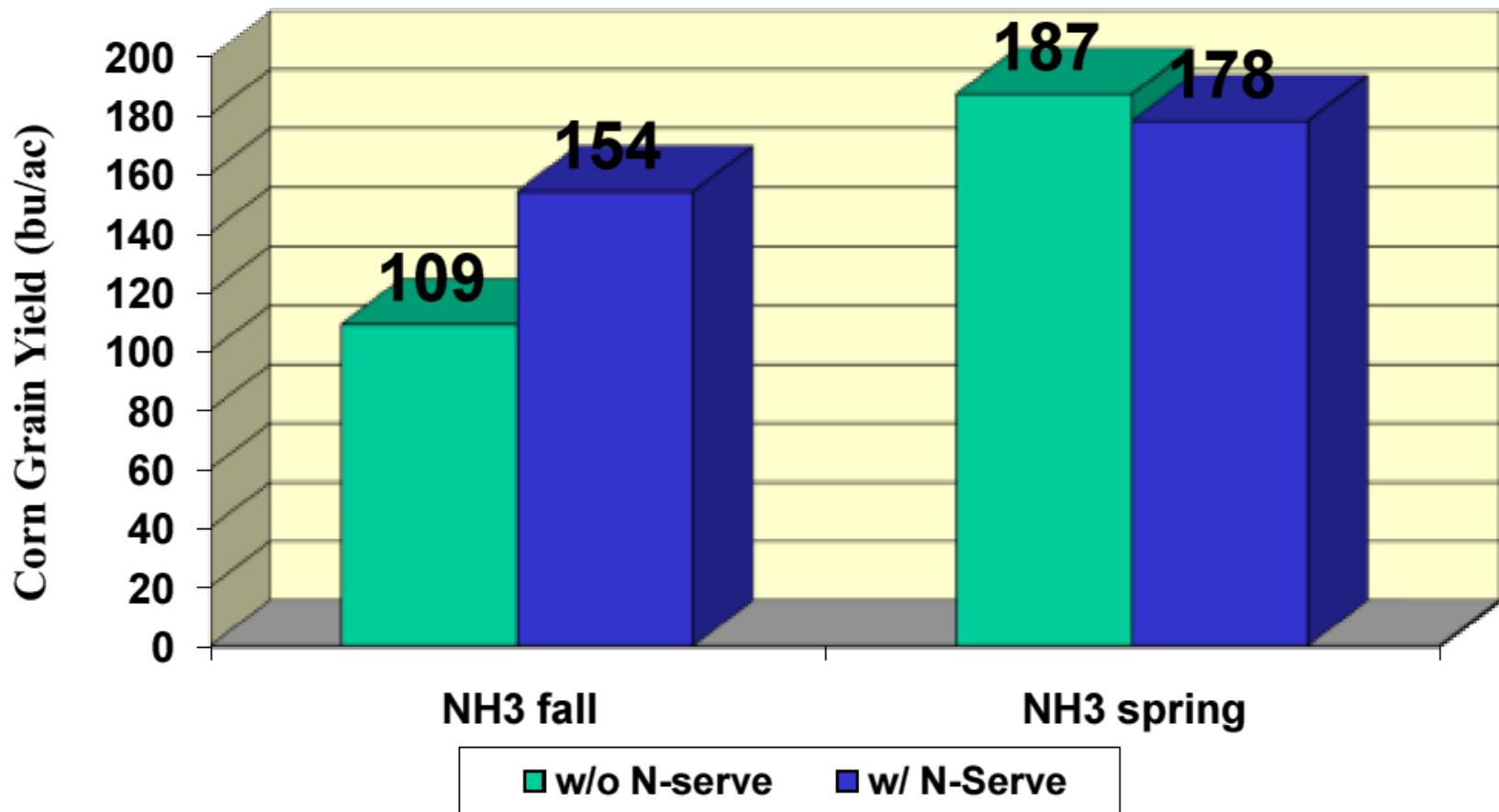
# Effect of N Serve on Nitrification



Maddux et al., 1985 (SSSAJ)

Three Sites in Kansas

# Minnesota: N-Serve 1999

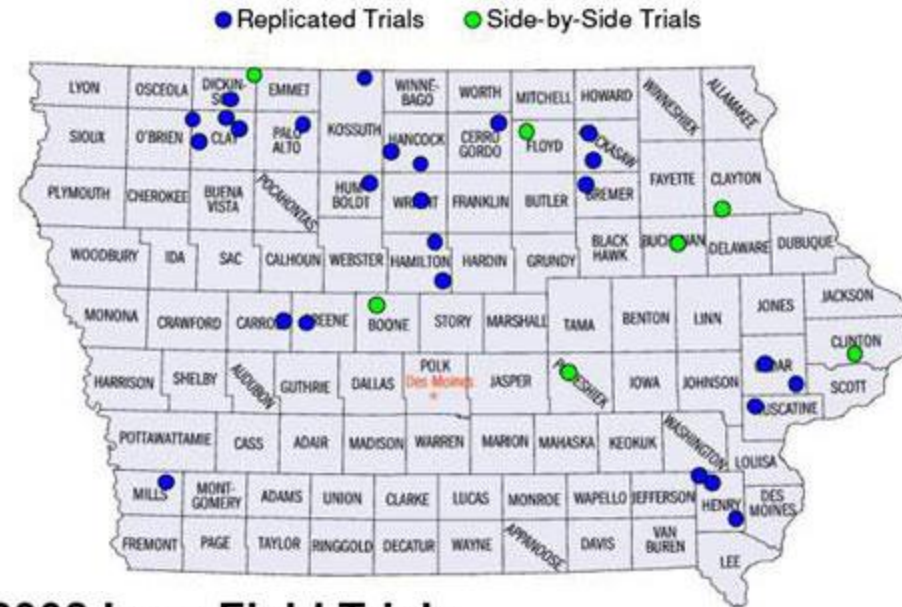




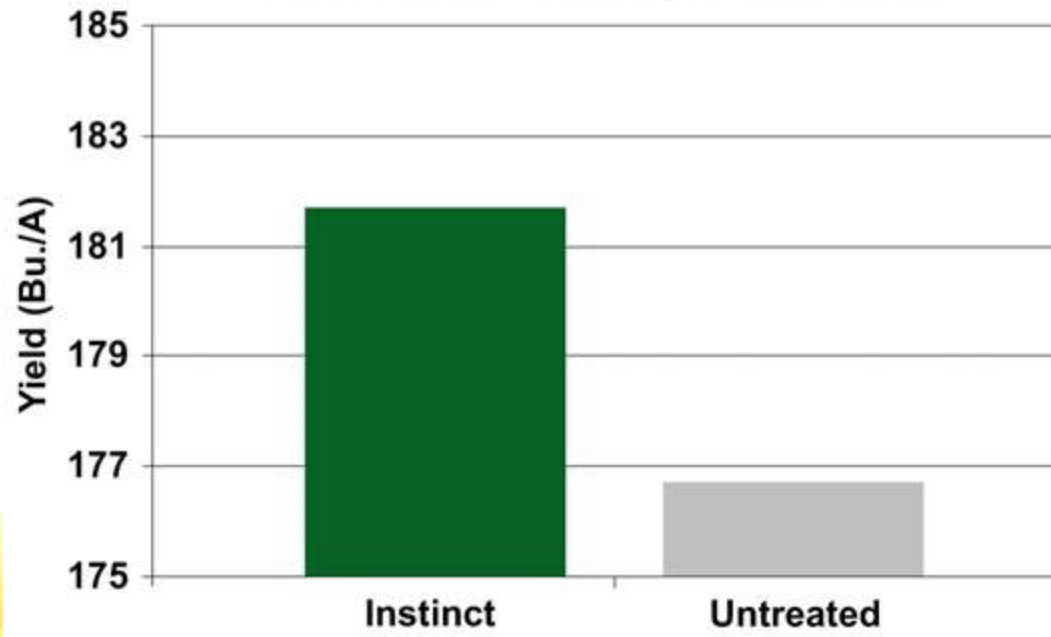
# Instinct

Encapsulated *Nitrapyrin*  
UAN solution and liquid  
manure

2008 Iowa Trial Locations of Instinct™ Nitrogen Stabilizer



Yield Results of 2008 Iowa Field Trials  
for Instinct™ Nitrogen Stabilizer



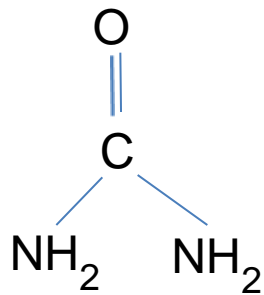
# Urea-Formaldehyde and Triazone Products

- **Urea Containing Polymers**

- Combinations of various urea-formaldehyde polymers such as methylene urea, methylene diurea, dimethylene triurea, triazone, etc.
- The longer/more complex the polymer, the longer the residual (slower the release).
- The higher the SRN content, the longer the residual soil availability.

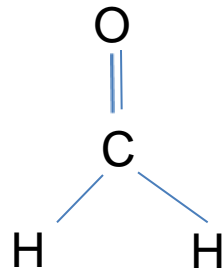
*N-Sure, N-Pact, CoRoN,  
Nitamin, KQ-XRN, Gradual N, etc.*

# Urea Formaldehyde Condensate Products

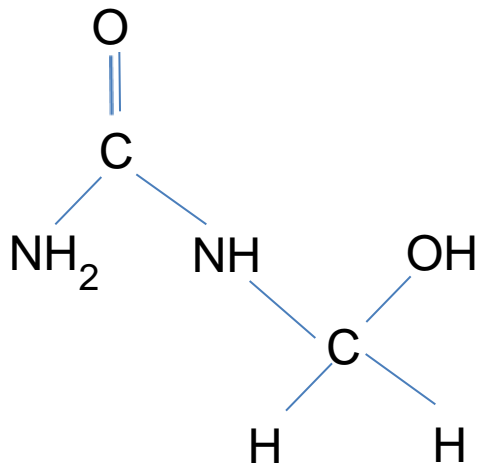


Urea

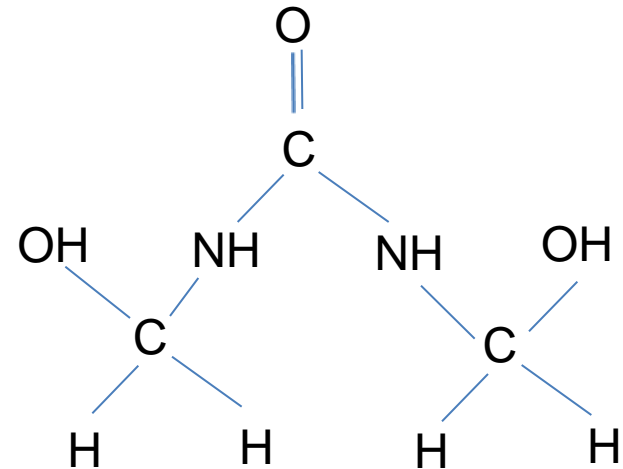
+



Formaldehyde



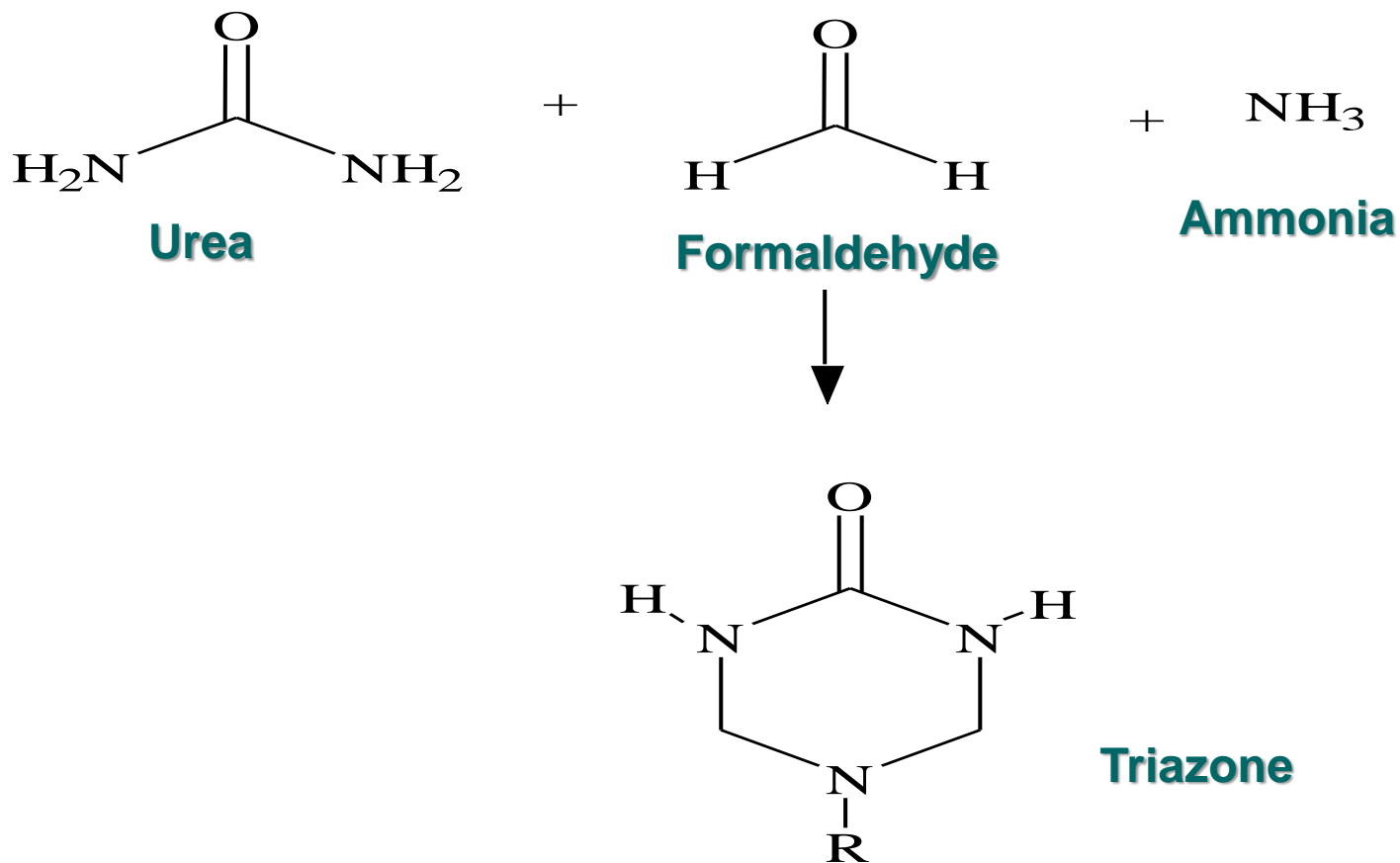
Monomethylene Urea (MMU)



Methylene Diurea (DMU)



# Triazone Formation



$R = H, CH_2, NHCONH_2$

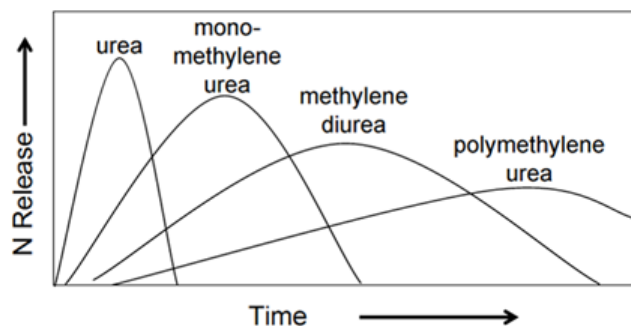
# Triazone/Urea-Formaldehyde Characteristics

- **Slow-release N properties**

- Requires soil microbial activity; temperature and moisture sensitive
- After 24 days@72°F only 41% had converted to ammonium (Kissel, 1988)
- Soil at 78° F is four times as active as soil at 42° F  
(J. N. Booze-Daniels and R. E. Schmidt, Virginia Tech)
- Commonly stated availability at 8-10 weeks, less at cool temperatures

