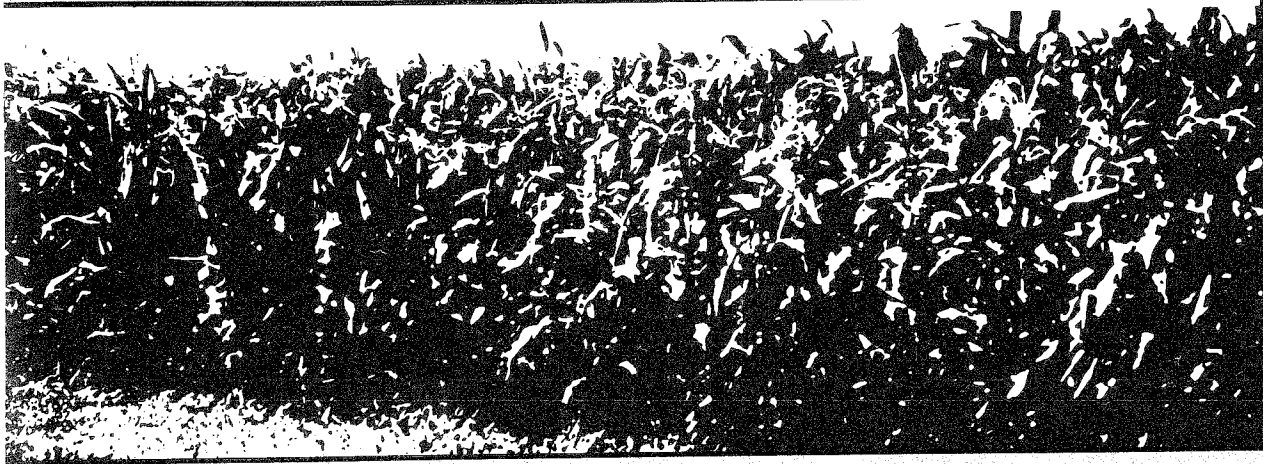


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Miscellaneous Report 149

CORN MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN MINNESOTA: 1973 to 1975

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
1977



PLANTING DATE
STARTER
FERTILIZER
HYBRID MATURITY

Corn Management Studies in Minnesota: 1973 to 1975

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Rapid advancements in corn production technology have increased grain yields over the past several years. Fertilizer applications have contributed much to these increases. During the 1960's, fertilizer was relatively inexpensive and farmer use increased greatly. Consequently, soil fertility levels were increased to very high levels on many farms.

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effects of starter fertilizer and planting date on early plant growth, yield, and grain moisture content at harvest of corn grown on soils medium to high in phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). From 1973 to 1975, side-by-side comparisons of starter and no starter fertilizer were evaluated for three planting dates with nine hybrids for each date. Three locations (Lamberton, Morris, and Waseca) were included in the 3-year study.

Table 1 gives planting dates, soil test results, fertilizer applications, and selected weather data for each location. In 1974 all three locations received a killing frost on September 3; however, growing degree days were calculated through September 30. Only two planting dates were included at the Waseca location in 1975 because of wet field conditions in early May.

The same nine hybrids were grown at Waseca and Lamberton each year with three hybrids representing each of the following relative maturity (RM) groups: 110-115, 100-105, and 90-95. The nine hybrids for Morris included three hybrids from each of the following: 100-105, 90-95, and 80-85 RM.

Each plot consisted of four 30-inch rows with yield data collected from the two center rows. All plots were planted with a standard corn planter modified for research plots. Starter fertilizer was placed 2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed with standard planter mounted fertilizer attachments. Final harvest populations of 24,000 at Waseca and Lamberton and 22,000 at Morris were obtained by overplanting and thinning to the desired final population.

Plant samples to determine early growth and grain samples to determine drying rates were taken from the two outside rows in each plot. Samples for moisture determination consisted of center ear sections taken from five consecutive plants. Moisture sampling began when the black layer developed and continued weekly until the last week of October each year. Because of the early frost in 1974 and the drought in 1975, only the 1973 data are presented to show the effects of planting

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date and hybrid maturity on emergence, tasseling, silking, and drying rate of ears.

Yields were obtained by combine harvesting at Waseca and hand harvesting at Lamberton and Morris. Harvest moisture for Lamberton and Morris was determined from center sections of 10 randomly selected ears; however, shelled corn samples were used at Waseca. Yield data for each location were converted to 15.5 percent moisture equivalent.

Plant samples for plant nutrient concentration were taken at two plant stages: (1) the whole plant at approximately 12 inches tall, and (2) the leaf below and opposite the ear at tasseling (referred to as the "ear leaf"). Concentrations of nine nutrients in the plant (or leaf) were determined by use of the emission spectrophotometer.

Results and Discussion

PLANTING DATE

Grain Yield: Early planting (late April) produced the highest corn grain yields at all locations (Table 2). Little yield difference occurred between the early and mid-May planting dates at Morris while the yield differences between these two planting dates were 7 to 15 bu/a at the other two locations. The average yield difference between the mid-May and late planting dates was 8 to 16 bu/a at all three locations.

Generally, the yield of the three maturity groups declined equally as planting was delayed. Previous date of planting studies showed the yield reduction with delayed planting to be greatest for the full-season hybrids, less for the mid-season hybrids, and least affected for the short-season hybrids. But in this study with different short-season hybrids, yield decreases were similar to those caused by planting delays of the mid- and full-season hybrids.

Emergence, Tassel, and Silk Dates: Number of days required for corn emergence decreased as planting was delayed (Table 3). Late April planted corn required approximately 23 days for emergence while only 14 days were required for the mid-May planting date and late May planting date required 9 to 13 days for emergence.

