Fertilizer Programs for Corn Silage

Sackets Harbor, NY 2024

Experiment Info	
Planted:	5-11-24
Harvested:	9-18-24
Yield Goal:	25 ton/A
Variety:	
Pop.:	
Row Width:	30"
Prev. Crop:	corn
Plot Size:	15 Acre
Reps:	3

Soil Test (ppm)	
pH:	6.9
CEC:	9.8
%OM:	3.7
Bray P1:	24
Bicarb P:	
K:	71
S:	5
%K:	1.9
%Mg:	7.1
%Ca:	90.5
%H:	0
Zn:	1
Mn:	4
B:	0.3

Objective:

Corn silage production requires high yield and good forage quality to provide high value nutrition to dairy cows. The objective of this trial was to evaluate a corn silage nutrition program developed based on soil test reports and grower yield goals, compared to a grower standard program. The grower standard program included phosphorus, nitrogen, and a foliar biological product.

Forage samples were analyzed for quality components. Milk production was estimated using the Wisconsin Milk 2024 computer model.

Field note - The trial received 8" of rain in August and early September, which is unusually high for this area. That may have influenced the results of the trial.

Planter Placement In-Furrow	Planter Placement 2 X 2	Side Dress (V5)	Yield (ton/acre @ 35% moisture)	Est. Pounds of Milk/acre (Wisconsin Milk 2024)
AgroLiquid Program: Pro-Germinator 3 GPA Kalibrate 2 GPA eNhance 0.25 GPA Micro 500 0.5 GPA Manganese 0.25 GPA Liberate Ca 0.125 GPA C-Tech 0.125 GPA Total 6.25 GPA	**AgroLiquid Program:** High NRG-N 11 GPA Kalibrate 4 GPA accesS 2 GPA Magnesium 1 GPA Total 18 GPA	**AgroLiquid Program:** High NRG-N 30 GPA accesS 2 GPA Manganese 0.25 GPA Boron 0.25 GPA Total 32.5 GPA	25.8	82660
Commercial Standard: 11-37-0 2 GPA Water 4 GPA Total 6 GPA	**Commercial Standard:** 32-0-0 UAN 8 GPA	**Commercial Standard:** 32-0-0 20 GPA Nutriquire (foliar) 0.25 GPA	25.5	81772

Conclusions:

- The AgroLiquid program provided a higher silage yield per acre than did the competitive standard.
- The improved yield and higher quality components in the AgroLiquid program provided an increase of almost 900 lb milk/acre of silage harvested compared to the grower standard program.
- Improved yield and higher milk production in this trial is consistent with corn silage research conducted in New York in previous years.