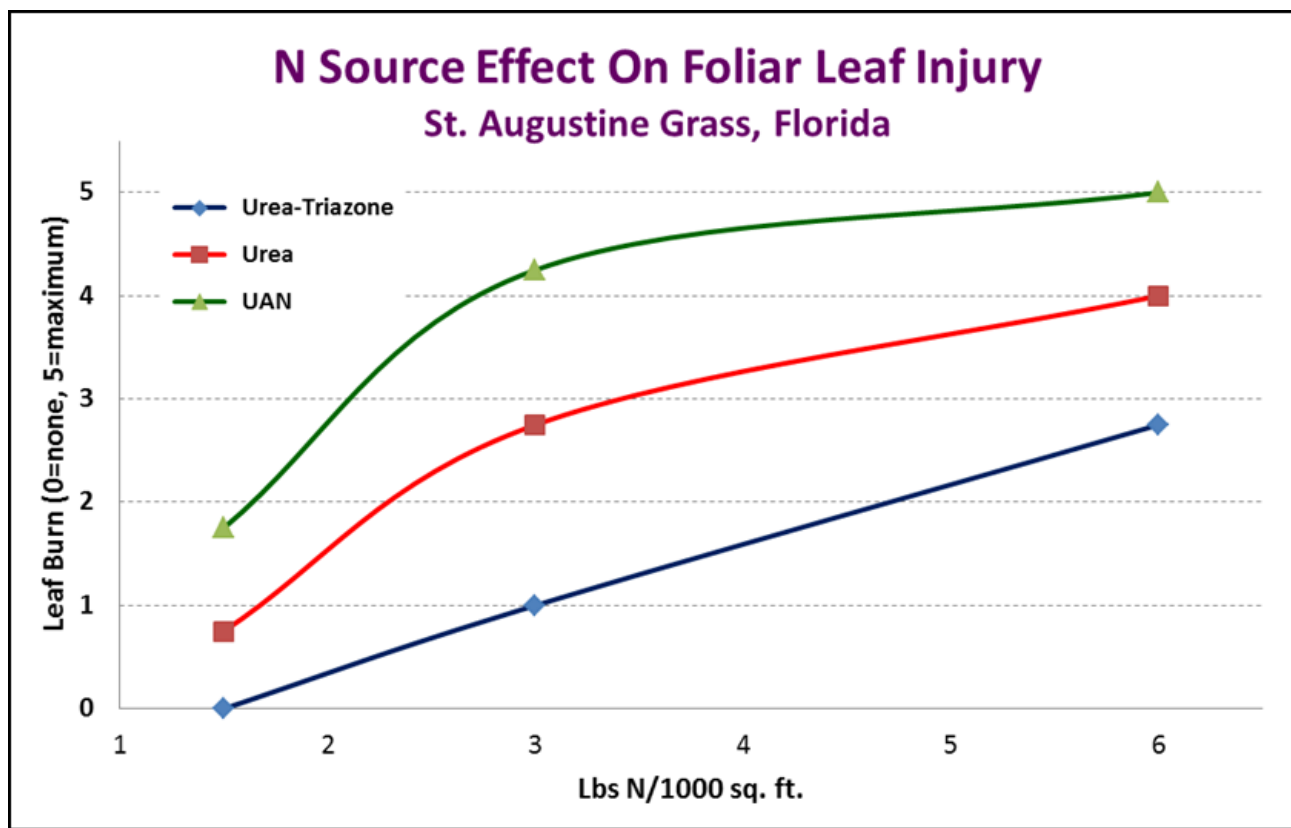
## Low-Solubility Compounds (UF, MU)

- N release by microbial mineralization (soil temperature, moisture, pH, etc)
- Longer chains = slower release
- Typical release 8-12 weeks



# Triazone/Urea-Formaldehyde Characteristics

- Less leaf burn potential than urea or other N sources



# Triazone/Urea-Formaldehyde Characteristics

- **Remains on leaf tissue in liquid phase longer than urea**
  - **Potential foliar absorption is greater than for urea alone**  
(Clapp and Parham, Fertilizer Research, Vol. 28, 1991)
- **Less initial potential for N volatilization than urea**
  - **Potentially important for unincorporated soil application**

**Triazone,  
Methylene Urea,  
Urea  
Formaldehyde,  
etc.**

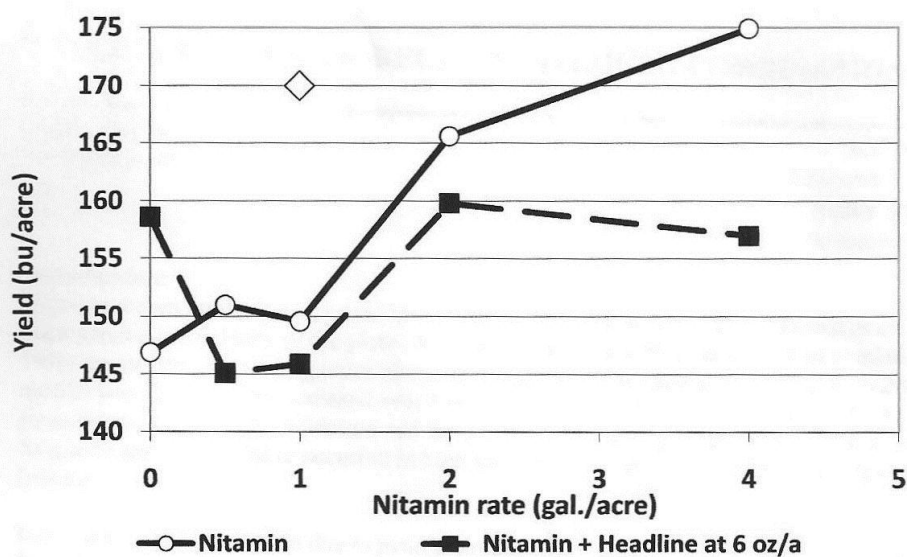


Figure 1. Grain yield response to Nitamin rates with and without Headline at 6 oz/acre or 3 oz/acre plus nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v in 2008. LSD ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) was 18. Mixing order is the sequence listed in the legend.

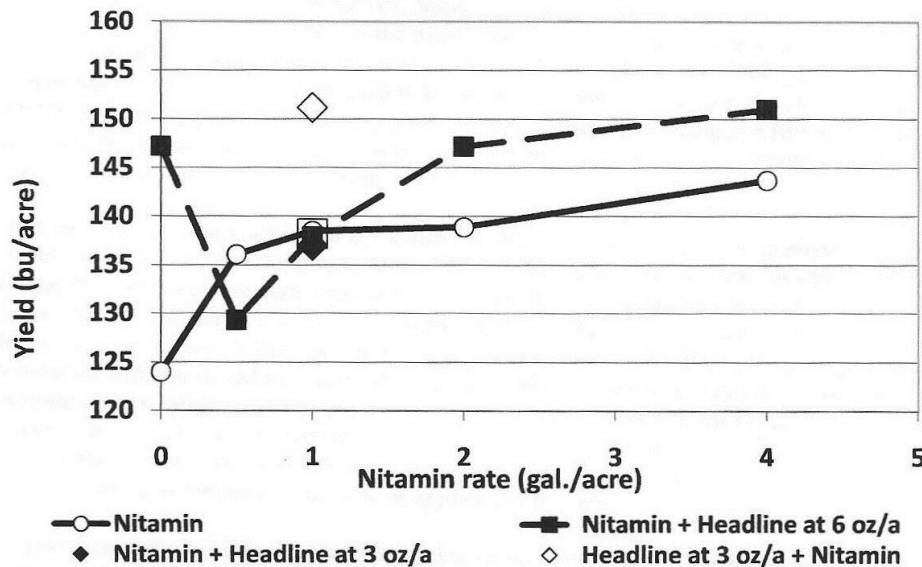


Figure 2. Grain yield response to Nitamin rates with and without Headline at 6 oz/acre or 3 oz/acre plus nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v in 2009. LSD ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) was 14. Mixing order is the sequence listed in the legend.

K. Nelson, P. Motavalli and B. Burdick  
University of Missouri

N-Sure®  
N-Pact  
GRADUAL-N  
**CORON**



Leikam  
AgroMax



# Effect Of CoRoN on Corn

Kristi Thompson, University of Wisconsin-River Falls



Control



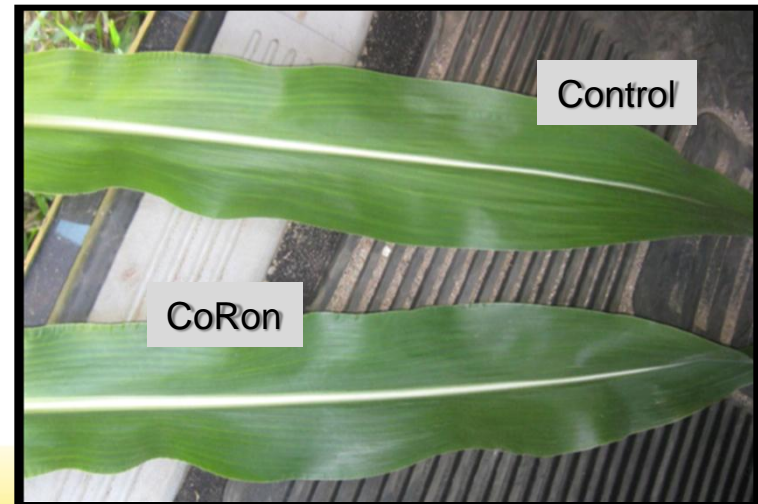
Treated with 28.17 liters CoRoN®

**CoRon 25-0-0-0.5B @ V6 to V8 (~25% SRN)**



Treated with 28.17 liters CoRoN®

Control

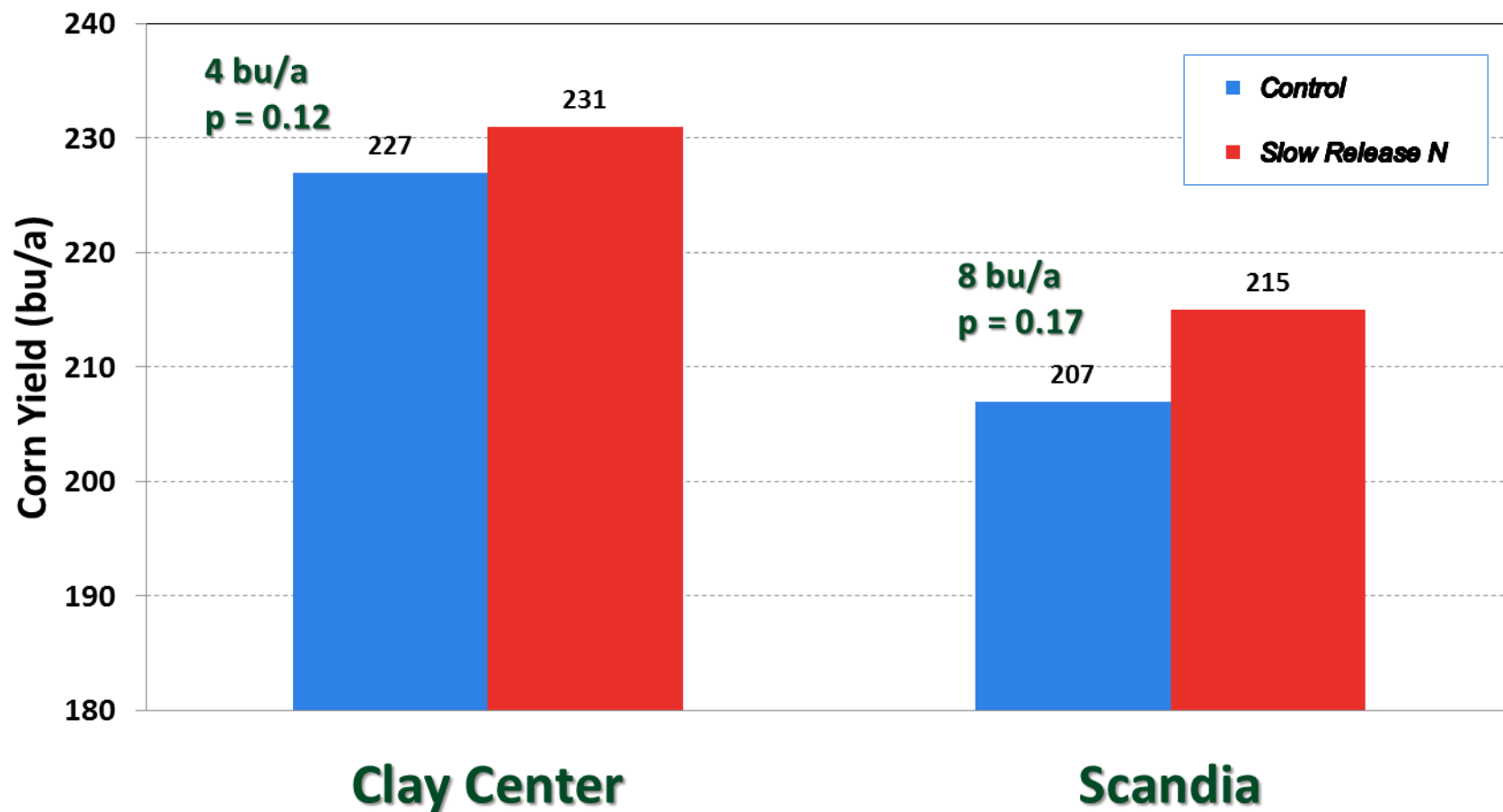


Control

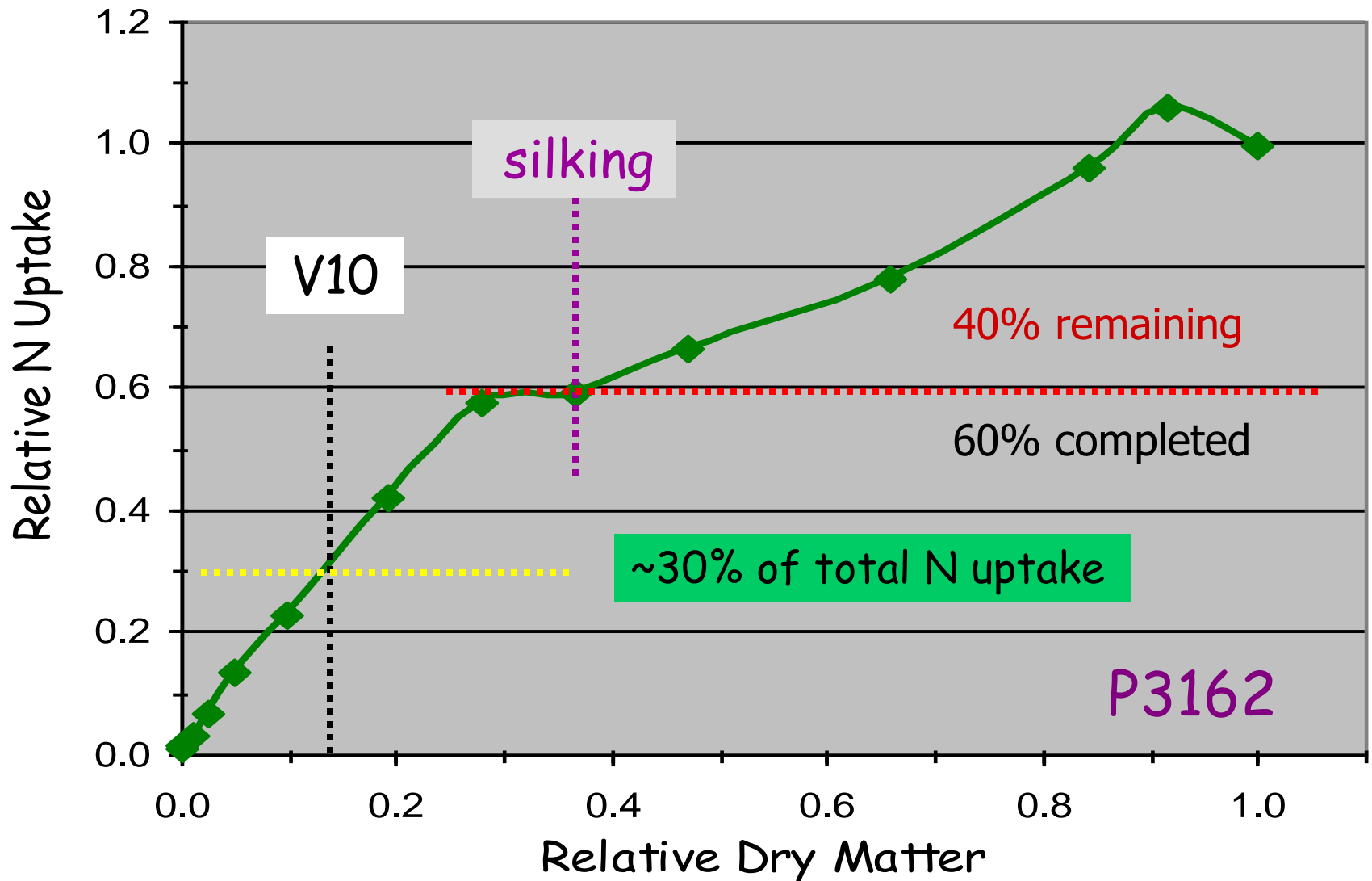
CoRon

# Foliar Urea-Triazone Application To Corn

Dorivar, KSU, 2010



## Relative Dry Matter vs. N Uptake



J. Schepers, USDA-ARS, Nebraska

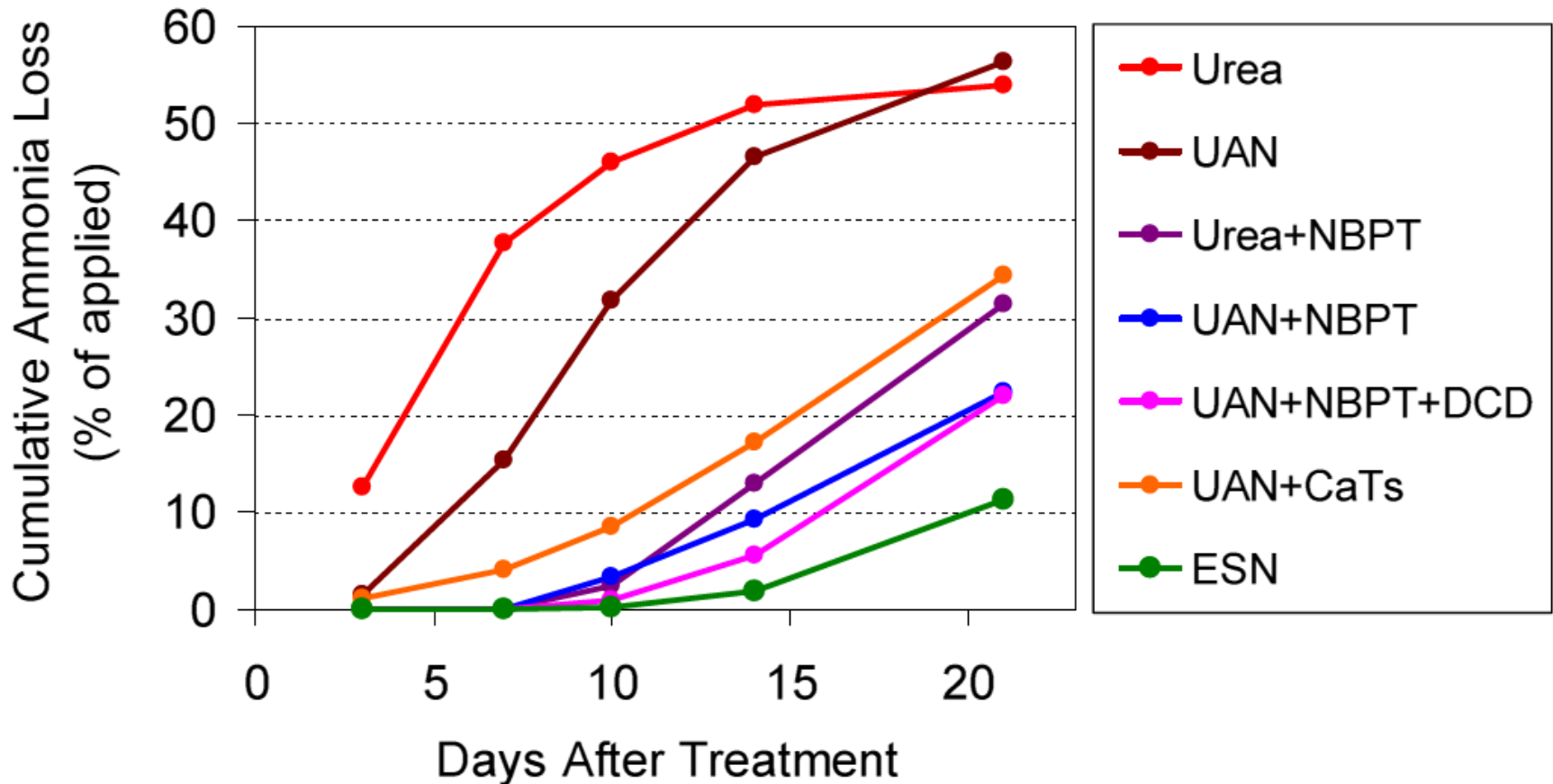
# Agrotain (NBPT)

- Disrupts urease activity from 7 to 14 days and decreases potential volatilization loss.
  - ✓ Primary use is on surface applied urea
  - ✓ Combined with DCD (Agrotain Plus/Super U) slows nitrification when urea or UAN are incorporated into soil.