For all relative maturity groups, tasseling and silking occurred 4 to 5 days earlier for late April planting compared with mid-May planting at both Lamberton and

Waseca (Table 4) while at Morris, the difference was only 0 to 2 days for all hybrids. Comparing the mid-May and late-May planting dates, the tasseling and silking difference was 4 to 5 days for both Lamberton and Waseca and 8 to 10 days at Morris. With early planting of full-season hybrids, pollination can be as early as mid-July.

Ear Moisture Content: Calendar dates when ears reached 30 percent moisture content are given in Table 5 for three planting dates and three relative maturities at each location. When ear moisture content is 30 percent, kernel moisture content is approximately 26 percent; the moisture content which results in minimum grain loss during harvest. As with pollination, earlier planting results in plants reaching physiological maturity and harvest maturity sooner.

Ear moisture profiles for the three planting dates are given in Figures 1, 2, and 3 for the three locations. Within a location, drying rates are similar for each planting date. For any given calendar date, the moisture level is lowest for the earliest planting date and highest for the last planting date.

HYBRID MATURITY

Grain Yield: When averaged over the 3 years, there was little yield difference between the full-season (110-115 RM) and mid-season (100-105 RM) hybrids at Lamberton and Waseca (Table 6). The same was true for the comparison between 100-105 RM and 90-95 RM groups at Morris. The early fall frost in 1974 and the dry growing season of 1975 partially accounted for the lower yield level of the full-season hybrids. Single year yields are given in Tables 7, 8, and 9. Considerable variation in yield performance of full- and mid-season hybrids occurred for the 9 location-years. Only in 2 of the location-years did the full-season hybrids yield at least 5 bu/a higher than the mid-season hybrids (averaged over starter and no-starter fertilizer). However, in 2 of the 9 location-years, the full-season hybrids yielded 5 bu/a lower than the mid-season hybrids.

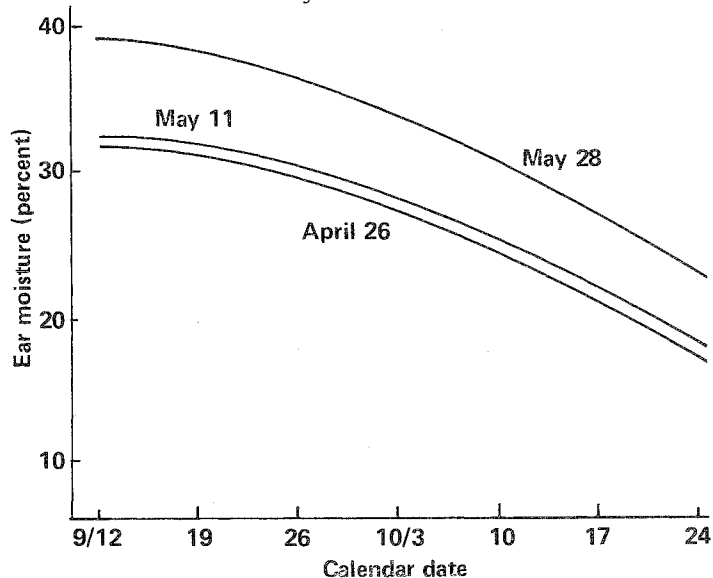


Figure 1. Effect of three planting dates on ear moisture content, Morris, 1973.

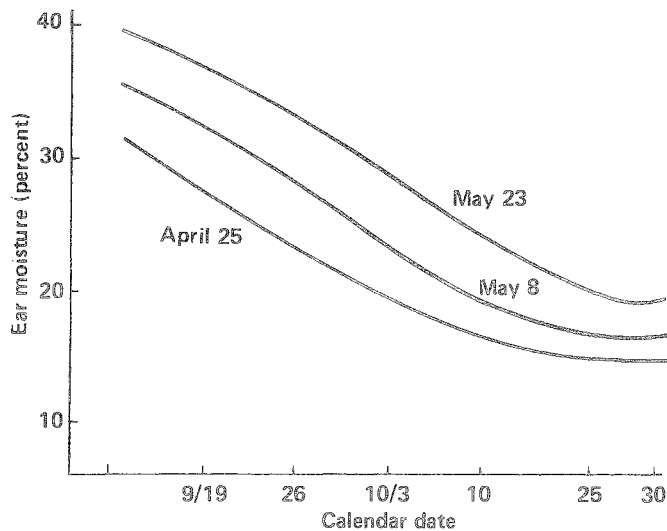


Figure 2. Effect of three planting dates on ear moisture content, Lamberton, 1973.

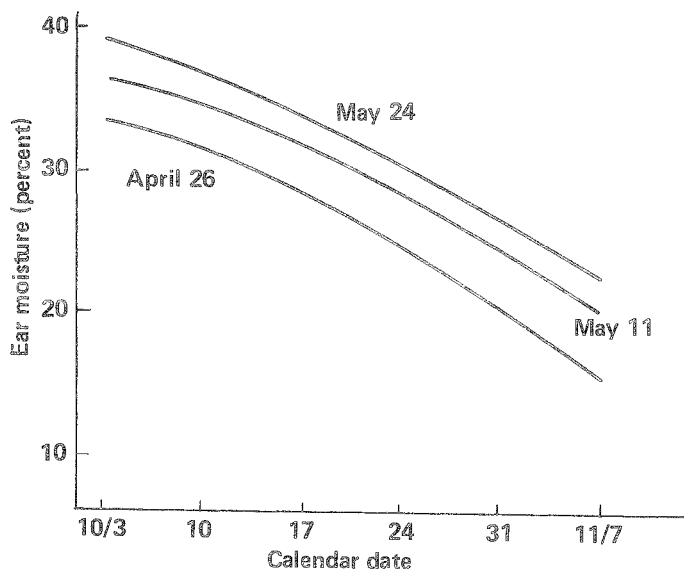


Figure 3. Effect of three planting dates on ear moisture content, Waseca, 1973.

