Late Season Foliar Applications on Corn

Chestnut Manor Farms, Maryland: 2024

Experiment Info	
Planted:	
Harvested:	
Yield Goal:	
Variety:	
Pop.:	
Row Width:	
Prev. Crop:	
Plot Size:	
Reps:	

Soil Test (ppm)	
pH:	6.2
CEC:	6.4
%OM:	2.3
Bray P1:	58
Bicarb P:	--
K:	136
S:	18
%K:	5.4
%Mg:	16.4
%Ca:	63.8
%H:	12.5
Zn:	3.3
Mn:	25
B:	0.7

Objective:

Phosphorus management is a hot topic in the industry, especially in areas that are at higher risk of movement to waterways. One management option is to delay a portion of the nutrient application later in season when there is demand. This trial evaluated foliar applications at pollination, brown silk, or both. Two fertilizer programs were tested: 2 gal/A Pro-Germinator per application and 2 gal/A Pro-Germinator + 2 gal Kapitalize (potassium, calcium, sulfur product).

This trial was a large field trial so each treatment is compared to an adjacent control. Due to field size, treatment yield should not be compared to on another however you can compare yield response over the control between treatments.
Yield results appear on the table below.

Application	Timing	Yield: Bu/A	+/- Control
2 gal Pro-Germ.	Pollination	253	5 bu/A
2 gal Pro-Germ.	Brown Silk	275	5 bu/A
2 gal Pro-Germ. 2 gal Pro-Germ.	Pollination Brown Silk	283	6 bu/A
2 gal Pro-Germ. + 2 gal Kapitalize	Pollination	293	11 bu/A
2 gal Pro-Germ. + 2 gal Kapitalize	Brown Silk	283	6 bu/A
2 gal Pro-Germ. + 2 gal Kapitalize 2 gal Pro-Germ. + 2 gal Kapitalize	Pollination Brown Silk	313	18 bu/A

Conclusions:

- All fertilizer sources and timings increased yield over the adjacent control pass.
- Overall, there was little difference between the application timings.
- The treatments that included Kapitalize provided the highest yield response compared to the control pass.