# N Source and Additive Effects On Laboratory Ammonia Volatilization



Source: Dr. W. Thornberry, Sturgis, KY; Dr. S. Ebelhar, Univ of Illinois



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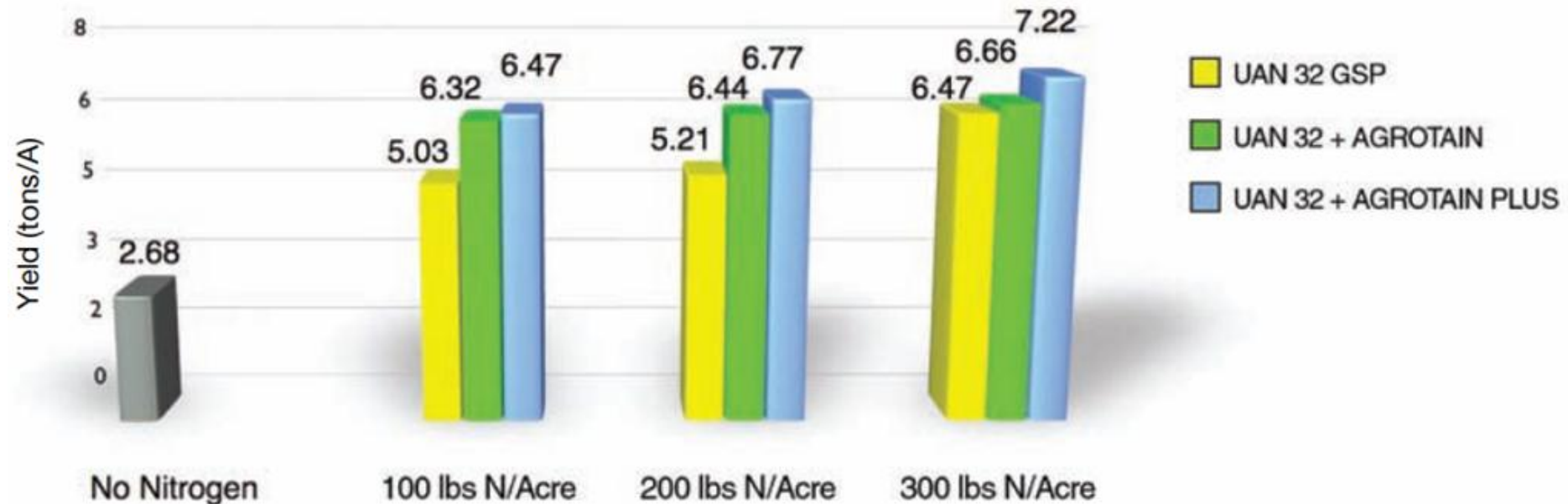
## ***Utilization of AGROTAIN Treated Urea In A Corn Cropping System In Alabama***

**AUBURN UNIVERSITY (ALABAMA) - C. W. Wood, C. G. Cummings, R. Duffield**

| <b>Treatment</b>        | <b>N Rate (lb/acre)</b> |              |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|                         | <b>100</b>              | <b>200</b>   |
|                         | yield (bu/acre)         |              |
| <b>AGROTAIN Urea</b>    | <b>110.8</b>            | <b>116.0</b> |
| <b>Urea</b>             | <b>102.1</b>            | <b>107.3</b> |
| <b>Ammonium Nitrate</b> | <b>98.8</b>             | <b>99.0</b>  |

# Nitrogen and Agrotain Effects On No-Till Corn

## University of California – 2007 No-Till Corn Data



### Treatment

Soil: Yolo Clay Loam

pH: 7.0

UAN shallow incorporated  
followed by furrow irrigation.

# 1994 Nitrogen Source Study on No-till corn, Poplar Hill Research and Education Facility, University of Maryland

No-till corn into a small grain (wheat) double cropped soybean stubble.  
All liquid materials were broadcast between rows when corn was 12" tall.

| TREATMENTS                          | YIELD BU/A |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Check P&K only                      | 77.5       |
| Urea (46-0-0)                       | 150.5      |
| Urea with AGROTAIN                  | 176.5      |
| 30% UAN Solution Broadcast          | 166.9      |
| 30% UAN Solution Injected           | 173.9      |
| UAN with AGROTAIN                   | 182.3      |
| UAN with AGROTAIN & DCD             | 173.7      |
| UAN with 8-0-0-9 (ammonium sulfate) | 185.4      |
| SuperU                              | 176.8      |

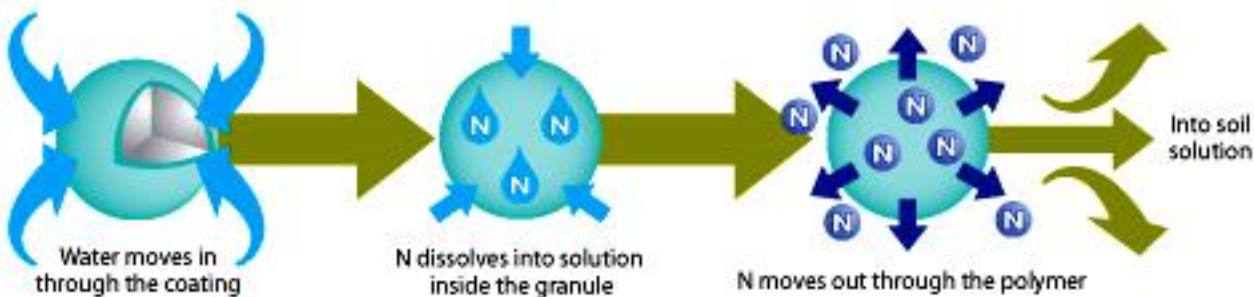
F. R. Mulford, Maryland

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - B. Hoefft,**  
***Evaluation Of AGROTAIN Nitrogen Stabilizer***

Experiments were established at two Illinois locations to evaluate the effect of N rate and AGROTAIN on the N concentration of ear leaf corn samples collected at tasseling and on corn yield at maturity when applied with urea and UAN solutions. N treatments were 0, 80, 120, 160, and 200 lb/acre N. Due to an abnormally wet spring and summer, treatment applications were delayed in hopes of finding a rain-free period. Summary: Limited yield response associated with the surface applications and receipt of rain (1.65") within 5 days of applications did not allow the AGROTAIN an opportunity to express its effectiveness as a Nitrogen Stabilizer. Out of 8 NBPT comparison, it significantly increased yield at 2,120 lb/acre N (+14) and 200 lb/acre N (+20.5).

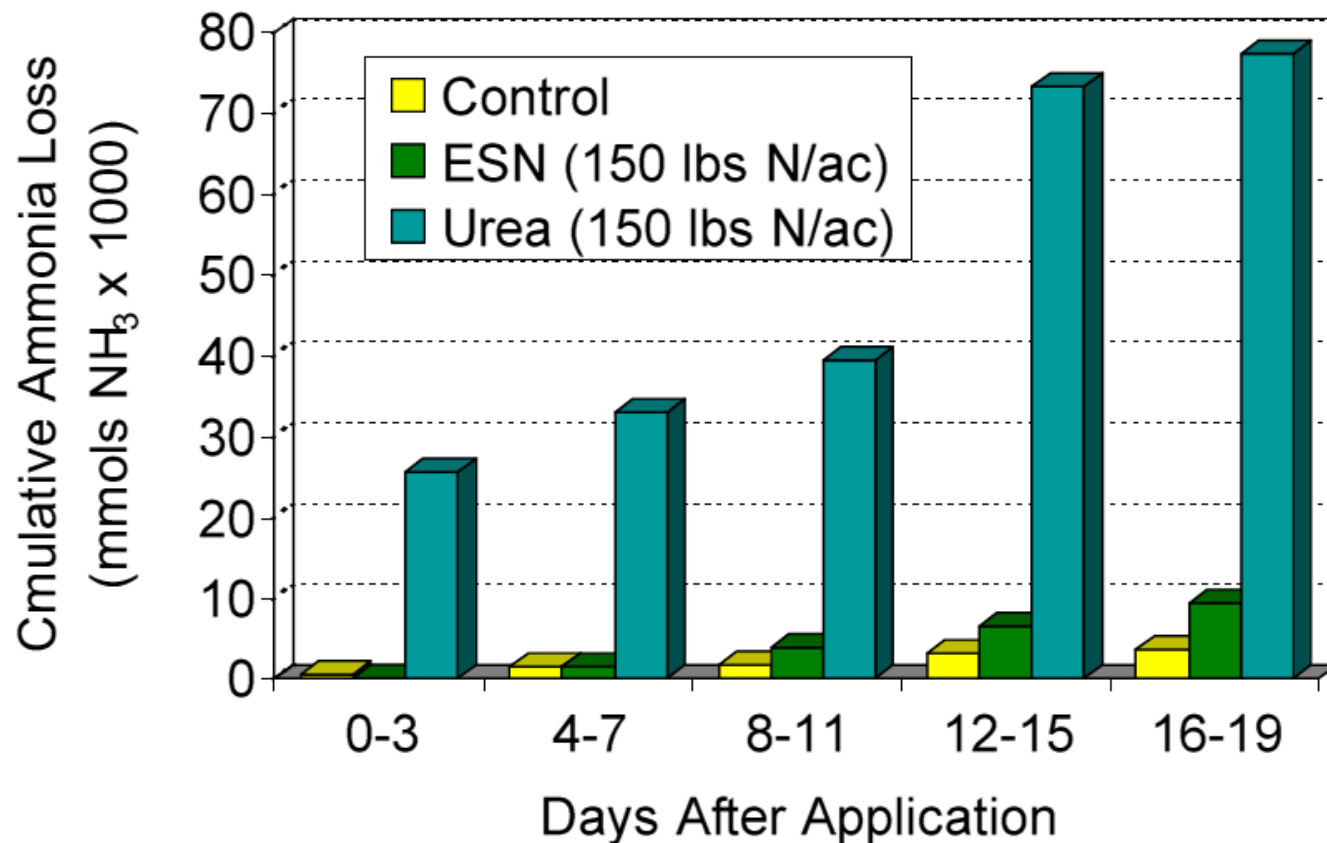
| <b>N Source</b>  | <b>120 lb/acre N</b> | <b>200 lb/acre N</b> |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                  | yield (bu/acre)      |                      |
| AGROTAIN Urea    | 120.9                | 131.4                |
| Urea             | 106.8                | 110.9                |
| <b>Advantage</b> | <b>+14.1</b>         | <b>+20.5</b>         |

- Polymer coatings applied to soluble fertilizer
- Release by diffusion through coating
- Release rate determined by
  - Polymer chemistry, thickness, coating process
  - Temperature and moisture
- Controlled release vs delayed release





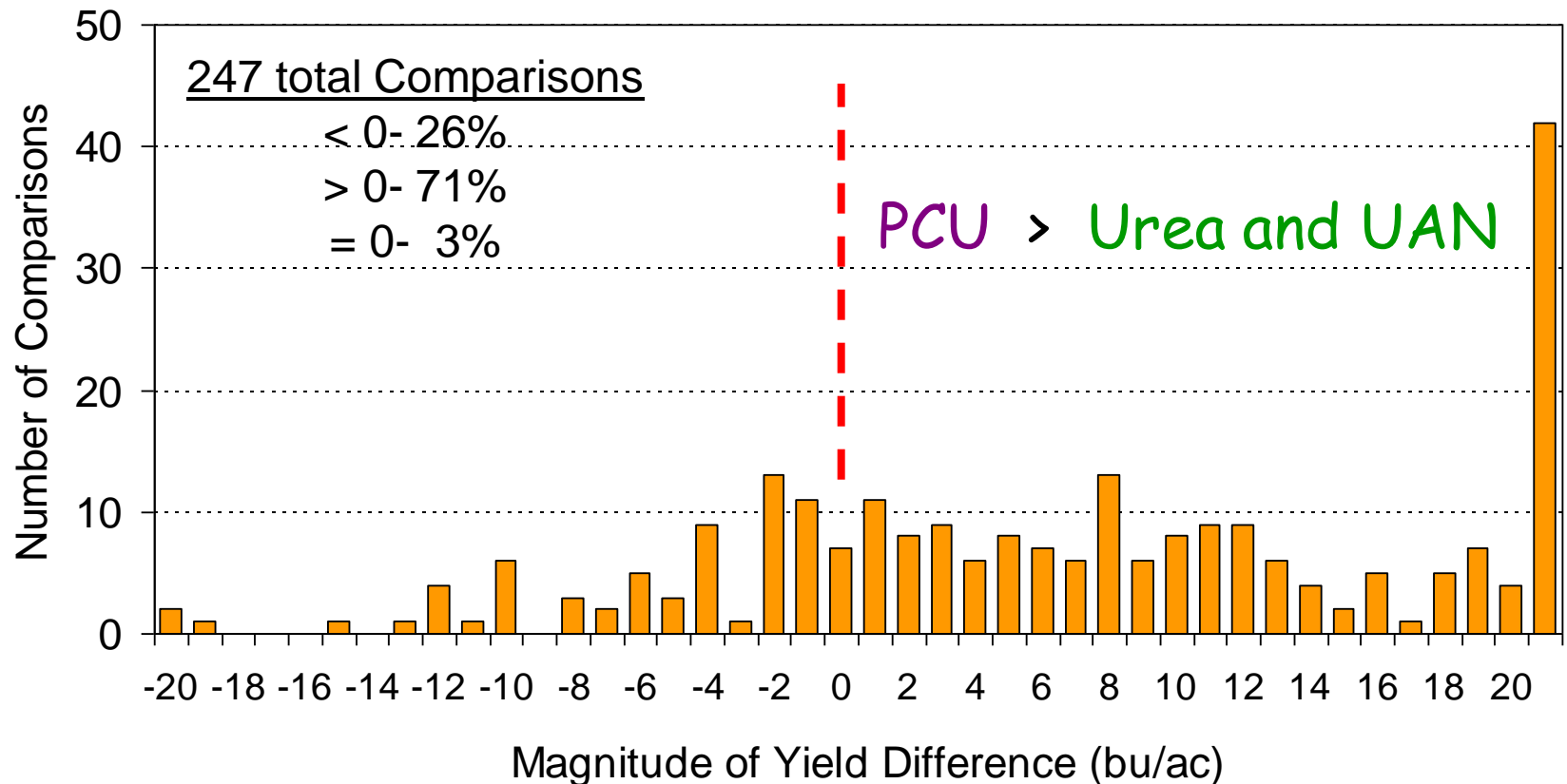
# N Source and Ammonia Volatilization Washington, 2007



Field study; spring top-dress application on winter wheat  
Source: R Koenig, Washington State Univ