In 3 of the 9 location-years, the mid-season hybrids yielded at least 5 bu/a higher than the short season hybrids (Tables 7, 8, and 9). Greatest yield differences between mid- and short-season hybrids occurred at Lamberton and Waseca while little difference occurred at Morris.

Tassel and Silk Dates: Tassel and silk dates for the three relative maturity groups are given in Table 4 for each planting date and location. Tasseling and silking occurred first for the short-season hybrids, next for the mid-season hybrids, and last for the full-season hybrids. Since weather conditions at pollination affect both pollen viability and silk receptivity, it is a good practice to plan for pollination to occur over a range of calendar dates before the occurrence of high air temperatures.

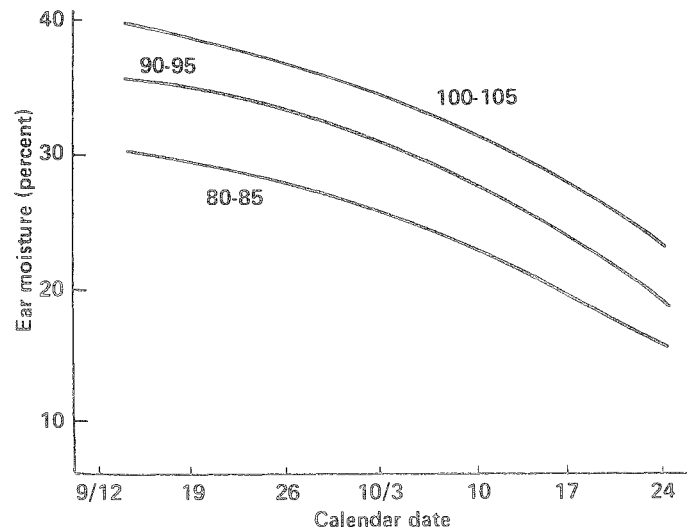


Figure 4. Effect of three hybrid relative maturity groups on ear moisture content, Morris, 1973.

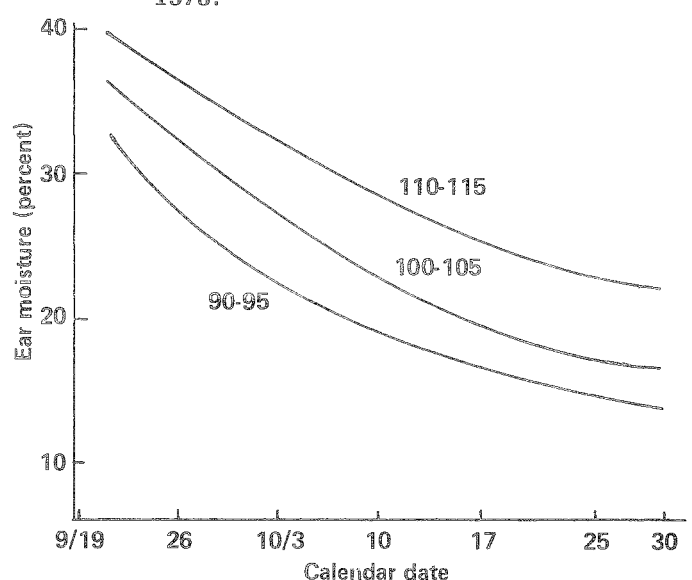


Figure 5. Effect of three hybrid relative maturity groups on ear moisture content, Lamberton, 1973.

This can be accomplished by varying both planting date and hybrid maturity as demonstrated in Table 4.

Ear Moisture: As with tassel and silk dates, short-season hybrids reached 30 percent ear moisture content at an earlier calendar date than mid-season and/or full-season hybrids for all planting date-location combinations (Table 5). Ear moisture profiles for the relative maturity groups are given in Figures 4, 5, and 6 for the three locations. While the profiles are different for each location, they are similar within a location for the three maturities. However, for any given calendar date, the short-season hybrids have a lower ear moisture level than the mid-season hybrids which in turn have a lower moisture content than full-season hybrids.

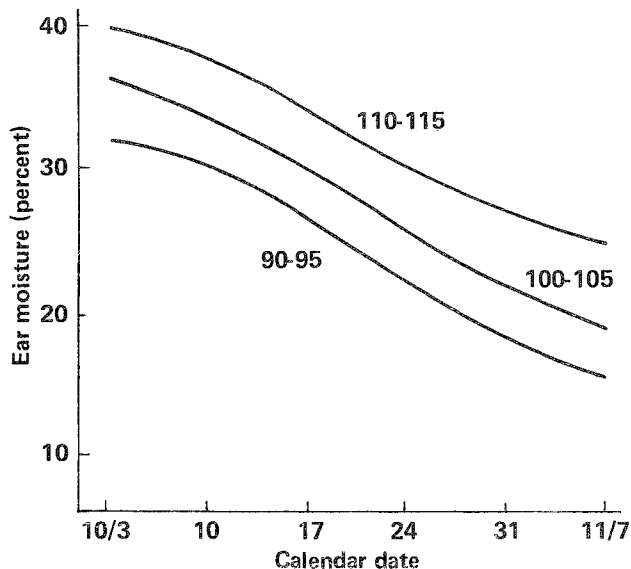


Figure 6. Effect of three hybrid relative maturity groups on ear moisture content, Waseca, 1973.

STARTER FERTILIZER

Grain Yield: Application of starter fertilizer increased corn grain yield in 4 of the 9 location-years compared to no starter fertilizer (Table 10). Two of these increases occurred at Lamberton in 1973 and 1974 and one at each of the other locations. Yield increases were small (0 to 6 bu/a) and generally would not have paid for the fertilizer. When averaged over 3 years, yield differences in favor of starter fertilizer were 1, 1, and 3 bu/a for the three locations (Table 10) on soils testing medium and high in phosphorus and potassium.