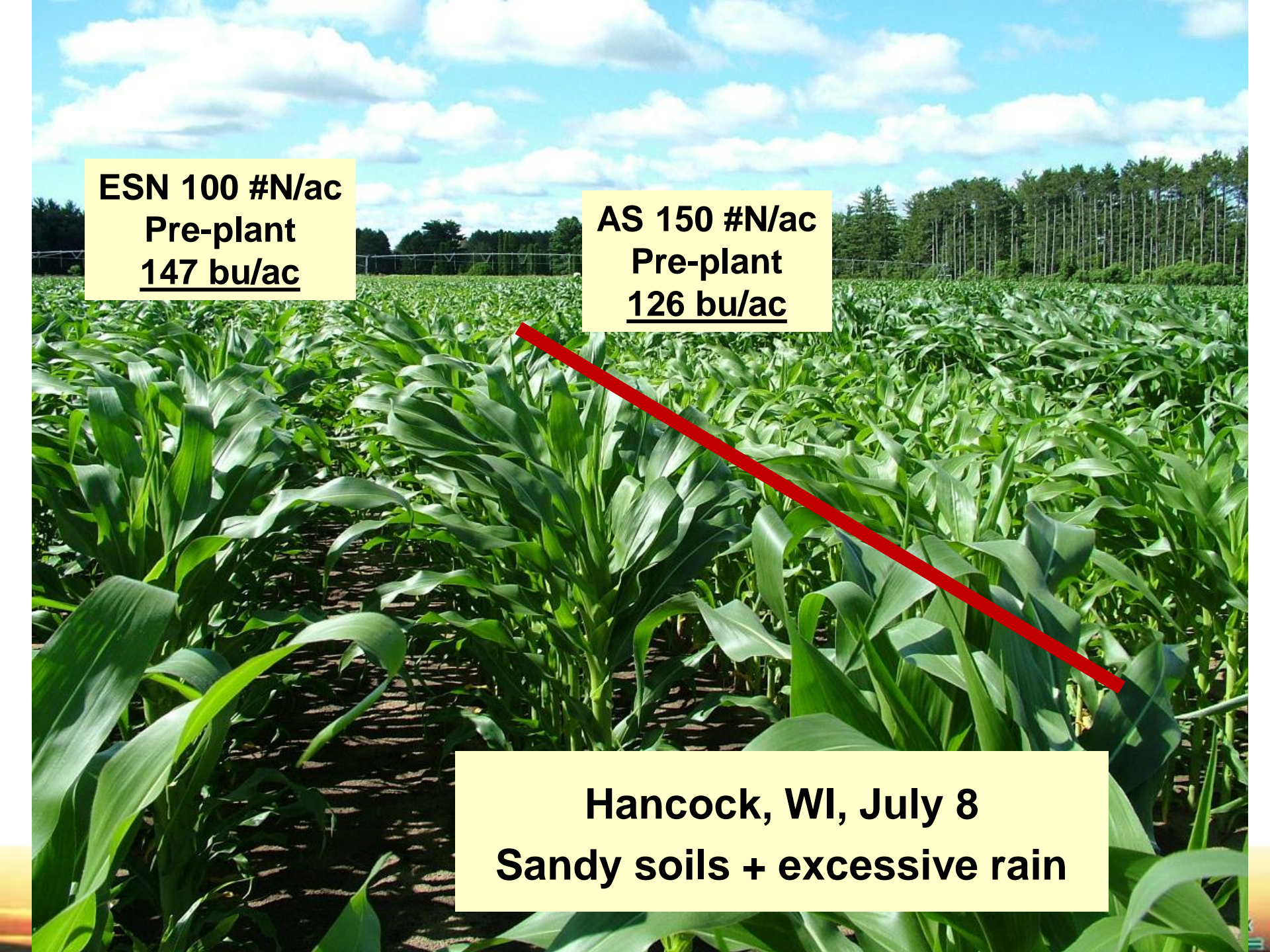


# Comparisons of pre-plant PCU with urea and UAN at equal N rates



Compilation of data from source-rate studies and trials in the US Corn Belt, 2000-2005  
A. Blaylock, personal communication



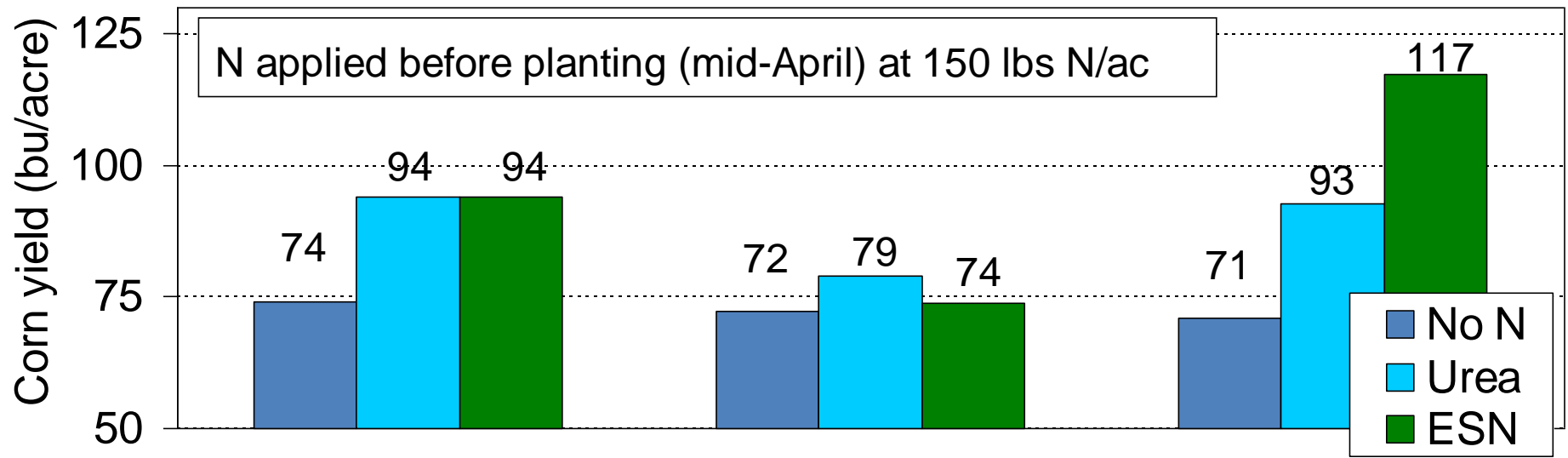
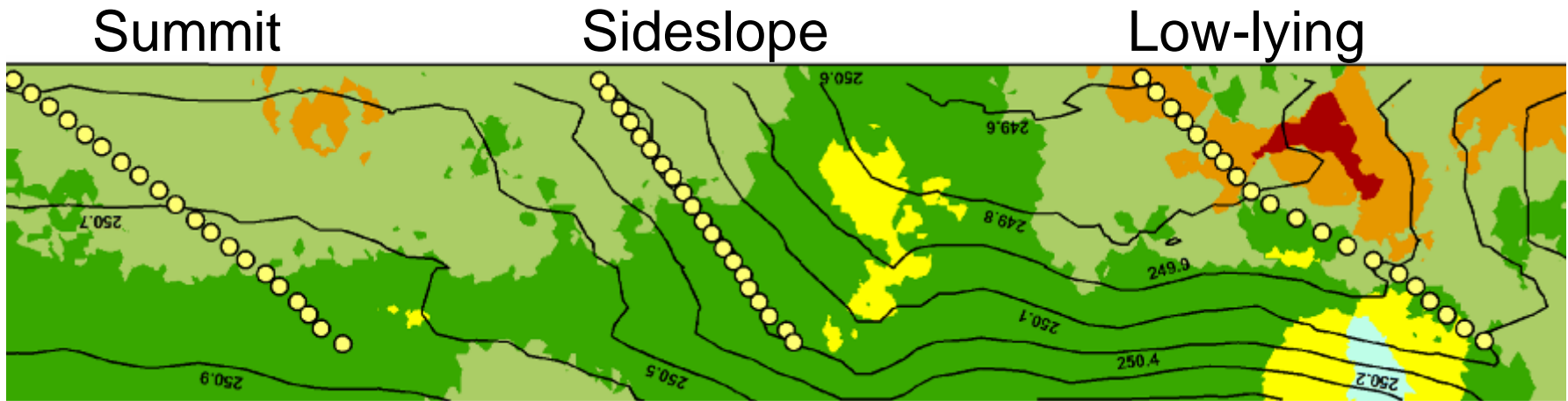
A photograph of a cornfield with rows of green corn plants. A thick red diagonal line runs from the upper left towards the lower right, crossing the field. In the background, there is a line of trees under a blue sky with white clouds.

**ESN 100 #N/ac**  
**Pre-plant**  
**147 bu/ac**

**AS 150 #N/ac**  
**Pre-plant**  
**126 bu/ac**

**Hancock, WI, July 8**  
**Sandy soils + excessive rain**

# Variable-Source N Fertilization Greenley, MO, 2005



Source: Drs. P. Motavalli, K. Nelson, Missouri, 2005.



# NutriSphere-N

- Thought to complex multivalent cations removing them from biochemical processes.
  - Combines with Ni to reduce urease activity.
  - Combines with Fe and Cu to reduce micro-organism metabolic activity delaying nitrification.

The screenshot displays the NutriSphere-N website. At the top is a navigation bar with links: HOME, HOW IT WORKS, PRODUCTS, RESEARCH / DATA, and CONTACT US. The main content area is titled "Research / Data" and includes the following text:

**Claims are one thing. Proving it is something else.**

Those who work in agriculture are pretty skeptical. And for good reason. "Miracle solutions" come and go, and they rarely deliver as promised.

And that's exactly why NutriSphere-N<sup>®</sup> was subjected to a battery of testing, in the lab and in the field, covering the spectrum of soil types, conditions, and crops. And in one university study after another, one thing was clear:

No matter if your soil is clay, sandy, wet or dry, no matter your soil pH, no matter what region of the country, NutriSphere-N will increase the availability of urea and UAN, increasing yield potential for an entire growing season.

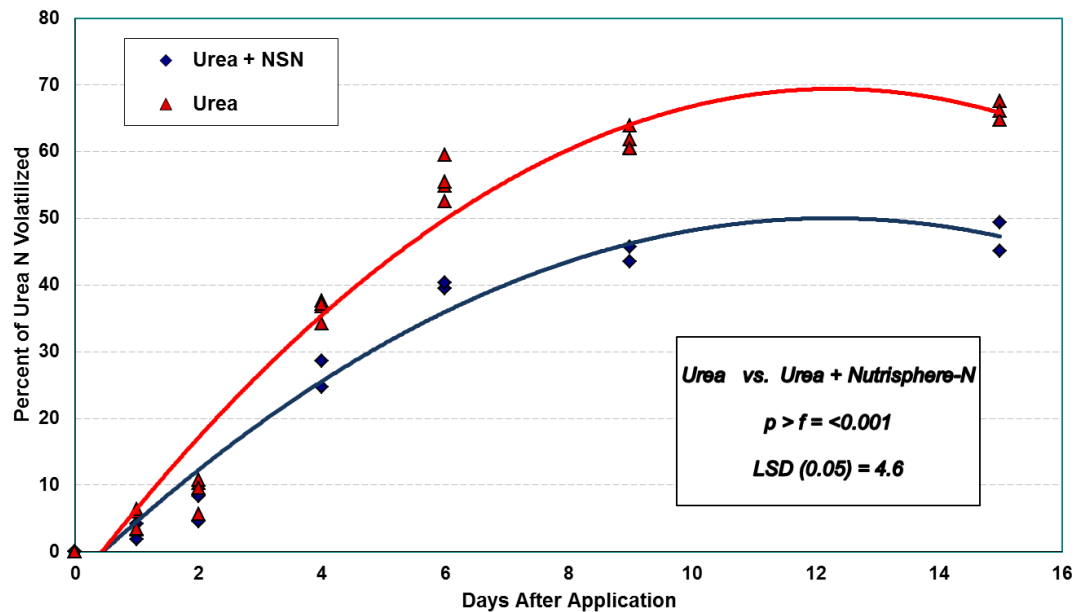
Still skeptical? Here's the proof to back it up.

Below the text is a map of the United States divided into five regions, each labeled with a black box: West, Midwest, Northeast, South, and Southeast.



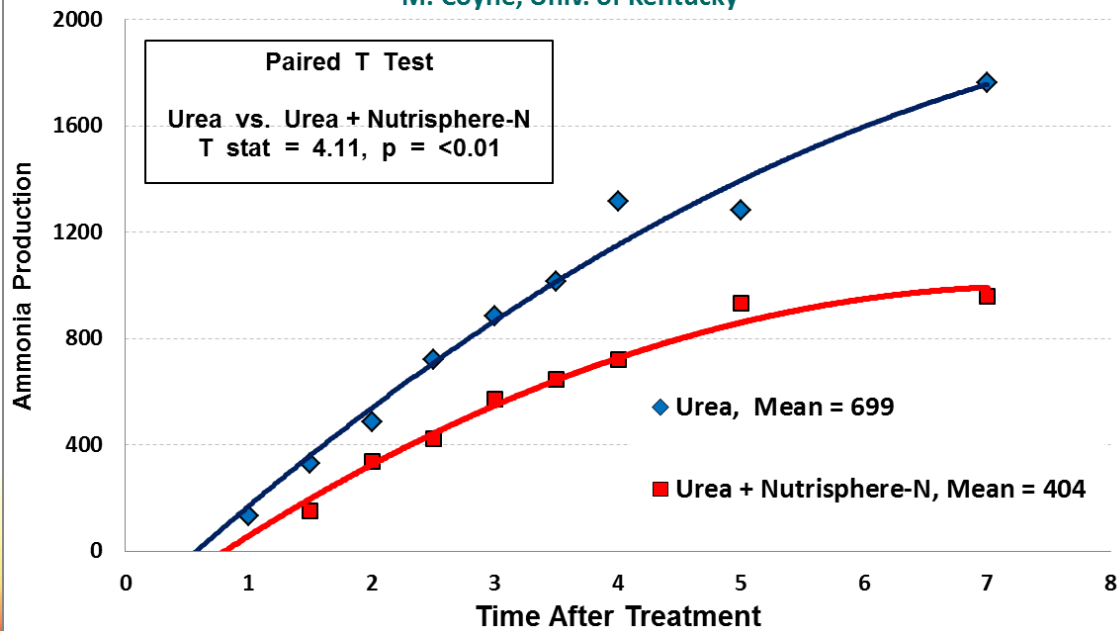
# Effect Of Nutrisphere-N On Urea N Volatilization - Laboratory Study

M. Cabrera, Univ. Georgia



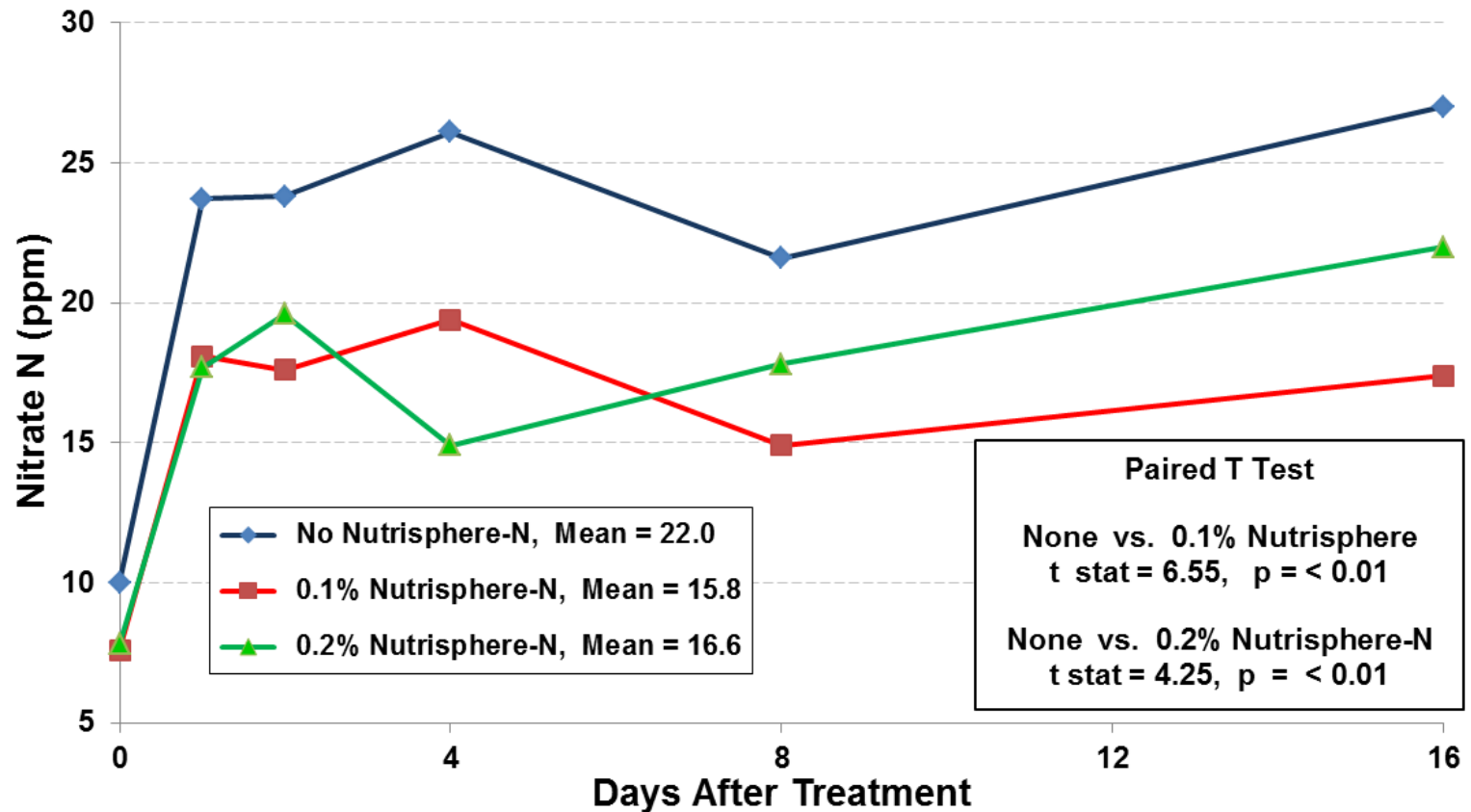
## Nutrisphere-N Effect on Urea Volatilization - Laboratory

M. Coyne, Univ. of Kentucky



# Effect Of Nutrisphere-N On Nitrification

M. Coyne, Univ. of Kentucky



# Nutrisphere-N Potato Research Study

*Bryan Hopkins, Univ. of Idaho, 2006*

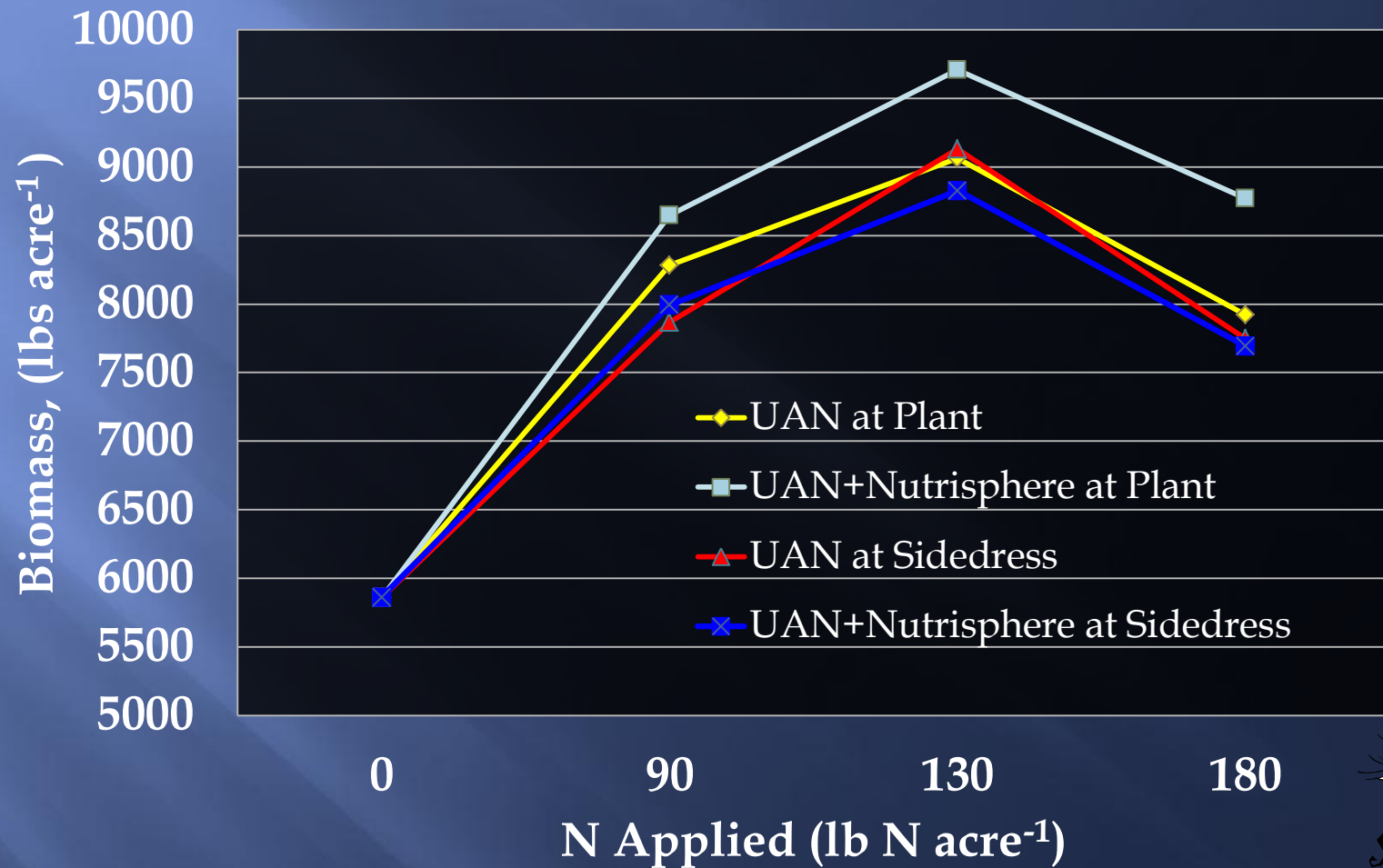
| <b>N Treatment vs.<br/>Recommended N Rate</b> | <b>Total<br/>Yield</b>   | <b>Marketable<br/>Yield</b> |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>- - % of recommended - -</i>               | <i>- - - cwt/a - - -</i> |                             |
| <b>100% At Emergence</b>                      | <b>341</b>               | <b>281</b>                  |
| <b>100% with NSN At Emergence</b>             | <b>394</b>               | <b>318</b>                  |
| <b>85% with NSN At Emergence</b>              | <b>405</b>               | <b>313</b>                  |
| <b>100% Split</b>                             | <b>376</b>               | <b>276</b>                  |

# Effect Of Nitrogen and Nutrisphere-N On Malting Barley

| Treatments<br>Urea lbs./A at Pre-plant (PP) and Joint timings | Protein % | Yield<br>Bu./A |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| 100 Urea PP   | 11.7      | 113            |
| 100 Urea PP + NutriSphere-N                                   | 11.7      | 132            |
| 100 Urea (80% PP, 20% Joint)                                  | 11.9      | 123            |
| 100 Urea (80% PP, 20% Joint) + NutriSphere-N                  | 11.4      | 140            |
| 130 Urea PP   | 12.4      | 134            |

Jeff Stark, Univ. Idaho, Aberdeen Research Center, 2009

# Biomass R1: Pamlico County - 2009





# N Source and Nutrisphere Effects On Corn Yield

S. Ebelhar and C. Hart, Univ. of Illinois, 2009

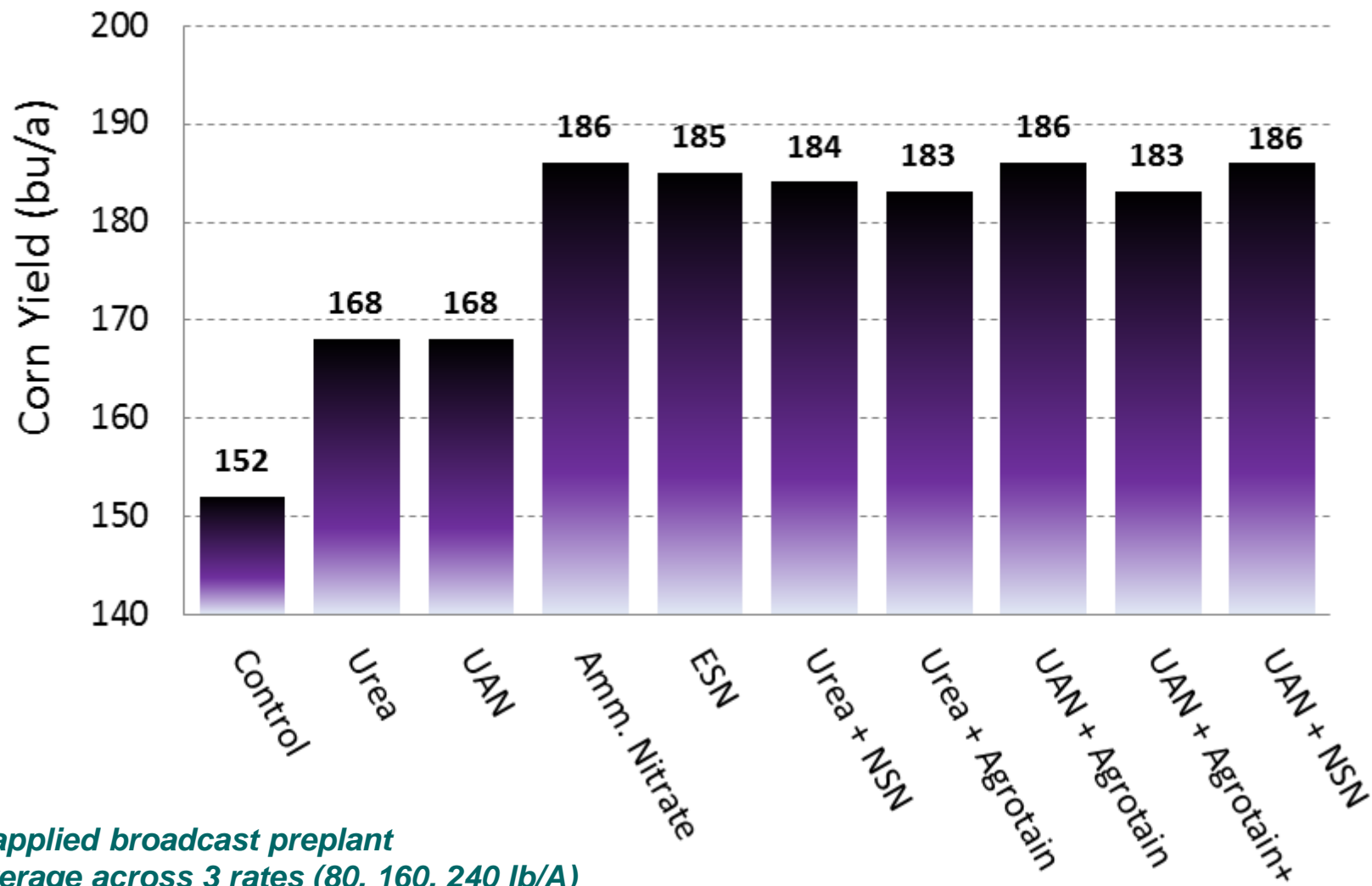
|                      | <u>Nutrisphere</u> | <u>Corn<br/>Yield</u> |                      |          |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Check                | No                 | 133                   | Without Nutrisphere  | 210      |
| Urea                 | No                 | 191                   | With Nutrisphere     | 218      |
| Urea                 | Yes                | 198                   | $p > f$              | $< 0.05$ |
| UAN                  | No                 | 193                   | Urea                 | 194      |
| UAN                  | Yes                | 200                   | UAN                  | 196      |
| Amm. Sulfate         | No                 | 228                   | Amm. Sulfate         | 233      |
| Amm. Sulfate         | Yes                | 238                   | Amm. Sulfate-Nitrate | 232      |
|                      |                    |                       | $p > f$              | $< 0.01$ |
| Amm. Sulfate-Nitrate | No                 | 227                   |                      |          |
| Amm. Sulfate-Nitrate | Yes                | 237                   |                      |          |
|                      |                    | $p > f$               |                      | $< 0.01$ |

“.... The addition of Nutrisphere-N to the N sources increased yields by 8.5 bu/a on average across N rates and sources. The addition of Nutrisphere-N to AS and ASN gave both an agronomic and economic response.”

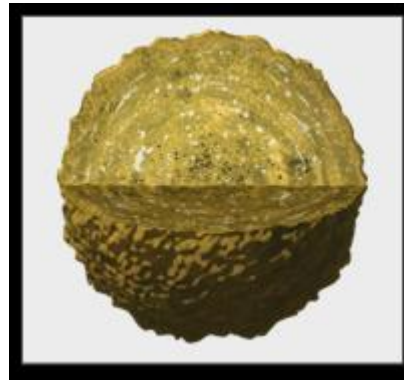
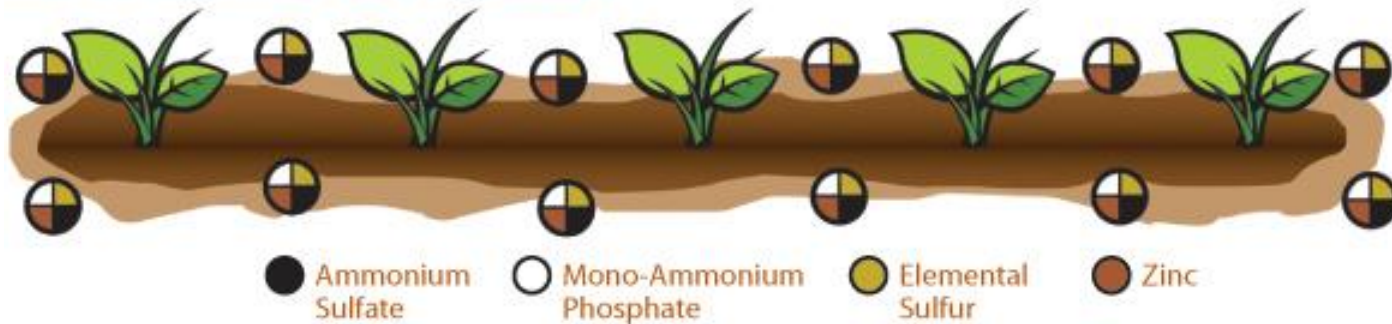
**S.A. Ebelhar & C.D. Hart**

# Nitrogen Treatment Effect On Corn Yield

Gordon, 2010 KSU Fertilizer Report, 3 yr. average



## MicroEssentials SZ Distribution



**MicroEssentials granules, containing N, P, S and Zn (SZ), eliminate component segregation to ensure uniform distribution of nutrients.**

# Soybean Yield Results

## Four-Year Fertility Study

21 locations

Locations: IA, IL, IN, MN, SD, NE, ND, WI, ON, MB

| Treatment          | Yield<br>--- bu/acre --- | ME SZ Advantage<br>--- bu/acre --- |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| MicroEssentials SZ | 53.7                     |                                    |
| MAP                | 48.7                     | + 5.0                              |
| DAP                | 48.2                     | + 5.5                              |

*Note: Nutrient rates equalized across plots for each year.*

*P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> rate: 40 lbs/acre*

*All differences are significant at the 0.1 level*

# Corn Yield Results

## One Year Fertility Study

19 locations

Locations: IA, IL, IN, MN, SD, MO, NE, WI, ON, MB

| Treatment                  | Yield<br>--- bu/acre --- | ME SZ Advantage<br>--- bu/acre --- |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| MicroEssentials SZ         | 155.9                    |                                    |
| DAP + ZnSO4 (Zn @ 1.8 #/a) | 149.2                    | + 6.7                              |
| DAP + ZnSO4 (Zn @ 5 #/a)   | 153.2                    | + 2.7                              |
| DAP (Check)                | 150.6                    | + 5.3                              |

*Note: Nutrient rates equalized across plots for each year.*

*Zn @ 1.8 #/a equals zinc rate in MESZ*

*Zn @ 5 #/a represents farmer rate*

*P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> rate: 70 lbs/acre*



# *MicroEssentials SZ for complete soil coverage*

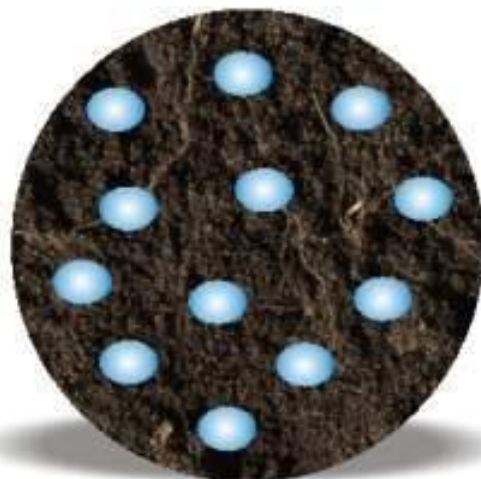
**Typical Zinc Blend**



Zinc as granules in **bulk blend** through **broadcast** application (**5 lbs/A Zn**).