Early Vegetative Growth: Starter fertilizer increased early plant height and dry weight in 8 of the 9 location-year comparisons (Table 11). Plant height was not changed at Morris in 1974 nor was dry weight at Morris in 1973. Dry weight and plant height of young corn plants were consistently increased by the application of starter fertilizer at all locations. Since grain yield was not consistently increased by starter fertilizer, early plant size is not a good indication of final grain yield.

PLANT NUTRIENT ANALYSIS

Plant analysis measures inorganic nutrients at a specific stage of growth. It cannot diagnose problems of plant diseases, soil aeration, or weather stress, which may limit yields. Plant analysis can be useful to farmers, but cannot supply unlimited information in breaking yield barriers.

Nutrient status of soils used in the experiments were high and perhaps suitable for producing maximum corn yields. The fact that some hybrids are lower than others in a certain nutrient is of interest, but since all hybrids had nutrients well above the sufficient supply, very little importance can be attached to this. Perhaps if soil nutrients were at or below threshold levels, the hybrid more capable of absorbing certain nutrients may demonstrate superiority.

In general, plant nutrients, soil nutrients, and fertilizer treatments, when added as needed, relate very well. Farmers can use plant analysis to determine further need for building soil fertility and in trouble-shooting problem areas.

Since many elements need to be studied in plant analysis, it is difficult to determine the best time for sampling. Early growth sampling shows greater differences than tasseling time testing, but does not necessarily relate better to final yield. Scientists in corn plant analysis throughout the corn growing areas have selected tasseling time as most suitable for all elements.

The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, hybrid maturity, and sampling date on nutrient concentration can be seen in Tables 12 through 17 which give emission spectrograph data for 1974 and 1975 for the production factors studied. 1973 data were published earlier¹. Nutrient concentration was very little affected by any of these factors. Where statistically significant differences occurred, they were small and inconsistent.

Conclusions

1. The yield of all three maturity groups declined at all locations as planting was delayed.
2. The number of days between planting and emergence decreased as planting was delayed, but early planting resulted in the earliest date of emergence.
3. Full- and mid-season hybrids yielded about the same at all locations. Mid-season hybrids outyielded short-season hybrids at Lamberton and Waseca, but not at Morris.
4. Tasseling and silking occurred first for short-season hybrids, next for mid-season hybrids, and last for full-season hybrids.
5. Yield increases due to starter fertilizer were small (0 to 6 bu/a) and not statistically significant.
6. In most cases starter fertilizer increased early plant height and dry weight, but there was no correlation between early growth and grain yield.
7. For any given calendar date during the harvest period, the lowest ear moisture resulted from early planting and/or the use of short-season hybrids.
8. Drying rates at all locations were comparable for the differing maturities and planting dates.
9. Nutrient concentrations of whole plants sampled when 12 inches in height and the ear leaf sampled at silking were little affected by planting date, starter fertilizer, and/or hybrid maturity.

¹Overdahl, C. J., et al. 1974. Plant Nutrient Analyses From Corn Management Studies. Miscellaneous Report 127. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota.

Table 1. Planting dates, soil test results, fertilizer applications, and weather information for Lambertton, Morris, and Waseca, 1973-75.

Planting dates	Lamberton			Morris			Waseca		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
1	4/25	4/24	5/2	4/26	4/25	5/8	4/26	4/25	—
2	5/8	5/16	5/13	5/11	5/17	5/23	5/11	5/17	5/10
3	5/23	5/29	5/27	5/28	5/28	6/10	5/24	5/28	5/23
Soil tests									
pH	5.9	5.8	7.0	8.1	7.8	8.0	6.2	6.6	6.2
P (lb/a)	25	33	35	31 ¹	41	17	60	44	40
K (lb/a)	200	240	210	420	240	280	300	205	140
Fertilizer rates lb/a									
Nitrogen	100	100	100	100	110	110	200	175	160
Bdct P ₂ O ₅	78	78	77	—	—	—	60	40	—
Bdct K ₂ O	78	78	—	—	—	—	90	40	60
Starter ²	12+40+20			10+40+20			13+32+42		
Weather information for growing season, May 1—September 30									
GDD ³	2574	2445	2634	2317	2088	2284	2531	2207	2329
Rainfall (inches)	11.66	11.67	9.66	14.35	14.38	16.40	24.16	16.96	14.10

¹ All phosphorus values at Morris determined on a 1:50 soil to solution ratio.

² These figures represent the average amount of N+P₂O₅+K₂O applied annually in the starter fertilizer at each location.

³ GDD=Growing Degree Days.

$$GDD = \sum \left[\frac{(\text{Max. temp. } (\leq 86) + \text{Min. temp. } (\geq 50))}{2} - 50 \right]$$

Table 2. Effect of planting date on corn grain yield at three locations, 1973-75, averaged over hybrids and fertilizer treatments.

Planting date ¹	Morris		Lamberton	Waseca	
	74-75 ²	73-75	73-75	73-74 ³	73-75
————— Bushels per acre —————					
1	114	—	104	133	—
2	114	122	97	118	124
3	98	108	85	110	110

¹Calendar dates are given in Table 1 for each location.

²Plots of the 80-85 RM hybrids planted date 1 were not harvested in 1973 due to poor stands.

³Plots were not planted on date 1 in 1975 because of wet soil.

Table 3. Effect of planting date on the number of days between planting and emergence for three locations, 1973.

Location	Planting Date ¹		
	1	2	3
————— Days —————			
Lamberton	23	14	11
Morris	24	15	9
Waseca	23	14	13

¹See Table 1 for calendar dates.