**0.66 granules/sq ft**

**MicroEssentials SZ**

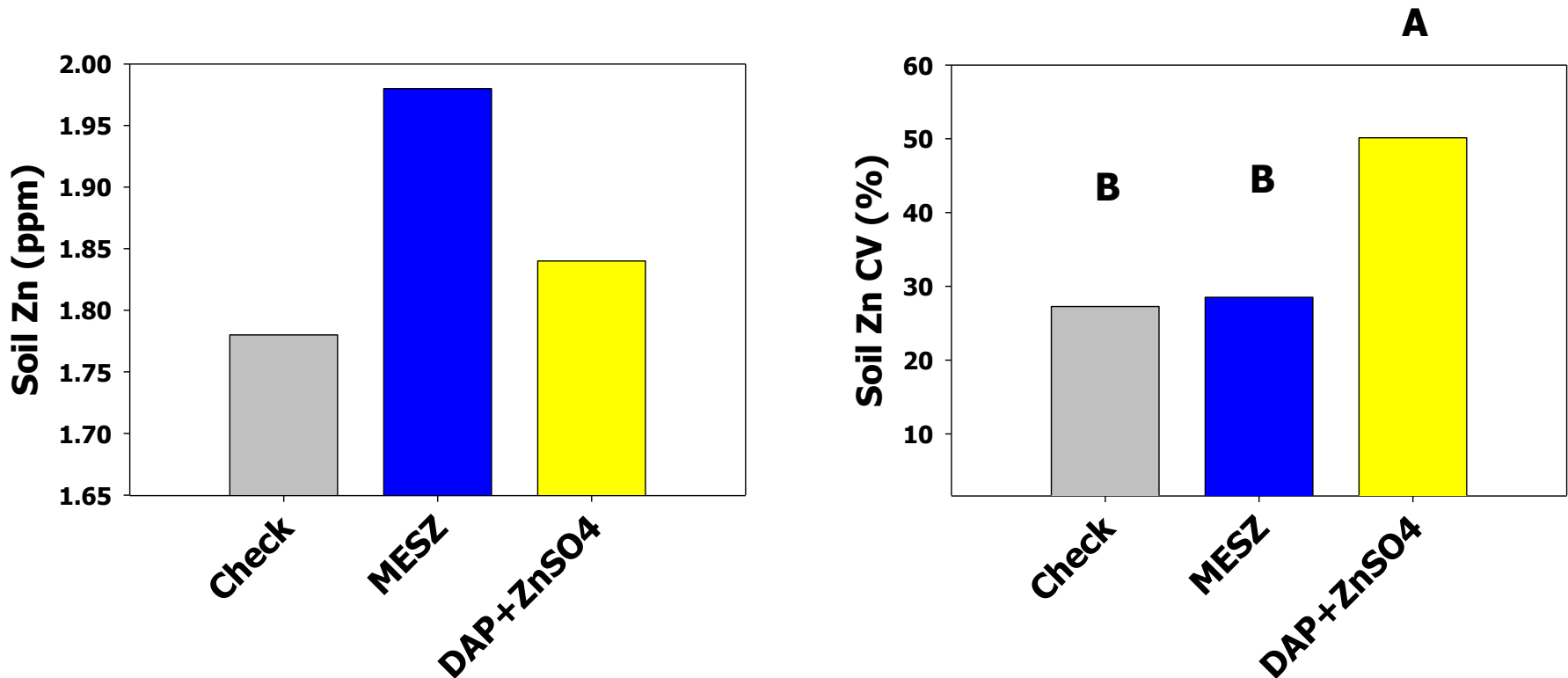


Zinc incorporated in phosphate fertilizer (65 lbs/A  $P_2O_5$  and **1.6 lbs/A Zn**).

**8.0 granules/sq ft**

# Soil Zn:

## MESZ improves Zn distribution

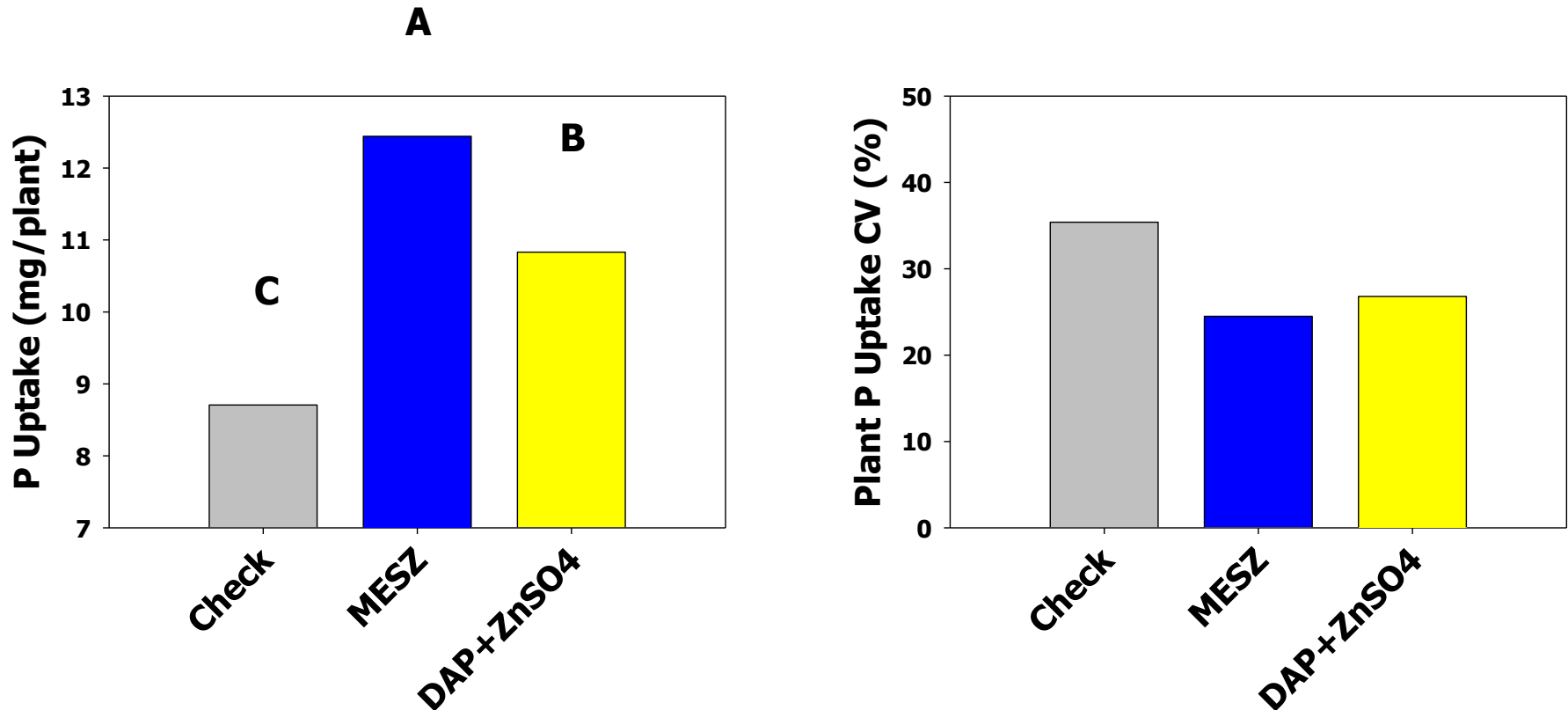


There was no difference between MESZ and the blend on soil available Zn.

MESZ resulted in a significantly more uniform Zn distribution compared to the blend, even at 1/5 of the Zn rate.

Letters indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.1$ )

# Plant P Uptake

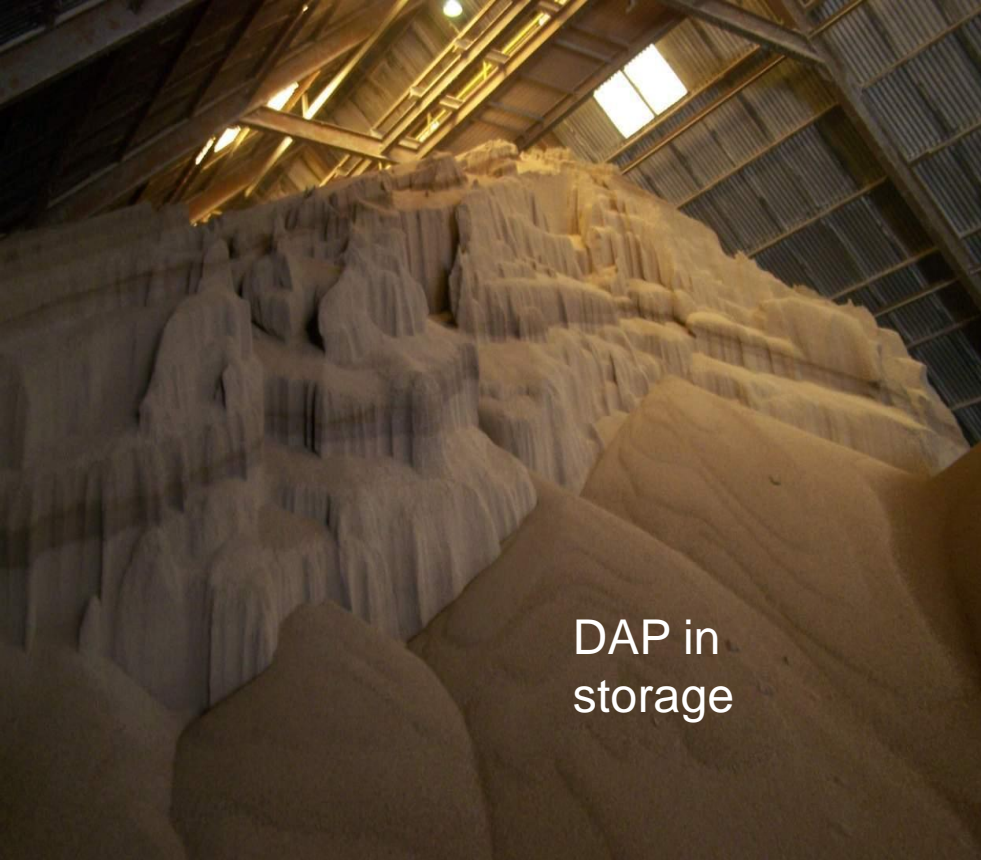


**P fertilizer application increased P uptake.**

**MESZ increased P uptake by 17% compared to the blend.**

Letters indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.1$ )

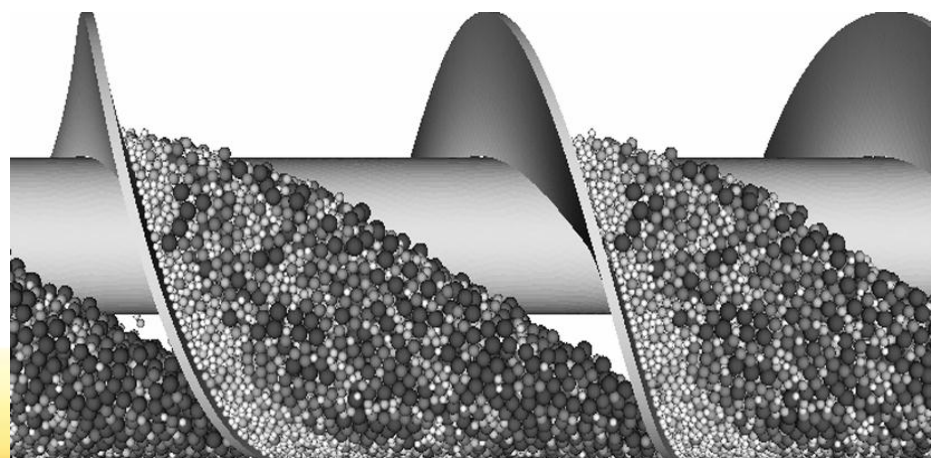
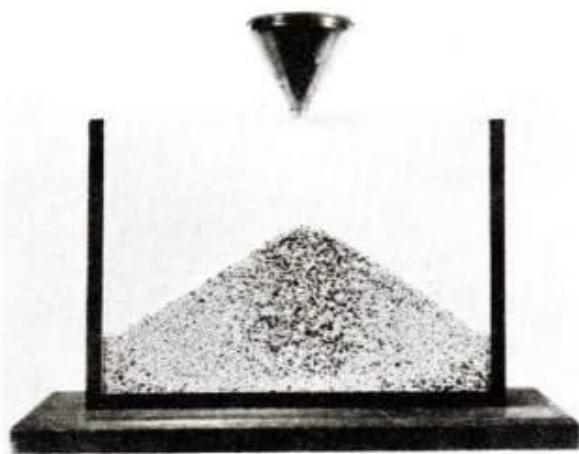




DAP in storage

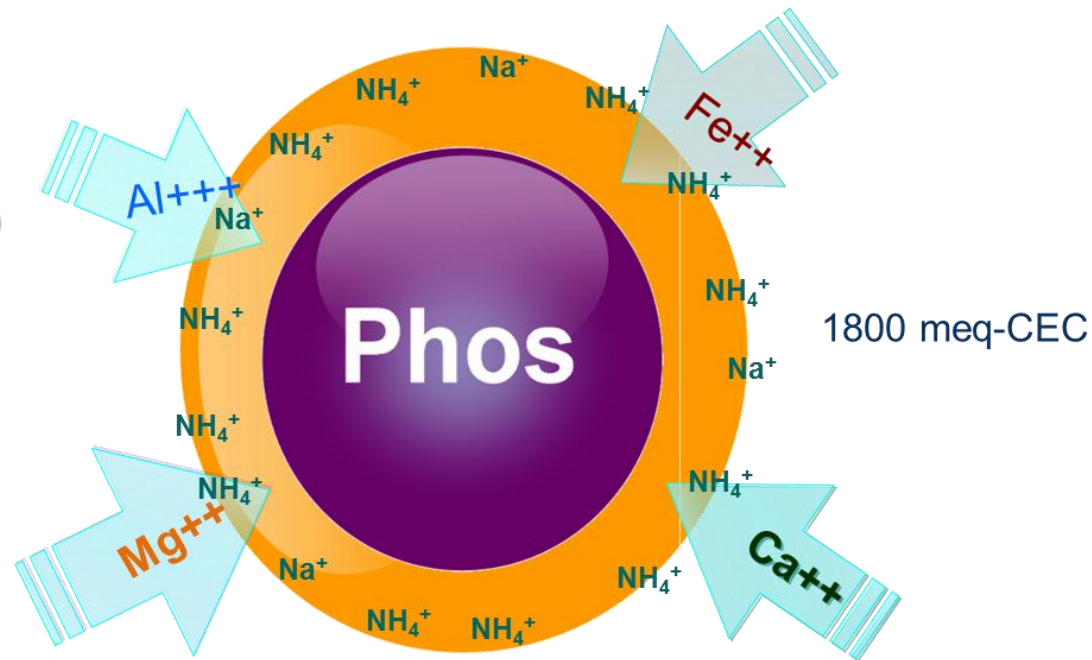


MESZ in storage



# AVAIL


- An extremely high cation exchange capacity – about 1800 meq/100 gms.
- Structure is very specific to attracting and adsorbing multivalent cations.
- Polymer affects only very small portion of soil volume





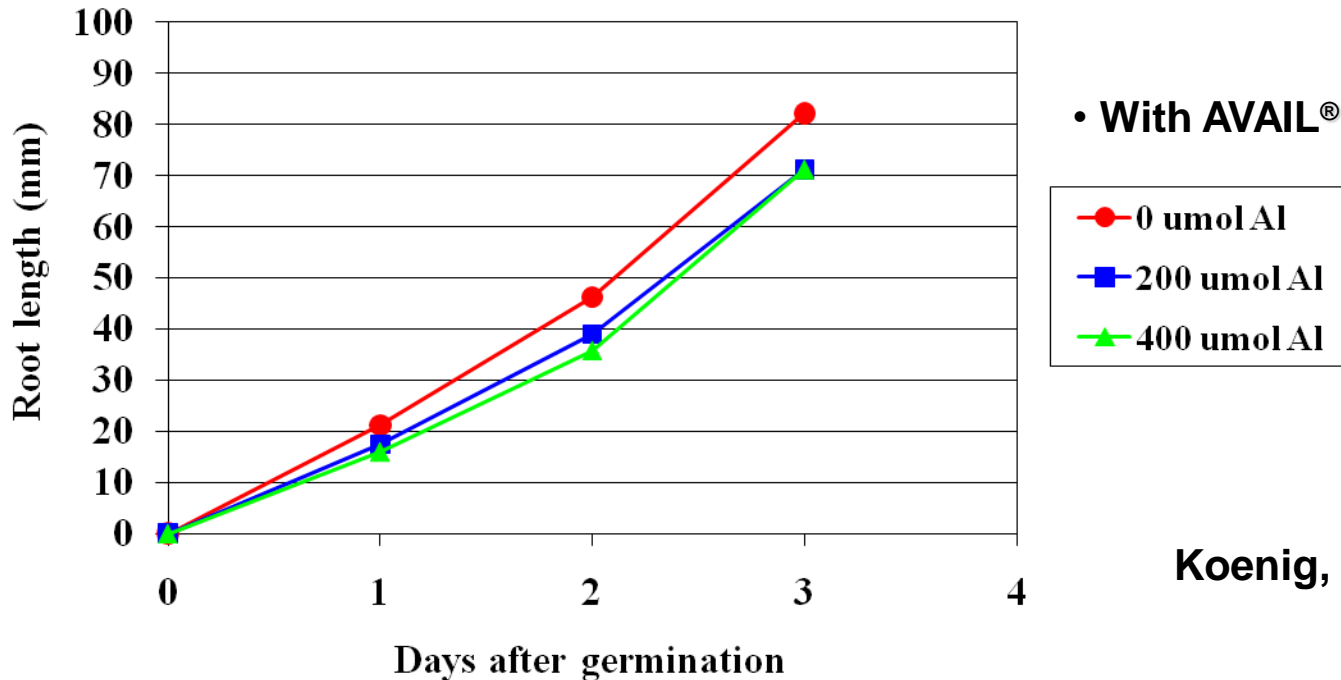
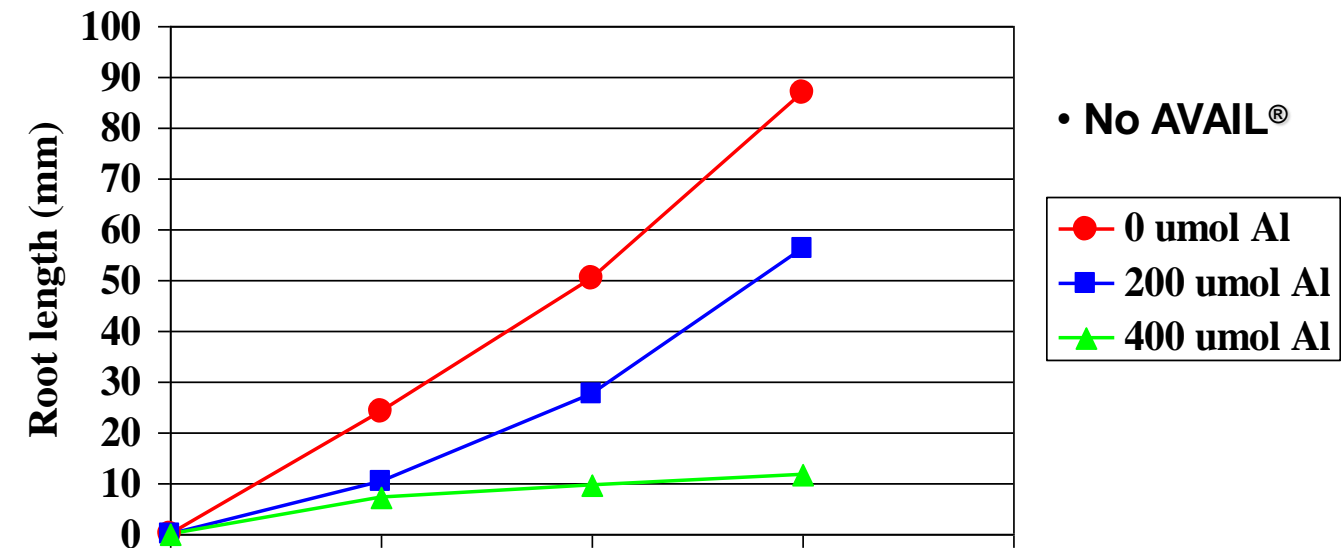
# Cation Adsorption Strength