Table 4. Tasseling and silking dates for three locations, three relative maturity groups, and three planting dates, 1973.

Location	Relative Maturity	Planting date					
		Tassel ¹ Silk ²		Tassel Silk		Tassel Silk	
		July					
Lamberton		April 25		May 8		May 23	
	110-115	17	19	21	22	26	28
	100-105	16	18	20	22	24	27
	90-95	13	16	17	19	22	24
Morris		April 26		May 11		May 28	
	100-105	22	24	22	24	31	3 ³
	90-95	19	22	20	23	28	2 ³
	80-85	16	18	17	20	25	28
Waseca		April 26		May 11		May 24	
	110-115	22	22	27	27	31	31
	100-105	21	21	25	25	29	29
	90-95	18	19	23	24	27	27

¹Calendar date when 50 percent of plants have fully developed tassel.

²Calendar date when 50 percent of plants have silks emerged.

³August dates.

Table 5. Calendar date when ears reached 30 percent moisture content for three locations, three planting dates, and three relative maturity groups, 1973.

Location	Relative Maturity	Planting date		
Lamberton		April 25	May 8	May 23
	110-115	Oct. 3	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
	100-105	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
	90-95	Sept. 9	Sept. 22	Sept. 28
Morris		April 26	May 11	May 28
	100-105	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 21
	90-95	Sept. 23	Sept. 23	Oct. 15
	80-85	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 29
Waseca		April 26	May 11	May 24
	110-115	Oct. 18	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
	100-105	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
	90-95	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 14

Table 6. Effect of hybrid maturity on corn grain yield at three locations, 1973-75, averaged over planting dates and fertilizer treatments.

Relative maturity	Morris		Lamberton	Waseca	
	74-75 ¹	73-75 ²	73-75	73-74 ¹	73-75 ³
	Bushels per acre				
110-115	—	—	98	124	120
100-105	109	118	98	123	118
90-95	110	115	90	113	112
80-85	107	112	—	—	—

¹Mean over fertilizer treatments and all three planting dates.

²Mean over fertilizer treatments and last two planting dates (80-85 RM hybrid plots planted on date 1 were not harvested in 1973 because of poor stands).

³Mean over fertilizer treatments and last two planting dates (plots were not planted on date 1 in 1975 because of wet soil).

Table 7. Corn grain yields of three hybrid maturity groups planted on three dates with no-starter and starter fertilizer treatments at Morris, 1973-75.

Relative maturity	Planting date ¹	No starter			Starter ²			Average over years and fertilizer treatments	
		73	74	75	73	74	75	74-75	73-75
—Bushels per acre—									
100-105	1	150	98	140	156	93	140	118	— ³
	2	148	93	134	148	92	131	112	124
	3	139	77	112	140	79	119	97	111
	Average over dates	146	89	129	148	88	130		
90-95	1	141	99	136	145	95	139	117	—
	2	135	102	130	140	97	133	116	123
	3	128	84	108	126	84	114	98	107
	Average over dates	135	95	125	137	92	129		
80-85	1	—	92	126	—	85	131	108	—
	2	129	97	133	130	97	130	114	119
	3	116	83	110	118	84	118	99	105
	Average over dates	122	91	123	124	89	126		
	Average over dates and maturities	134	92	126	136	90	128		

¹See Table 1 for calendar dates.

²See Table 1 for rate and analysis of starter fertilizer.

³Missing values are the result of not harvesting the 80-85 RM hybrids planted on date 1 in 1973.

Table 8. Corn grain yields of three hybrid maturity groups planted at three dates with no-starter and starter fertilizer treatments at Lambertton, 1973-75.

Relative maturity	Planting date ¹	No starter			Starter ²			Average over years and fertilizer treatments	
		73	74	75	73	74	75	74-75	73-75
—Bushels per acre—									
110-115	1	118	105	90	119	112	95	106	
	2	110	94	87	118	102	93	101	
	3	100	85	81	99	88	70	87	
	Average over dates	109	95	86	112	101	86		
100-105	1	113	100	93	116	111	95	105	
	2	118	93	91	112	98	89	100	
	3	87	83	88	96	88	89	88	
	Average over dates	106	92	91	108	99	91		
90-95	1	110	101	86	109	109	93	101	
	2	105	94	69	104	100	70	90	
	3	83	82	76	92	80	65	80	
	Average over dates	99	92	77	102	96	76		
	Average over dates and maturities	105	93	85	107	99	84		
3-year average over dates and maturities			94			97			

¹See Table 1 for calendar dates.

²See Table 1 for rate and analysis of starter fertilizer.

Table 9. Corn grain yields of three hybrid maturity groups planted at three dates with no-starter and starter fertilizer treatments at Waseca, 1973-75.

Relative maturity	Planting date ¹	No starter			Starter ²			Average over years and fertilizer treatments	
		73	74	75	73	74	75	73-74	73-75
—Bushels per acre—									
110-115	1	160	116	— ³	154	121	—	138	—
	2	150	95	145	137	99	145	120	128
	3	147	83	114	140	82	112	113	113
	Average over dates	152	98	130	144	101	128		
100-105	1	167	116	—	161	114	—	140	—
	2	135	100	129	138	106	133	120	124
	3	140	84	110	131	88	117	117	112
	Average over dates	147	100	120	143	103	125		
90-95	1	139	98	—	140	106	—	121	—
	2	131	93	128	135	97	132	114	119
	3	132	83	107	125	81	111	105	106
	Average over dates	134	91	118	133	95	122		
	Average over dates and maturities	144	96	123	140	100	125		

¹See Table 1 for calendar dates.

²See Table 1 for rate and analysis of starter fertilizer.