Cations with greater adsorption strengths are held on exchange sites more tightly, are more difficult to replace and are released into the soil water solution less easily than others.

| <i>Cation</i>  | <i>Adsorption Strength</i>   | <i>Ionic Radius (picometer)</i> |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Hydrogen    | <b>Strongest</b><br> | 25                              |
| 2. Aluminum    |  | 53                              |
| Iron*          |  | 77                              |
| Nickel*        |  | 83                              |
| Copper*        |  | 87                              |
| 3. Calcium     | <b>Weakest</b>   | 114                             |
| 4. Magnesium ✓ |  | 86 ✓                            |
| 5. Potassium   |  | 152                             |
| 6. Ammonium    |  | ---                             |
| 7. Sodium ✓    |  | 116 ✓                           |

✓ *Hydrated ion radius affects adsorption strength*

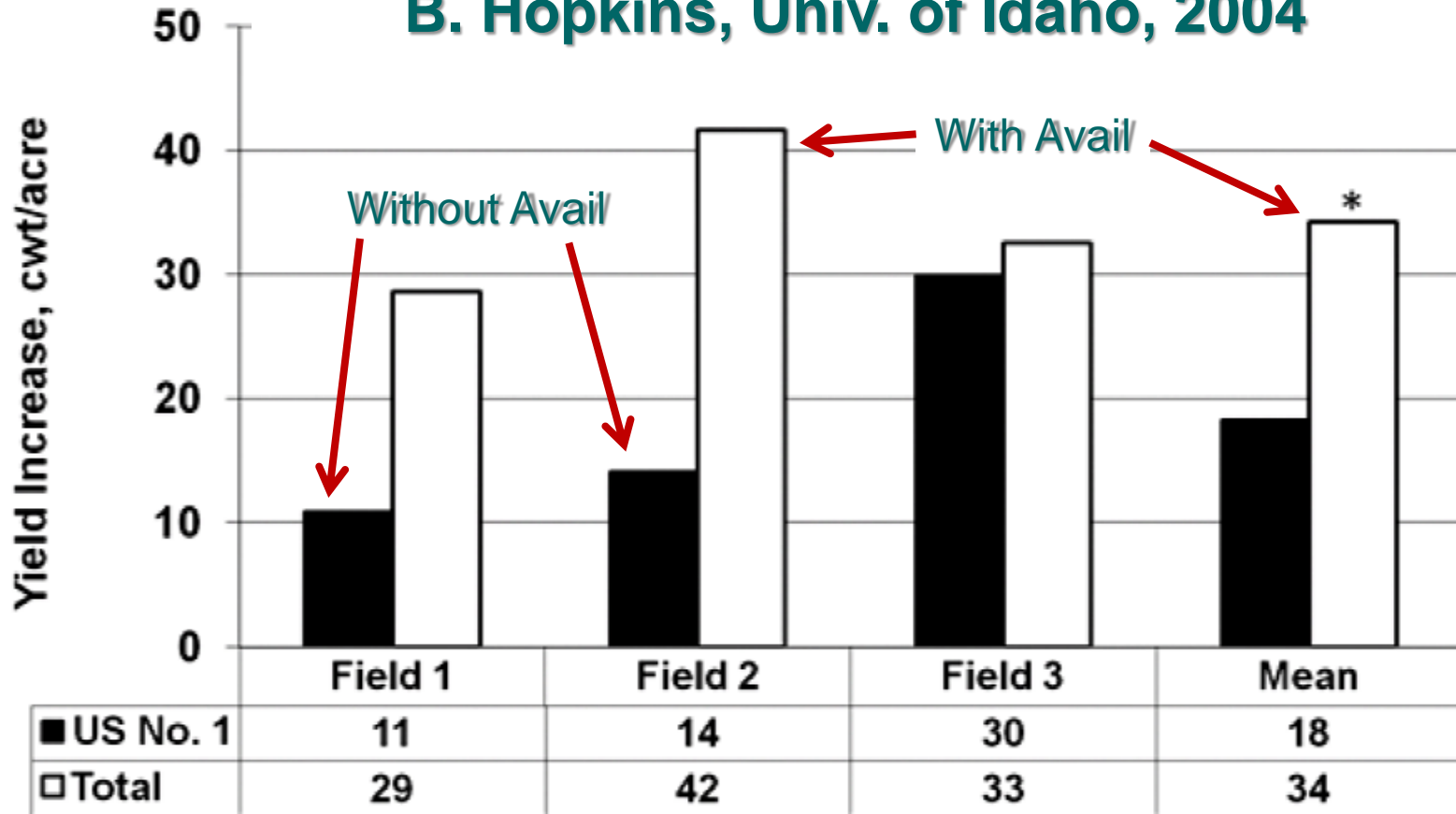
# Aluminum Effects on Wheat - Low pH: 4.5



Koenig, Washington State

# Avail Effects On Potato Yields

B. Hopkins, Univ. of Idaho, 2004



‘Other trials conducted in Idaho in 2005-2006 showed similar results, with significant potential to improve potato yields grown on calcareous soils (Jeff Stark, University of Idaho, *personal communication*)’

Bryan Hopkins, March, 2008 Crop Management

# Effect Of Phosphate and Avail On Potato Yield and Profit

Stark, Univ. Idaho, 2006

| Treatment        | P rate #<br>P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /A | Total<br>no. 1's<br>cwt/A | Total<br>yield<br>cwt/A | Incentive<br>adjusted<br>price<br>\$/cwt | Gross return<br>\$/A |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Check            | 0  | 224.9 a                   | 311.2 a                 | 4.68                                     | 1456                 |
| MAP, no<br>AVAIL | 60   | 224.6 a                   | 330.4 b                 | 4.68                                     | 1546                 |
| MAP +<br>AVAIL   | 60   | 241.1 b                   | 338.6 b                 | 4.65                                     | 1575                 |
| MAP, no<br>AVAIL | 120  | 237.8<br>ab               | 343.6 b                 | 4.63                                     | 1591                 |
| MAP +<br>AVAIL   | 120  | 270.6 c                   | 368.6 c                 | 4.86                                     | 1791                 |



# Improved Early Growth and Stress Tolerance



**With Avail**

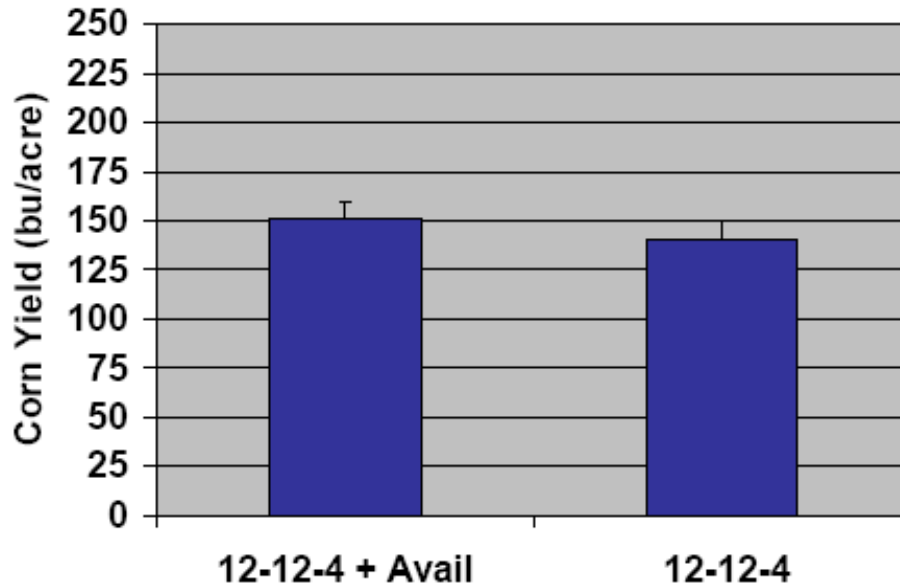


**Without Avail**

Winter 2007/08

Report on Field Studies

**NC STATE UNIVERSITY**

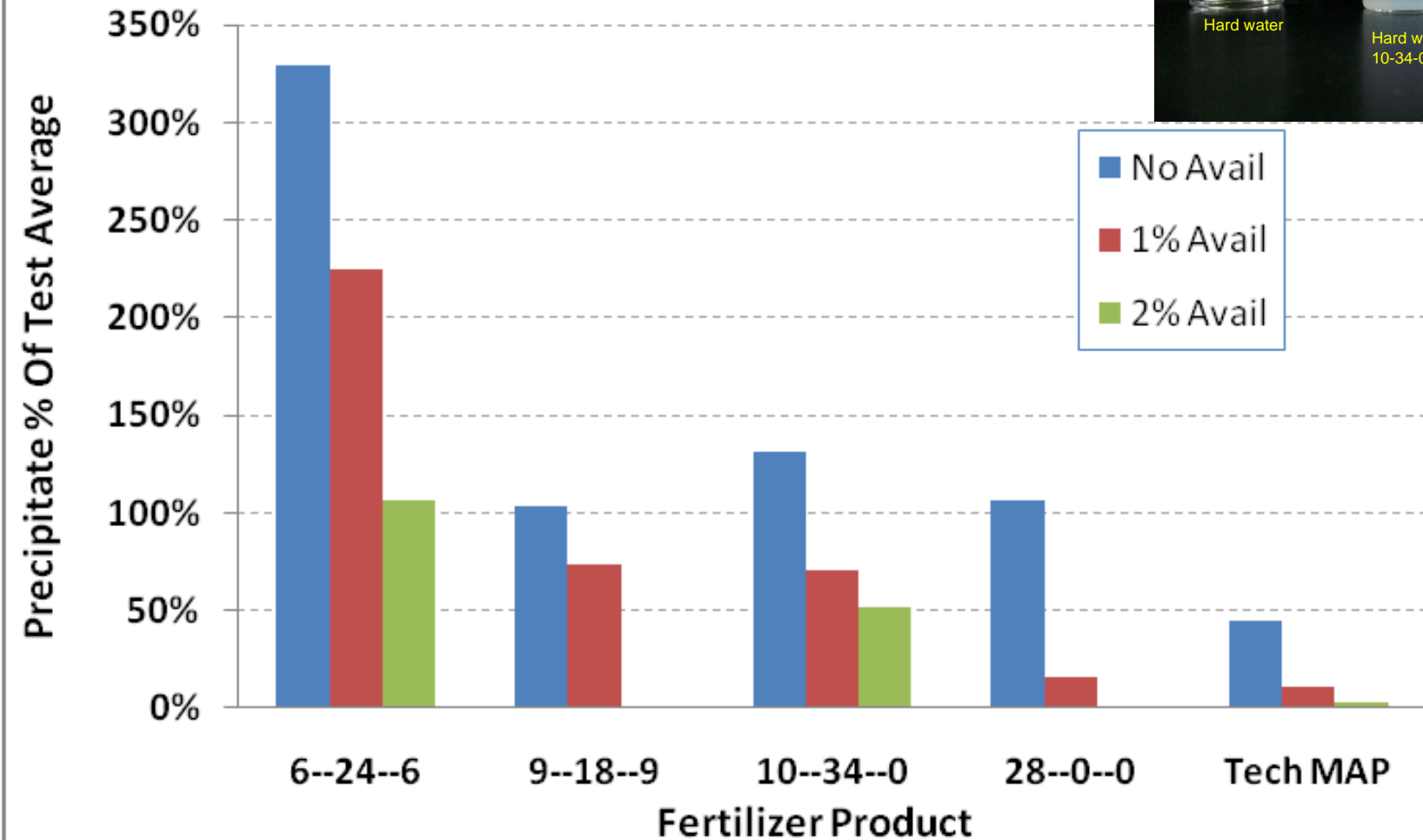
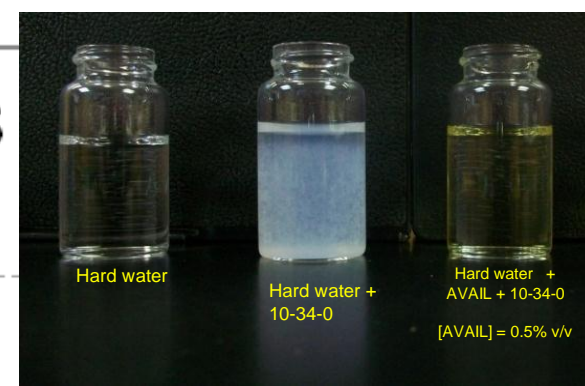


**Dr. Ron Heiniger**  
**North Carolina State University**



# Initial Precipitate Results

Staggenborg, KSU



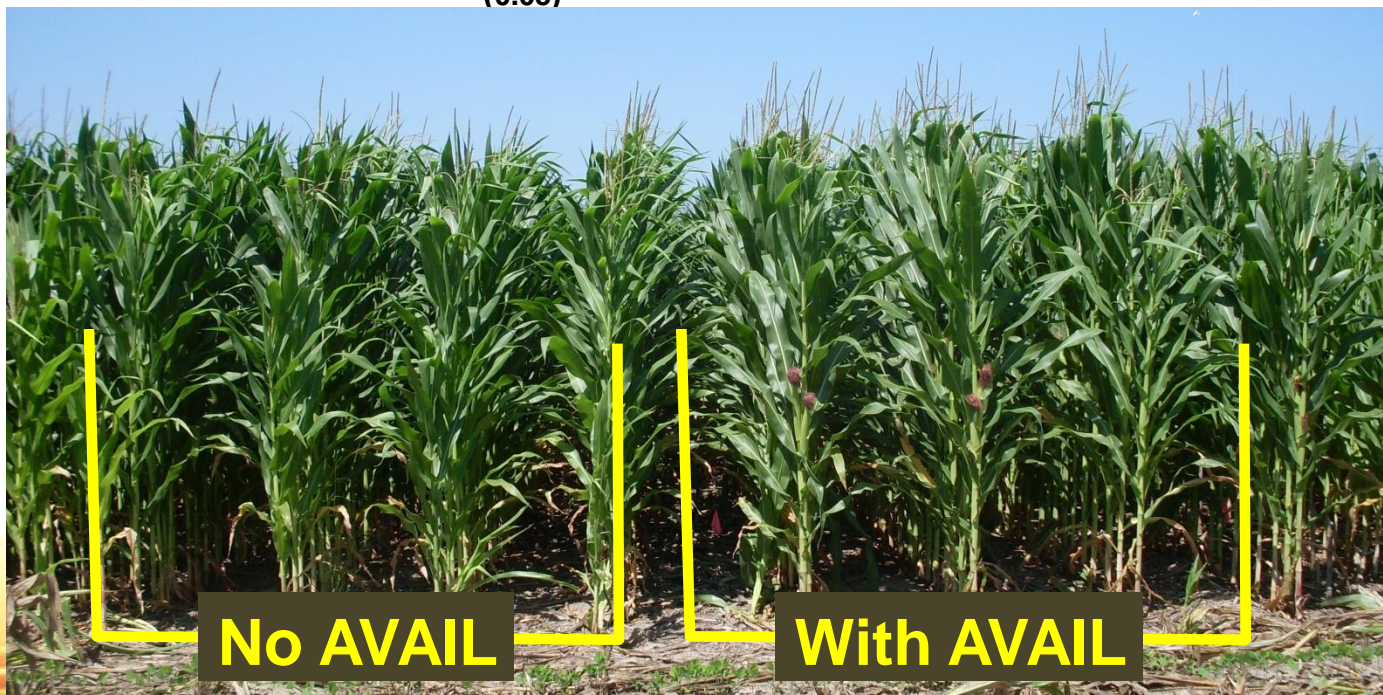
# N Source and Avail Effects On Subsurface Drip Irrigation Applied Fertilizer

S. Staggenborg and J. Olson, Kansas State Univ., 2009

| Subsurface Drip<br>Irrigation Treatments | With<br>Starter | Without<br>Starter |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| Control                                  | 196             | 195                |
| 6-24-6                                   | 213             | 203                |
| 6-24-6 + Avail                           | 226             | 200                |
| 9-18-9                                   | 200             | 194                |
| 9-18-9 plus Avail                        | 211             | 204                |