³Missing values are the result of date 1 not being planted in 1975.

Table 10. Effect of starter fertilizer on corn grain yield at three locations and three years, averaged over planting dates and hybrids.

Location	Fertilizer	1973	1974	1975	Average
		—Bushels per acre—			
Morris	Starter ¹	136	90	128	118
	No starter	134	92	126	117
		ns	ns	*	
Lamberton	Starter	107	99	84	97
	No starter	105	93	85	94
		*	*	ns	
Waseca	Starter	140	100	125	122
	No starter	144	96	123	121
		ns	*	ns	

¹See Table 1 for rate and analysis of starter fertilizer applied at each location.

*=statistically different; ns=not statistically different.

Table 11. Effect of starter fertilizer on early plant height and dry weight at three locations and three years, averaged over planting dates and hybrids.

Location	Fertilizer	Plant height			Dry weight		
		1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
—Centimeters—							
Morris	Starter ¹	37.2	18.4	23.1	20.2	33.2	51.4
	No starter	34.2	18.1	21.8	19.9	25.7	43.1
		*	ns	*	ns	*	*
Lamberton	Starter	20.8	25.3	26.2	34.9	95.6	63.1
	No starter	18.2	22.6	23.5	23.3	71.4	49.1
		*	*	*	*	*	*
Waseca	Starter	53.1	23.3	26.4	77.5	47.0	48.2
	No starter	35.6	22.1	24.3	61.0	42.7	38.1
		*	*	*	*	*	*

¹See Table 1 for rate and analysis of starter fertilizer applied at each location.

ns = not statistically different; * = statistically different.

Table 12. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and hybrid maturity on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Morris, 1974.

	percent				ppm					Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Zn	Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
April 25	.46	4.16	.68	.70	287	47	11	111	11	95
May 17	.45	4.31	.62	.66	294	42	11	109	12	96
May 28	.43	4.27	.62	.61	256	46	11	109	11	82
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.44	4.14	.65	.68	274	46	11	110	11	91
8-33-17, 120 lb/a	.45	4.35	.62	.63	285	44	11	110	11	90
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	.03	.02	ns	2	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
105	.45	4.40	.71	.67	264	45	11	130	11	86
105	.45	4.24	.65	.61	283	44	11	127	12	85
100	.42	3.92	.69	.59	276	46	11	97	11	95
95	.43	4.41	.69	.71	264	42	11	93	11	88
95	.47	4.41	.57	.74	286	43	12	114	10	101
90	.45	4.25	.62	.67	260	44	12	116	12	91
85	.46	4.16	.59	.59	294	50	11	95	11	84
80	.45	4.21	.62	.69	287	45	12	115	12	91
80	.41	4.22	.62	.63	299	48	8	106	11	97
LSD, 5 percent*	.02	.29	.04	.05	ns	3	1	8	1	
Sufficient quantity	.40	3.0	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
April 25	.33	2.02	.63	.78	238	32	14	116	9	95
May 17	.33	2.12	.59	.73	237	30	14	114	9	96
May 28	.32	2.14	.61	.74	249	32	14	107	9	82
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.32	2.07	.61	.75	239	31	14	112	9	91
8-33-17, 120 lb/a	.33	2.12	.61	.75	244	31	14	112	9	90
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
105	.31	2.23	.67	.71	203	31	12	96	9	86
105	.30	2.10	.59	.72	219	25	15	89	9	85
100	.30	2.20	.56	.59	235	35	15	85	9	95
95	.32	2.01	.57	.81	225	27	14	73	8	88
95	.35	2.08	.51	.82	239	27	14	114	8	101
90	.33	1.86	.67	.80	243	33	15	139	9	91
85	.37	2.11	.63	.80	272	39	14	136	9	84
80	.34	1.79	.64	.76	254	33	14	115	10	91
80	.35	2.45	.63	.74	282	31	14	161	9	97
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	.14	.04	.07	14	2	1	8	1	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

ns = not statistically different.

Table 13. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and corn hybrids on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Lambertton, 1974.

	percent				ppm					Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Zn	Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
April 24	.61	5.34	.55	.43	906	31	10	90	14	106
May 16	.40	4.71	.47	.37	397	28	10	56	12	94
May 29	.40	4.66	.46	.38	294	32	11	58	11	84
LSD, 5 percent*	.04	ns	ns	.02	412	ns	ns	10	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.47	4.86	.48	.39	519	32	11	65	12	93
8-24-12, 120 lb/a	.47	4.95	.51	.40	545	28	10	70	12	99
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.46	4.78	.47	.37	528	31	9	60	13	94
110	.49	4.90	.51	.41	601	32	12	78	13	103
110	.45	5.05	.45	.38	529	30	10	72	13	96
105	.48	5.08	.56	.41	533	32	10	73	12	97
105	.47	4.89	.48	.38	567	30	11	73	12	91
100	.45	4.91	.52	.35	503	31	11	61	11	98
95	.47	4.89	.55	.43	511	30	11	67	12	97
95	.49	4.87	.43	.44	469	32	11	58	11	100
90	.47	4.77	.47	.39	549	26	10	68	13	88
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	.20	.01	.01	ns	16	ns	3	1	
Sufficient quantity	.40	3.0	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
April 24	.27	2.16	.92	.56	323	20	14	53	15	106
May 16	.27	2.35	.79	.52	285	22	13	49	13	94
May 29	.27	2.33	.78	.54	281	23	12	49	12	84
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	.10	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.27	2.37	.82	.54	185	22	13	50	13	93
8-24-12, 120 lb/a	.27	2.19	.84	.55	187	21	13	50	13	99
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.28	2.72	.80	.52	323	28	14	53	13	94
110	.26	2.36	.89	.55	278	18	12	50	15	103
110	.25	2.37	.80	.55	315	23	13	68	15	96
105	.27	2.42	.87	.54	365	23	11	48	12	97
105	.27	2.27	.76	.52	284	17	15	45	15	91
100	.26	2.32	.84	.41	289	25	14	38	13	98
95	.27	2.04	.85	.60	282	21	13	43	10	97
95	.30	2.17	.74	.61	311	18	12	47	12	100
90	.27	1.84	.91	.57	320	23	13	59	15	88
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	.15	.03	.02	18	2	ns	3	1	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

ns = not statistically different.

Table 14. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and corn hybrids on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth. (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Waseca, 1974.

	percent				ppm					Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Zn	Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
April 25	.66	4.09	.83	.48	1337	37	8	84	19	112
May 17	.56	4.10	.57	.42	908	34	8	65	12	99
May 28	.4	4.22	.63	.46	343	27	6	54	11	84
LSD, 5 percent*	.03	ns	.06	ns	230	4	1	9	2	
Starter ²										
None	.53	3.91	.68	.47	855	35	8	67	14	96
9-23-30, 140 lb/a	.56	4.36	.67	.44	871	31	7	69	14	99
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	.09	ns	.01	ns	1	1	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.53	3.90	.67	.40	910	31	8	59	16	99
110	.55	4.14	.68	.46	855	37	7	72	15	103
110	.50	4.17	.62	.45	938	35	7	74	14	96
105	.56	4.28	.74	.45	818	34	7	73	14	103
105	.55	4.24	.66	.43	882	34	7	76	14	96
100	.53	4.17	.68	.41	792	33	7	55	14	105
95	.55	4.02	.74	.51	848	32	9	65	15	98
95	.59	4.17	.62	.52	871	33	8	68	13	93
90	.53	4.12	.67	.46	850	31	7	67	14	88
LSD, 5 percent*	.02	ns	.03	.04	ns	3	2	7	1	
Sufficient quantity	.40	3.0	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
April 25	.28	1.85	.86	.63	221	18	13	37	14	112
May 17	.28	1.86	.81	.62	196	21	12	36	13	99
May 28	.29	2.25	.78	.56	199	23	12	36	11	84
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	.26	.0	ns	7	ns	ns	ns	1	
Starter ²										
None	.29	1.98	.82	.62	210	21	13	37	13	96
9-23-30, 140 lb/a	.28	2.00	.82	.59	201	20	11	36	12	99
LSD, 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.27	1.99	.82	.58	208	20	12	34	11	99
110	.28	2.11	.86	.64	197	20	11	33	13	103
110	.26	1.96	.76	.62	208	21	11	48	13	96
105	.29	2.10	.87	.59	177	21	12	33	11	103
105	.30	2.30	.81	.59	207	20	16	33	13	96
100	.27	2.02	.79	.47	213	22	12	29	13	105
95	.29	1.71	.86	.68	194	20	12	30	12	98
95	.33	1.93	.70	.67	213	18	12	44	13	93
90	.29	1.78	.89	.59	232	21	11	44	14	88
LSD, 5 percent*	.01	.10	.03	.03	11	ns	ns	4	1	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

ns = not statistically different.

Table 15. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and corn hybrids on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Morris, 1975.

	percent				ppm					Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Zn	Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
May 8	.44	3.56	1.28	.66	2077	48	7	159	8	135
May 23	.42	4.55	.54	.51	599	47	8	109	7	132
June 10	.48	4.50	.47	.57	390	58	9	119	8	113
LSD 5 percent*	.03	.74	.53	ns	308	4	ns	29	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.46	4.0	.76	.59	1035	53	8	134	8	126
10+40+20	.44	4.31	.77	.57	1009	49	8	125	8	128
LSD 5 percent*	.01	.10	ns	ns	ns	3	ns	8	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
105	.47	4.50	.72	.57	830	53	8	141	8	132
105	.45	4.38	.76	.56	1018	51	8	143	8	125
100	.43	4.28	.81	.52	1017	52	7	112	7	130
95	.46	4.05	.83	.66	1098	50	8	123	8	129
95	.46	4.20	.70	.64	1071	48	8	133	7	133
90	.46	3.90	.82	.59	1141	51	9	142	8	118
85	.44	4.19	.70	.52	1036	52	8	120	8	135
80	.46	4.18	.78	.60	972	51	9	128	8	115
80	.42	4.14	.78	.57	1016	52	6	120	7	124
LSD 5 percent*	.02	.29	.12	.04	195	ns	1	9	1	
Sufficient quantity	.40	3.0	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
May 8	.26	2.04	.47	.52	203	24	9	97	8	135
May 23	.29	1.94	.50	.56	187	29	9	105	8	132
June 10	.29	1.83	.48	.68	185	33	11	103	10	113
LSD 5 percent*	.02	ns	ns	ns	ns	5	ns	ns	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.28	1.89	.48	.60	192	29	10	104	8	126
10+40+20	.28	1.99	.48	.58	192	28	10	100	8	128
LSD 5 percent*	ns	.09	ns	.19	ns	ns	ns	3	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
105	.26	1.86	.51	.64	166	29	9	88	9	132
105	.26	1.95	.44	.58	168	23	10	86	9	125
100	.25	1.98	.42	.43	168	32	11	78	8	130
95	.27	1.79	.46	.64	165	26	9	73	7	129
95	.30	1.96	.41	.62	201	24	9	107	8	133
90	.28	1.72	.55	.64	190	32	10	126	9	118
85	.30	2.31	.42	.50	209	29	9	120	8	135
80	.30	1.76	.58	.65	213	34	11	114	10	115
80	.32	2.14	.56	.59	244	27	10	127	8	124
LSD 5 percent*	.01	.13	.04	.05	12	2	1	10	1	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

ns = not statistically different.