**LSD** <sub>(0.05)</sub>

11.0



# Plant Nutrition & Humic Substances

Bryan G. Hopkins & Jeff Stark



University of Idaho

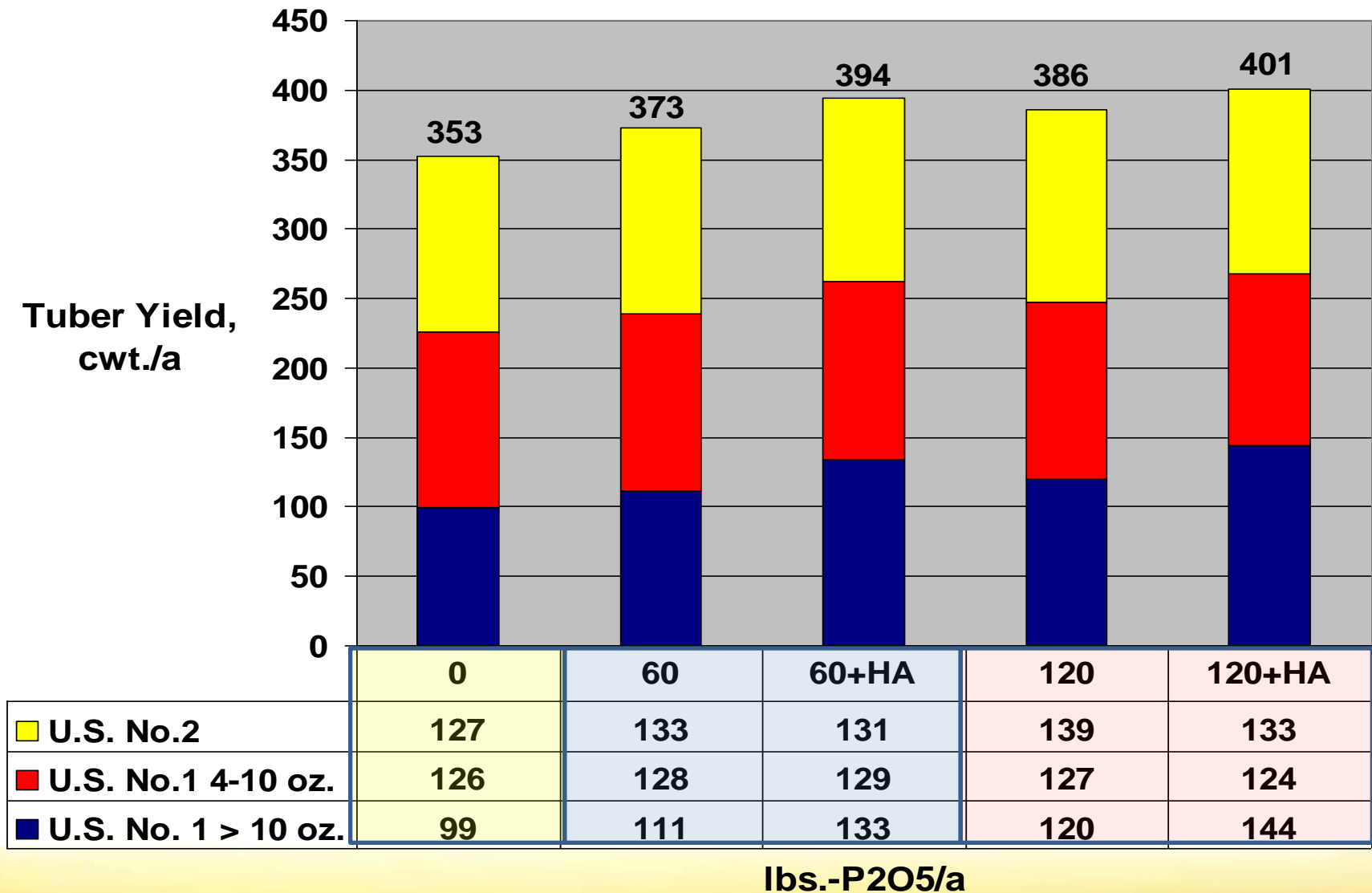
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

# UI Research on Humic Acid

- 0, 15, & 30 gallons/a of 10-34-0
- 3 inches to the side of seed
- With and without Humic Acid
  - 1:10 ratio of humic acid to 10-34-0
    - check
    - 15 gal 10-34-0  $\pm$  1.5 gal HA
    - 30 gal 10-34-0  $\pm$  3.0 gal HA
- 3 years
- Calcareous soil
- Medium soil test P
- Russet Burbank

# Humic Acid and Potato Production.

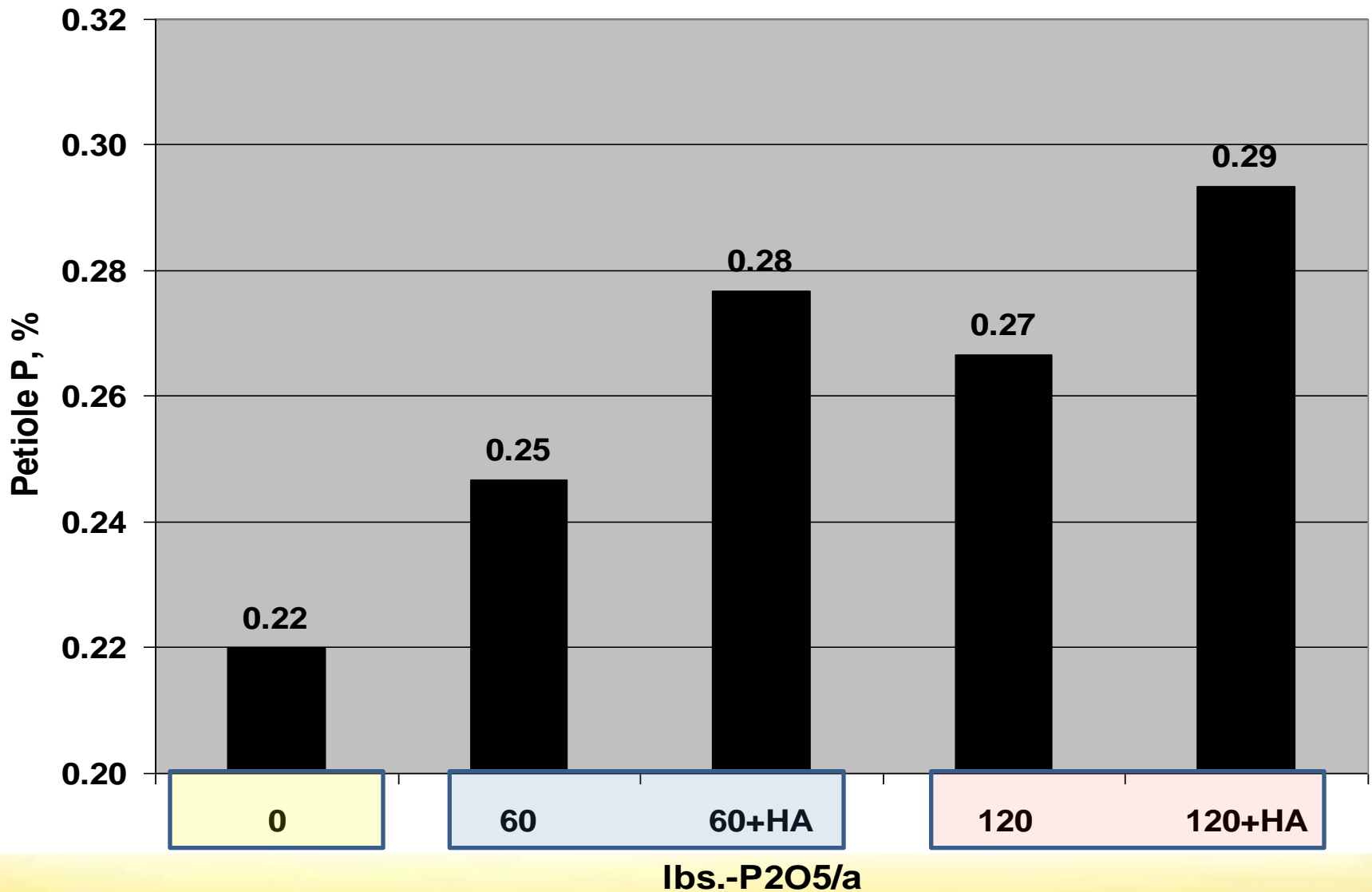
## Hopkins and Stark, Univ. Idaho





# Humic Acid and Potato Production.

Hopkins and Stark, Univ. Idaho



## Fertilizer BMPs —

# Fertilizer Management Practices for Potato Production in the Pacific Northwest

By Robert Mikkelsen and Bryan Hopkins

Potatoes are grown in almost every state and province in North America. Some potatoes are grown for fresh consumption, while others are used for processing into fries, chips, or frozen products. Whatever the end use, the objective of every potato grower is to provide high quality potatoes that meet the market objectives at a price that is economically profitable and environmentally sustainable.

Potatoes are an important part of our diet. In North America, a typical consumer uses over 130 lb of potatoes each year (fresh and processed). Global consumption of potatoes continues to increase...with the largest consumers in Eastern Europe and with China now the world's largest potato producer.

Of the 40 billion pounds (400 million hundred weight) of potatoes grown in the USA in 2007, over 60% of the fall production occurs in the Pacific Northwest. A unique combination of soil, environment, and management practices has led to the success of the potato



Fertilizer BMPs for potatoes are based on applying the right source of nutrients at the right rate, right time, and right place.

Fertilizer Best Mana

*“ University research has documented positive responses to P fertilizer additives that may enhance P solubility and plant uptake, such as liquid polymer stabilizers and humic materials. Consider evaluating these materials on a portion of the field receiving fertilizer P.”*

# Winfield Solutions & Croplan Genetics

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SEED TREATMENTS

ST

ZINC SEED TREATMENT

**ADVANCED COATING® ZN**

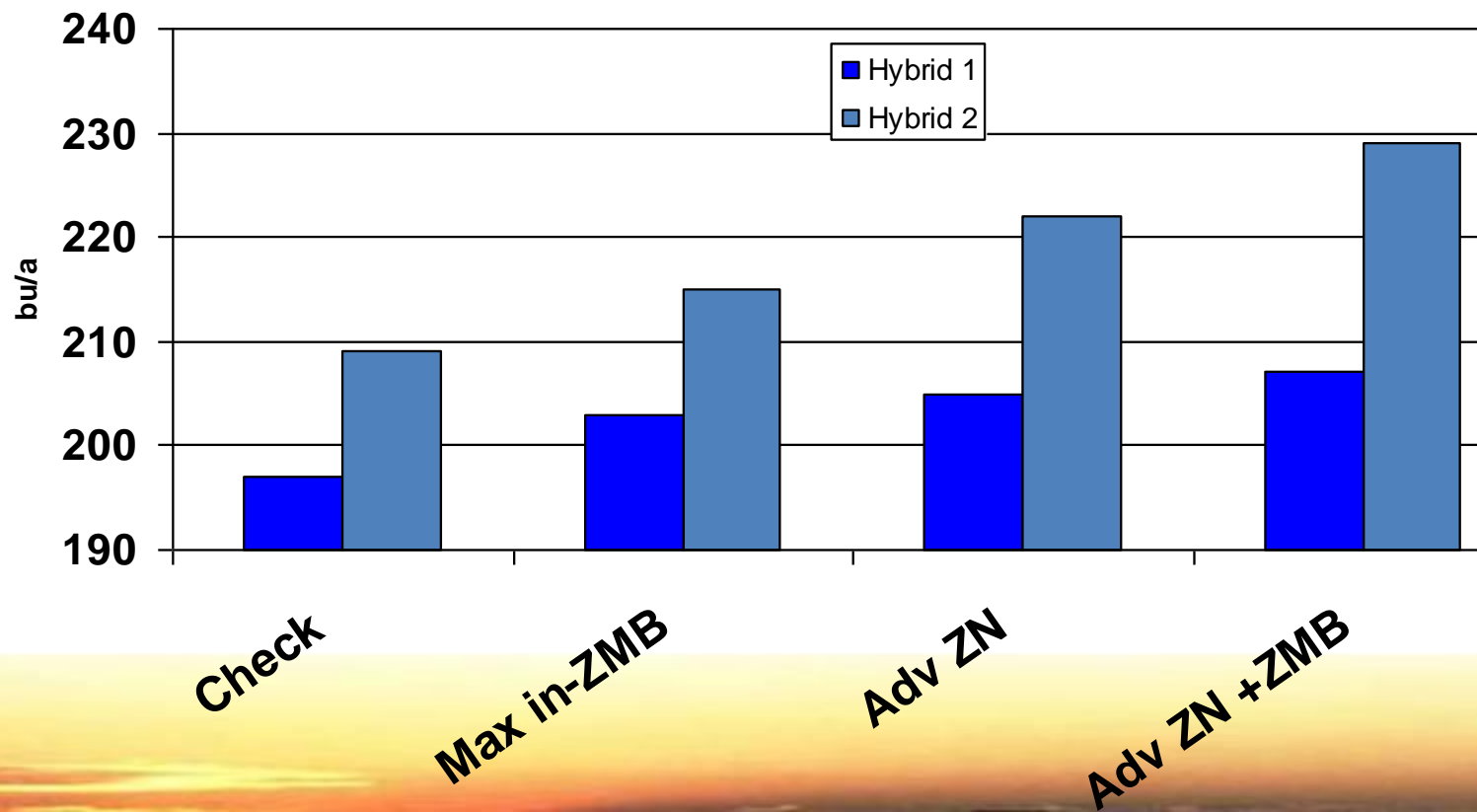
ENHANCES SEED CORN WITH ZINC  
FOR EARLY SEEDLING VIGOR AND  
BETTER PLANTABILITY.

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LABEL & MSDS

## 2008 Corn Seed Treatment

Burwell No. 1.7 ppm DTPA ZN Sandy Loam soil





# Effect of Seed Zn on Growth of Wheat in Central Anatolia

11  
mg Zn kg<sup>-1</sup>

30  
mg Zn kg<sup>-1</sup>

52  
mg Zn kg<sup>-1</sup>

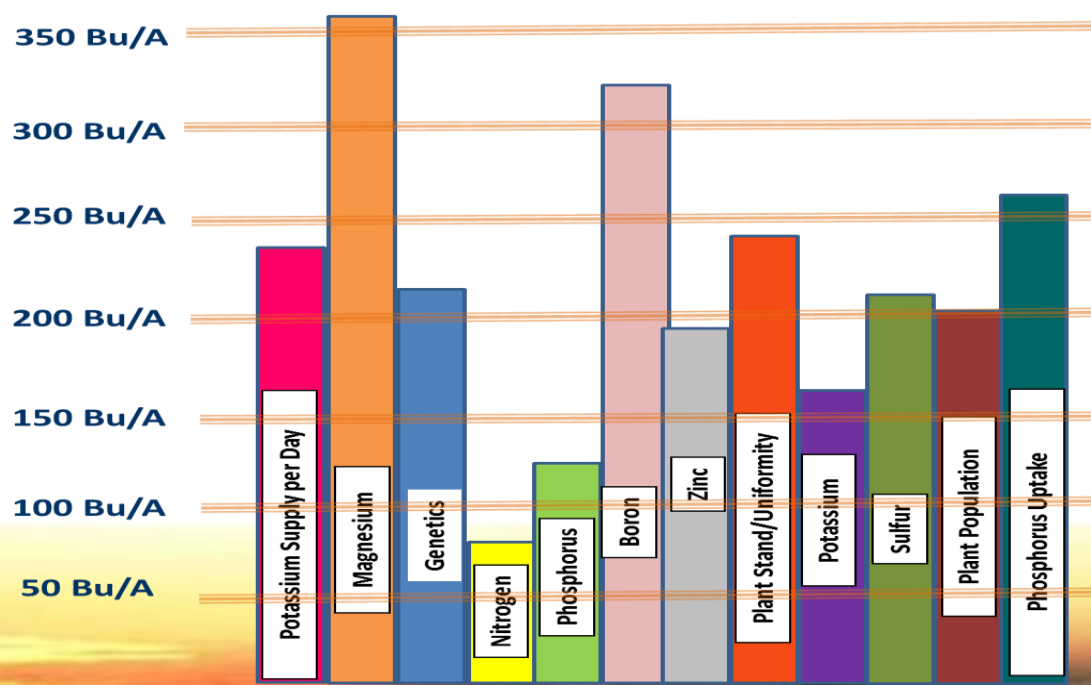
: Ekiz et al., 1998, J. Plant Nutr.

# Interaction Of New Technologies/Practices With Corn Yield

University of Illinois and Mosaic

|  | <u>Traditional Program</u> | <u>Enhanced Program</u> |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | 208 bu/a                   | 274 bu/a                |
| <b>Yield Increase Attributed To Individual New Practice:</b> |                            |                         |
|  | - - - - - bu/a             | - - - - -               |
| Additional P, S, Zn (MEZ)                                    | 7                          | 18                      |
| Additional Sidedress N                                       | 16                         | 24                      |
| Higher Plant Population                                      | -15                        | 14                      |
| Fungicide Application  | -4                         | 12                      |
| Genetics - Triple Stack                                      | 8                          | 27                      |

*Traditional Program - University of Illinois Recommendations Without Any Enhanced Input*  
*Enhanced Program - University of Illinois Recommendations Plus All Enhanced Inputs*





# New Technologies: Products and Additives

# Thank You

[Dale.Leikam@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Dale.Leikam@sbcglobal.net)

785-770-0009