Table 16. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and corn hybrids on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Lambertton, 1975.

	percent				Fe	Zn	ppm			Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg			Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
May 2	.46	3.89	.64	.54	854	44	9	75	8	92
May 13	.42	3.71	.61	.46	1386	36	8	87	6	83
May 27	.40	4.52	.48	.42	251	46	7	67	9	80
LSD 5 percent*	.05	ns	.04	.08	ns	2	1	ns	ns	
Starter ²										
None	.43	4.09	.58	.48	839	43	8	78	8	85
12+40+20	.43	3.99	.58	.47	822	40	8	74	9	85
LSD 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	3	ns	ns	1	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.42	4.02	.54	.43	835	43	9	76	8	88
110	.40	3.79	.59	.45	857	40	8	68	8	86
110	.42	3.90	.59	.45	861	43	8	73	8	89
105	.44	4.00	.62	.51	825	42	8	76	8	92
105	.43	4.13	.59	.50	839	45	8	84	8	83
100	.44	4.16	.54	.51	838	44	8	77	8	98
95	.45	4.27	.58	.51	762	42	8	76	7	83
95	.43	4.08	.59	.49	825	40	8	78	8	82
90	.43	3.99	.55	.45	833	39	8	80	8	65
LSD 5 percent*	.02	.26	.04	.03	ns	ns	ns	7	ns	
Sufficient quantity	.40	.30	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
April 25	.22	1.85	.77	.56	255	22	8	53	16	92
May 10	.21	1.87	.73	.52	253	23	8	58	13	83
May 25	.20	1.87	.77	.56	239	31	8	55	18	80
LSD 5 percent*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	1	ns	ns	2	
Starter ²										
None	.21	1.88	.75	.54	25	26	7	55	16	85
12+40+20	.21	1.85	.77	.55	246	25	8	56	16	85
LSD 5 percent*	ns	ns	.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.20	1.97	.71	.56	251	30	7	57	16	88
110	.21	1.96	.78	.56	246	21	7	48	16	86
110	.20	1.93	.74	.57	264	29	8	71	17	89
105	.21	2.09	.75	.53	224	26	7	51	14	92
105	.21	2.00	.72	.48	241	20	8	52	16	83
100	.20	1.71	.76	.47	237	31	8	47	15	98
95	.22	1.68	.82	.62	231	27	8	51	14	83
95	.24	1.75	.70	.57	273	21	8	59	16	82
90	.21	1.69	.83	.57	274	24	7	65	17	65
LSD 5 percent*	.01	.11	.05	.05	20	2	1	5	2	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

ns = not statistically different.

Table 17. The effect of planting date, starter fertilizer, and corn hybrids on nutrient concentration of corn at two stages of growth (whole plant at 12-inch corn height and ear leaf at tasseling time): Waseca, 1975.

	percent				ppm					Corn yield bu/a
	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Zn	Cu	Mn	B	
Whole plant, 12-inch height										
Planting date ¹										
May 10	.50	3.26	.78	.45	1001	40	7	92	13	135
May 25	.44	3.54	.68	.48	861	33	8	93	10	112
LSD 5 percent*	.04	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	1	
Starter ²										
None	.44	3.06	.77	.50	906	38	7	91	12	123
9-23-30, 140 lb/a	.48	3.74	.70	.42	957	32	7	94	11	125
LSD 5 percent*	.03	.08	.03	.02	ns	3	ns	3	1	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.46	3.30	.72	.45	894	39	7	84	13	120
110	.47	3.30	.76	.48	923	36	7	97	11	130
110	.44	3.28	.69	.46	1003	34	8	92	12	137
105	.50	3.61	.80	.45	906	34	7	97	11	115
105	.45	3.63	.73	.45	960	37	7	98	11	118
100	.46	3.33	.72	.42	918	33	7	82	12	133
95	.45	3.34	.78	.52	789	34	7	86	11	122
95	.51	3.48	.66	.51	875	38	8	94	12	126
90	.45	3.32	.73	.44	1113	31	7	103	12	110
LSD 5 percent*	.04	ns	.08	.04	20	ns	ns	14	ns	
Sufficient quantity	.40	3.0	.30	.30	50	20	7	50	7	
Ear leaf at tasseling										
Planting date ¹										
May 10	.25	1.69	1.00	.59	279	22	8	68	16	135
May 25	.23	1.51	1.01	.68	219	24	8	63	16	112
LSD 5 percent*	.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	
No starter ²	.24	1.54	1.01	.65	252	24	8	67	16	123
Starter	.24	1.66	.99	.62	246	21	8	63	16	125
LSD 5 percent*	ns	.03	ns	.02	ns	1	ns	2	ns	
Hybrid relative maturity ³										
115	.23	1.35	.95	.70	228	27	8	61	15	120
110	.24	1.79	.98	.61	258	21	7	62	17	130
110	.23	1.45	.98	.69	251	21	9	77	17	137
105	.25	1.76	1.03	.61	216	25	8	63	14	115
105	.24	1.91	.96	.54	246	21	8	58	16	118
100	.22	1.72	.98	.54	255	25	8	54	16	133
95	.25	1.36	1.09	.74	273	22	8	59	15	122
95	.26	1.58	.94	.64	279	21	8	73	16	126
90	.25	1.50	1.10	.63	284	23	8	81	18	110
LSD 5 percent*	.02	.29	.10	.09	34	ns	ns	13	2	
Sufficient quantity	.25	1.71	.21	.21	21	20	6	21	4	

¹Mean over all hybrids and starter treatments for planting date.

²Mean over all hybrids and planting dates for starter.

³Mean over all planting dates and starter for individual hybrids.

*When means are different by an amount equal to or greater than the LSD they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

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